

SPEECHES

BY

AMIN-UL-MULK

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL,

K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,

DEWAN OF MYSORE

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Amin-ul-Mulk SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

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OPENING OF THE SECOND SOUTH INDIA RURAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT GURUKULA ASHRAM, KENGRI.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Second South India Rural Workers' Conference at the Gurukula Ashram, Kengeri, on the 11th February 1939 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, which included Dr. Kagawa, the "Gandhi of Japan", who was on a visit to the State. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my peculiar privilege to 11TH FEB.
introduce to you to-day a revolutionary, a strike leader, 1939.
one who has been in jail for his opinions—and one of
the great reformers of the world, a true follower of the
Prince of Peace.

In Dr. Kagawa you see a man who has lived cheek
by jowl with poverty, suffering, disease and crime, has
studied them as in a laboratory, and has emerged from
the ordeal, not bearing a slave mentality, not wishing to
destroy in order to recreate, not wishing to cast away
the benefits of science and return to the so-called simple

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at Gurukula Ashram, Kengeri.*

life, but declaring that "life is a joyous art, life is a throbbing activity"; "religion is not a scheme of death for men who have to die, but the art of life for living men"; "love is the eternal and revolutionary principle and without it social progress in any sense is unthinkable." "The simple life makes a man a slave to his own bodily needs." "The machine is not a thing to be cursed. If it is utilised as a medium for the expression of service for others, the machine is a magnificent creation." Machines should do the dirty work of the world and leave men free for splendid living.

And how are these principles to be carried into practice in what seems to some of us the rather prosaic work of rural reconstruction? I make no excuse for quoting again from an author who writes books so quickly that his best friends cannot read them as fast as he writes them. "Love is the law of life": "co-operation is love applied to industry"; "work and service, not hatred and destruction, are the path to freedom." These principles were reduced to practical terms when in his newspaper, "The Soil and Freedom," he stated the aims of his movement as follows:—"We propose to nourish knowledge, improve our technique, cultivate our moral character, and bring the element of enjoyment into farm life. We stand for freedom of thought and will love the truth."

Going a stage further he made the following proposals:—

1. Technical instruction in farming, to be available throughout the land to all young countrymen.
2. Village clubs, which should be the centre of social life, even in the remotest district.

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3. Day nurseries for young children in the villages, to permit their mothers to take a share in the farm work without neglecting them.

4. An extension of the co-operative credit scheme, to permit the villagers to buy up-to-date machinery.

And his co-operative societies, which he terms "brotherhood love in action,"—comprise the following types of men:—"for *life* we need insurance co-operatives; for *labour* we need producers' co-operatives; for *exchange* we need marketing co-operatives; for *growth* we need credit co-operatives; for *selection of occupation* we need mutual aid co-operatives; for *purpose* we need consumers' co-operatives."

Ladies and gentlemen, our world has two alternatives before it—the alternative of hate (which is that of Communism and Fascism alike) to destroy by violence the existing order in the interest of one class or of one race; and the alternative of love (which Dr. Kagawa preaches)—the belief that, if you seek first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, all the rest will be added unto you. They are busy now in England enlisting themselves in a huge voluntary national corps to resist the aggressors who would impose the first doctrine upon them. Let us enlist ourselves into a similar corps to resist those grim aggressors, poverty and distress, mischief-making and communal troubles, in a brotherhood of love.

I will only say a word more in conclusion and that is to thank Dr. Kagawa for his visit to our State and to assure him of the great pleasure it gives us to welcome so good and eminent a man. I trust that he will go away with the feeling that this State of ours is not lacking in men—public-spirited men—who are devoting themselves heart and soul to the service of their fellows.

SPEECH AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION
OF THE SOUTH KANARA CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE
BANK, LTD., MANGALORE.

[The South Kanara Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., of Mangalore, celebrated the Silver Jubilee of its foundation on the 18th February 1939 at Mangalore. The President, Mr. Shiva Rau, on behalf of the Directors of the Co-operative Bank, requested Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, to preside at the Silver Jubilee celebration. The Dewan accepted the invitation and proceeded to Mangalore. He was given a warm and enthusiastic reception on arrival at Mangalore.

The President made a speech welcoming the Dewan and the Secretary presented the report of the Bank. The Dewan then addressed the gathering as follows :—]

18TH FEB. 1939. *Mr. Shiva Rau, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—It gives me great pleasure to be here to-day to associate myself with the Silver Jubilee celebration of your Bank. I feel that it is a great privilege that I should join you all on such a happy occasion.

I was, indeed greatly surprised when your energetic President, Mr. Shiva Rau, came all the way to Bangalore to insist upon my coming here and performing this pleasant function. What, I thought, had I to do with a Co-operative Bank in South Kanara? Mangalore is much nearer to Bangalore in the sound of the names than in the distance between them. But though at first sight it appears strange that an officer from a neighbouring State should be chosen for this distinction, yet, when we come to think of it, a Mysorean is not after all a stranger to your country. South Kanara once formed part of the Kingdom of Mysore and is still a part of Karnataka. Its enterprising people have from time immemorial helped to develop the great coffee industry of Mysore, and in other ways also, they have forged a link with the State which we hope will grow stronger

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with the passage of time. Indeed, my presence here to-day is a further proof, if proof were needed, of the co-operation and goodwill existing between us, and I may assure you that I shall always be ready to do what I can to strengthen these bonds of union and fellowship.

This is not my first visit to Mangalore. About ten years ago, I paid a flying visit to this city, and I still have pleasant recollections of the charming hospitality and welcome I then received.

Your Bank completed on the 24th January last twenty-five years of its life, and in the interesting report just read we have heard how, during this period, a band of workers have steered it through various vicissitudes and brought it to its present flourishing state. I am sure you would like me to congratulate them all, especially the eleven out of the twenty pioneers who are still happily with you. The share-holders, too, deserve to be congratulated for electing such efficient representatives to manage their affairs.

Enthusiasm, not only in individual but also in collective achievement, is vital to corporate enterprises. This team-spirit is essential if success is to be achieved. Great ideas, however splendidly conceived, are useless if the united executive strength for their interpretation is lacking. If our self-governing institutions are to prosper, the voter should be vigilant and intolerant of any one in control who is lacking in a sense of duty. And those who are placed at the head of affairs should discharge their responsibilities not merely with zeal and devotion, but so as not to give room for the slightest suspicion on the part of their supporters that they are out to serve other interests than those of the institution; in other words, to help themselves or their friends. Those in

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charge of a bank or a co-operative society have to bear this constantly in mind. So long as gentlemen of the type of Mr. M. Shiva Rau, and Rao Sahib M. Anantha Rao (who voluntarily gave up the honorarium due to him for the many years of service he rendered as Secretary of the Bank), can be found to interest themselves in such public institutions, the interests of the share-holders are perfectly safe.

Looking through its latest Report, I see that the Bank has now on its rolls 306 societies and 230 individuals and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. This in itself is a matter for gratification, but what is still more gratifying is the fact that the Bank has not kept an eye merely on profits, but has worked on truly co-operative principles, that is, for the greatest good of the greatest number. It has not been slow, when the occasion demanded, to carry out drastic reforms, such as the writing off of bad debts, for which purpose, I see it has a substantial Bad Debt Reserve, getting rid of unwanted deposits, reducing its rates of interest, and so on. Its surplus funds, which now amount to over Rs. 2 lakhs, have been invested in gilt-edged securities, and, on the whole, the position of the Bank, in these days when so many concerns are in difficulties, is such as to create a feeling of safety and confidence in the co-operative movement. Still no human institution is perfect! The annual report of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mangalore, for the year 1937-38 points out certain minor defects in the working of the Bank, which, I have no doubt, the Management will take early steps to remedy.

I am also glad to see that the Bank has not lost sight of its educative and supervisory functions. The Report

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tells us that the President and other office-bearers conducted quite a number of training classes for *Panchayets* and members of societies during 1937-38. This is all to the good. But the Deputy Registrar says that these classes 'conducted in a fitful manner at odd places, are not very useful from an instructional point of view.' He, therefore, thinks that the whole scheme requires revision. In regard to its supervisory functions, I note that the Bank continued to work the Registrar's scheme of rectification and dealt with forty additional societies during the past year. I especially commend the Deputy Registrar's advice to pay greater attention to the resuscitation of moribund societies by developing non-credit societies and encouraging sale societies.

The co-operative movement is still in its infancy in India, and if it is to make any headway at all, it must be through the education and training of the masses, who should be made to realise the great benefits to be derived from it. Here, therefore, lies a wide field of social service for our educated men and women.

As far as I can make out from the literature before me, you have, for a population of about 1,400,000 in the District, only 417 co-operative societies with a total membership of less than half a lakh. The fringe of the problem has, therefore, barely been touched. But it is particularly pleasing to note that by far the largest number of these societies are for the benefit of the agriculturist, who has been hard hit by the recent serious depression and needs every assistance to save him from the clutches both of the money-lender and the middleman. It is, however, somewhat surprising to read in the Deputy Registrar's Report that the government scheme of special loans to agriculturists extended to this

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District in 1936 had to be abolished owing to the disinclination of societies and the Central Bank to co-operate. The reason for this "non-co-operation" is not apparent, but I would urge the examination of the scheme once again in the interest of agriculture. Also, it seems worth while to examine the question of encouraging grain banks, as the few that now exist in the District seem to be doing good work. As the Deputy Registrar says, "there is real need for these banks, as money economy has not become the rule in every village in this District."

Furthermore, one of the chief problems of the agriculturist is the marketing of his produce. In this respect, purchase and sale societies, the few of which in your District, I see, have done good work, can help him to a great extent in eliminating the middleman and retaining his legitimate share of the profits. There is need, therefore, for the expansion of such societies too.

Apart from its economic aspect, co-operation has also its moral value. It helps to develop character and personality, as personal character is the primary security for a loan. Members of a co-operative society should, therefore, be jealous of their honour and the welfare of their society and they should give no room for a recourse to legal processes in the recovery of their dues. A co-operative society is well compared to a self-governing republic, based on the equality of its members and on their equal right to share in its control. Here, then, is a good training ground for self-government and self-elevation. But that we are still far from achieving such an ideal state of things is evident from the large number of societies annually liquidated and the number.

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of civil suits filed involving considerable loss in the shape of bad debts.

Perhaps one of the means of reformation would be the expansion of what you call the "Better Living Societies," of which the only two in your District seem to have done good work. In the one case, its members were enabled to save 50 per cent of their usual expenditure on marriage and *upanayanam* ceremonies and in the other their civil and criminal disputes were amicably settled. I have always considered extravagant expenditure on ceremonies and litigation the bane of our people, and I feel that this evil can, to a large extent, be reduced by such co-operation.

Similarly, there is room for the expansion of the housing and rural reconstruction societies, as well as those for the uplift of the so-called "scheduled castes." In fact, co-operation provides unlimited scope for the material and moral advancement of the people. It has been truly said that, "The combination of the material with the more or less intangible moral element constitutes one important difference between co-operation and the other remedies adopted for dealing with agricultural stagnation."

I am pleased to see also that physical well-being has not been neglected and that the societies for bee-keeping and the hand-pounding of rice catered, among other things, to the dietetic requirements of their members. Now, I am a great believer in the use of hand-pounded rice and I should like to see its consumption widely extended.

Before I conclude, I hope it is permissible for me to say a word to the ladies. I am disappointed to see that the purely women's societies have not made much

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progress in the District, there being only four of them at present with a total membership of 116. I need hardly say that co-operation also offers a wide field for the advancement of women. I would, therefore, commend to you the advice of your Deputy Registrar not to limit yourselves to purely economic problems, but also to take up such social activities as painting, library service, physical and adult education, and child welfare centres, and thus help in the uplift of those of your less fortunate sisters, who may be steeped in the darkness of ignorance and superstition.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Bank will prosper only so far as it adds more to the wealth of the community than it takes from it. Your work must show a profit or it cannot continue, but you know also that what must come before profit is service to the world. The society of the highest type is that which renders the best service to the community. I am sure you are determined that, measured by this standard, you will succeed.

I do not think I should detain you any longer. I thank you once again for the opportunity you have afforded me of meeting you all, and I wish the Bank and all those connected with it the fullest possible measure of success and prosperity.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
MATERNITY WARD ATTACHED TO THE DIS-
TRICT BOARD HOSPITAL AT KARKAL (SOUTH
KANARA).

[In the course of his tour in the South Kanara District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, visited Karkal on the 19th February 1939 and laid the foundation stone of the maternity ward attached to the District Board Hospital, at the request of the South Kanara District Board. The function was very largely attended. The Hospital was built out of a donation given by Mr. K. P. Seshagiri Prabhu.

The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion:—] 19TH

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a pleasant task which FEB.
has been allotted to me to-day, and I thank you for 1939.
allowing me the privilege of laying the foundation-stone
of a maternity ward for this hospital, so generously
donated by Mr. K. P. Seshagiri Prabhu, who is no
stranger to me or to Mysore.

One of the most fruitful ways in which public money or private charity can be applied is the provision of maternity homes or wards in our towns and, more especially, in the villages where the bulk of our population lives. Most of our villages have at present to go without this essential amenity. How many lives could be saved and how much suffering alleviated if we had more medical aid for the mothers! In most of the villages in India, it is, as you know, the untrained and ignorant midwife that attends on confinement cases, and what wonder is there that the results are so unsatisfactory!

We in Mysore are devoting much time and money to this problem. It is our ambition to provide all our big villages with maternity homes and make available for every village of any size the services of a trained midwife. At present, we have nearly fifty villages which have maternity homes and over 260 in which the

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Udipi (South Kanara).

services of trained midwives are available. We have, it is true, still a long way to go before our ambition can be said to have been realized, but the problem is being earnestly tackled both by the Government and the general public. And given earnestness and zeal in such matters, one may venture to say that half the problem is solved.

Ladies and Gentlemen, you also, I am sure, in South Kanara are not wanting in that same earnestness and zeal to provide your women with medical attendance at a critical period of their lives. A proof of that earnestness is the maternity ward of which you have asked me to lay the foundation-stone this morning; and in doing so I should like to express my sincere hope that the ward may prove a blessing to the mothers and children in Karkal and its neighbourhood, and that other philanthropists in the district may follow Mr. Seshagiri Prabhu's commendable example.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, UDIPI (SOUTH KANARA).

[During his tour of South Kanara, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to Udipi on the 19th February 1939 and the Municipal Council presented him with an address of welcome on the occasion. In reply to the address the Dewan made the following speech :—]

President and Members of the Municipal Council; Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the kind and hospitable terms in which you have welcomed me to your

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*Reply to the address presented by the Municipal
Council, Udipi (South Kanara).*

historic town. I consider myself fortunate in having had at last the opportunity of coming to this ancient seat of learning which is hallowed by the labours of the great Sri Madhvacharya and the benevolent influence of the far-famed image of Sri Krishna which is said to have been Arjuna's own "vision incarnate."

I have come here in the spirit of a pilgrim—to see and to learn. I have been charmed by the natural beauty of your surroundings and I do not wonder that the great *dwaita* philosopher found his inspiration here. It is a tribute to his genius that, even so many centuries after his death, we should still find here living evidences of the faith he established. Our tribute is due also to the illustrious line of his successors who through the ages have kept alight the torch of learning. I am especially glad to be able to meet the present Pariyaya Swami who, I understand, does not rest content with the mere teaching of philosophy, but is taking an active interest in rural improvement, beginning with his own village. It is difficult to think of a better way in which a religious preceptor can utilize the time and money at his disposal, or express the true import of the philosophy of Sri Madhva, for the essence of his thought is the independent reality of spirit and matter, and true salvation consists in their effective and constant interplay. I commend the example of the Pariyaya Swami to all who wish to serve humanity.

Of all the towns of South Kanara, Udipi is perhaps the best known in Mysore. Apart from its close religious and cultural contacts, your town is deservedly renowned for its proficiency in the culinary art. Everywhere one may see the ubiquitous "Udipi Hotel."

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Orphanage at Manipal
(South Kanara District).*

Gentlemen of the Municipal Council, you have a great responsibility devolving on you in that you are the custodians of the health and welfare of a town in which thousands of pilgrims gather every year from various parts of the country. I am glad to learn that the conveniences of these pilgrims are well provided for. I wish you every success in your efforts to serve your fellowmen to the best of your ability. I thank you once again for your kindly welcome.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
ORPHANAGE AT MANIPAL (SOUTH KANARA
DISTRICT).

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, was invited during his visit to South Kanara to lay the foundation-stone of the orphanage at Manipal on the 20th February 1939. The Orphanage was built out of a donation given by the late Mr. K. V. V. Pai. In performing the function, Sir Mirza Ismail, made the following speech :—]

Gentlemen,—You have given me no small pleasure by asking me to lay the foundation-stone of this Orphanage. What better use could the late Mr. Kagal Vaman Venkatesh Pai have found for his money than the provision of a shelter and a home for the young and forlorn? I cannot think of a more worthy object of charity than the orphan.

You propose not only to look after him in his tender years but also to equip him with the means to earn his living when he grows up.

*Reply to the address presented by the Moodbidri
Panchayet Board (South Kanara).*

I believe the Orphanage is intended only for boys. What about the girls? Let us hope that some philanthropist may be moved to come forward and found a similar institution for girls. You are wise in starting on a modest scale. I believe in humble beginnings. Small beginnings do not necessarily mean small endings. Often they mean the very opposite. I should rather begin in a small way and go on building up on sure and safe foundations than begin on an ambitious scale and later on—as only too often happens—find it impossible to maintain, much less improve, what has been undertaken.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I wish with all my heart the utmost success to the Orphanage. Experience has taught me that earnest effort made in an humble and self-sacrificing spirit seldom fails of its purpose, and the reward, even if slow, is certain.

I trust that you will pursue the noble task that you have undertaken in a spirit of robust optimism and God will assuredly reward your efforts.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
MOODBIDRI PANCHAYET BOARD (SOUTH
KANARA).

[On the occasion of his visit to Moodbidri in South Kanara on the 20th February 1939, the Panchayet Board presented Sir Mirza Ismail with an address of welcome. In his reply, Sir Mirza Ismail said;—]

Mr. President and Members of the Moodbidri Panchayet Board, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Please accept my 20TH FEB 1939.

Reply to the addresses presented on behalf of the Muslims and the Muslim Educational Association, Mangalore.

very warm thanks for your short and sweet address. It is very good of you, indeed, to offer me such a kindly welcome to Moodbidri. I am happy at the opportunity that has been afforded me, in the course of a somewhat hurried tour of the South Kanara District, of paying a visit to your sacred and historic town.

You have been good enough to refer in terms of appreciation to my interest in Kannada language and culture. I should like to say that that language and culture belong as much to you in South Kanara as to us in Mysore. They are enriched as much by your labours as by ours. And it is this feeling that all Kannadigas, whether of Mysore, Kanara or elsewhere, possess a common heritage that makes them think across dividing lines of class and group. Let us hope that both Mysore and South Kanara may long continue to cherish and enrich their common heritage and that their cultural link may draw them closer and closer together in the years to come.

In wishing the Panchayet Board prosperity and success and each of you a happy future, let me once again thank you for the kind terms in which you have welcomed me as a visitor to your town.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED ON BEHALF OF THE MUSLIMS AND THE MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, MANGALORE.

[The Muslims and the Muslim Educational Association, Mangalore, presented addresses of welcome to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the occasion of his visit to Mangalore on the 20th February 1939. In reply to both addresses the Dewan spoke as follows:—]

Reply to the addresses presented on behalf of the Muslims and the Muslim Educational Association, Mangalore.

Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure for me to meet you this evening, and the pleasure is enhanced by the appreciation you have so gracefully expressed of the progress made by the State of which I have the honour to be Dewan, and also by the generous reference you have made to my own contribution to that progress.

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If my pleasure in meeting you this evening is enhanced by the kindly reference to our own progress and well-being, I must also confess that it is also affected by your statement that all is not well with the Muslims in these parts. I imagine that what is really the matter is that you are not satisfied with your rate of progress. At any rate, a certain amount of dissatisfaction in this respect is a more healthy sign than a smug assurance that all is well. I should myself prefer a mild dose of discontent, for 'discontent shot with the colours of hope' is a potent cause of all progress.

I can well understand that you are not satisfied with the progress your community has made in education in comparison with other communities in the district. I have no means of gauging the degree of disparity, but having some idea of conditions in Mysore and in other parts of India, I can well believe that your educational progress is not in line with that of other communities, and that, I agree, is decidedly a matter for dissatisfaction as well as reform. I have no doubt that the authorities responsible for education in your district are fully alive to your needs, though I fear from poignant personal experience, that no Government can respond adequately to the onerous demands made upon it for increased educational facilities.

I gather, however, that your difficulties are not so much due to factors external to your community, as to

Reply to the addresses presented on behalf of the Muslims and the Muslim Educational Association, Mangalore.

internal causes. In such cases, it is but little that governments can do, and almost everything depends upon the initiative and the drive of which the people themselves are capable. Let us remember that no Grace can save any community unless it helps itself. The sooner a man is convinced that there are no short cuts in life the better.

You refer in particular to two or three disabilities under which the Muslim community in these parts is suffering. The first is the language difficulty. I understand that most of you speak Malayalam, which acts as a bar to relations on the one side with the other communities in the district and on the other with your co-religionists in the Presidency and in other parts of India. This is but one of the many examples of the linguistic barriers that stand in the way of the larger unity in our country. Fortunately, in your case unity with your co-religionists and with other communities here and elsewhere in India can be promoted if Hindustani comes to be cultivated more largely in South India. Whatever objections other communities in the South may have against the cult of Hindustani, you at least should welcome the efforts of your Government to promote the study of Hindustani in the schools.

You say that the masses are entirely averse to the education of their girls and that the institution of *purdah* is an impediment to progress in this direction. "The despotism of custom is everywhere the standing hindrance to human achievement." But the existence of the *purdah* has proved no insuperable obstacle to educating increasing numbers of Muslim girls in our State. Not only are larger numbers entering Middle and High Schools, but even the University has a fair number of

Reply to the addresses presented on behalf of the Muslims and the Muslim Educational Association, Mangalore.

Muslim girls on its rolls, and several Muslim girls have graduated and also qualified for the degree in Teaching. I would appeal to you, Mr. President and members of the Muslim Educational Association, to carry on a vigorous propaganda to bring about quickly a radical change in the attitude of the masses in this respect. For facts are relentless and we must adjust our ideas to the facts of to-day.

You refer to the "craze for insisting upon the religious studies" and their precedence over secular studies. This is a matter in which we have to move very cautiously, for the roots of religion are delicate and should not be lightly bruised. The study of Theology was predominant in earlier centuries in the centres of learning, and even now in certain parts of the world theological studies occupy a prominent place. What has to be done is to make the people realise that learning does not consist now-a-days merely of Theology, and that the changed conditions require an equally assiduous pursuit of secular branches of learning. The emphasis upon religious studies can generally be met by imparting religious education side by side with secular training in the Muslim schools.

Gentlemen, we all know that we in this country have many colossal problems to solve and many acute differences and difficulties to contend with. Many of these problems are not capable of any swift heroic solution. Let us, however, be of good cheer, remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come. The world has outlived much and will outlive a great deal more and men have contrived to be happy in it.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE CONNECTING THE MUDGERE-BELUR ROAD.

[After completing his tour in South Kanara, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, toured in the Kadur District of the State on his way back to Bangalore. On the 21st February 1939, he declared open the bridge connecting the Mudgere-Belur Road. In doing so, Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech:—]

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Mr. President and Members of the District Board of Kadur, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to come here to-day to open this bridge, the second, I believe, to be constructed since 1935 when permission was accorded to the District Board to utilise a certain portion of the Railway Cess for the construction of roads and bridges.

There is no doubt that if the interior parts of our districts are to prosper and enjoy the benefit of civilisation, easy means of communication should be speedily provided. The chief difficulty in the speedy realisation of this aim is lack of funds, but wherever there are accumulated railway cess or other collections which cannot be utilised in the near future for the particular purposes for which they have been raised, I do not see why these should not be used for similar purposes. I am aware that there are people who object to this procedure on grounds of strict financial propriety, but I do not think that any harm has been done, in the present case at any rate, by appropriating a portion of the railway cess fund for improving road communications. The establishment of the Mysore Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur makes easy means of transport in this District even more essential than before in the interests of the coffee industry, which unfortunately is in a depressed condition at present.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Mysore Lachia Setty
Dasaratha Setty Memorial Clock Tower at Chikmagalur.*

Had there been no departure from the abovementioned tradition, we would not have to-day this bridge which makes an important road open to traffic all the year round. I am glad to know that you are thinking of constructing a dozen similar bridges in all the taluks of the District and I do not wonder that you have, as you say, earned the gratitude of the people from whom the cess has been collected. I congratulate you on your energy and enterprise and wish you every success in your efforts to render useful service to your fellow-citizens.

Regarding the construction of a bridge near Singapura in the Hassan District, your request will be duly considered.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind welcome and in declaring this bridge open let me wish all those responsible for it a full measure of happiness and prosperity.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
MYSORE LACHIA SETTY DASARATHA SETTY
MEMORIAL CLOCK TOWER AT CHIKMAGALUR.

[During his visit to Chikmagalur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Mysore Lachia Setty Dasaratha Setty Memorial Clock Tower on the 21st February 1939. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Mr. Nagappa Setty, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you and your brothers for your address and for the cordial terms in which you have referred to me. 21ST FEB. 1939.

Reply to the address presented by the President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur.

It is to me a source of sincere gratification to lay the foundation-stone of the Clock-tower which Mr. Nagappa Setty and his brothers propose to build on this spot to perpetuate the memory of their late brother, Mr. Dasaratha Setty.

Mr. Nagappa Setty and his brothers are rendering a great service to their town by providing it with such a useful and ornamental tower. I am sure that their fellow-citizens are as deeply appreciative of their generosity to their town as I am—a generosity which has manifested itself in so many useful forms. The fine Maternity Hospital, for instance, owes its existence to them. And what a boon they have thereby conferred upon the women and children of this town and its neighbourhood! There is also the Ganapathi temple of which I had the privilege of laying the foundation-stone and which was recently declared open by His Holiness the Sringeri Swami. Mr. Nagappa Setty now proposes to build an up-to-date operation theatre for the Maternity Hospital. These are benefactions for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful to Mr. Nagappa Setty. I pray that he and his firm may prosper more and that their fellow-citizens may share in their good fortune.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
OF THE CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AT CHIK-
MAGALUR.

[An address was presented to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, during his visit to Chikmagalur on the 21st February 1939 by the President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre. In reply, the Dewan said :—]

Reply to the address presented by the President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur.

Mr. President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre of Chikmagalur, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I have just been reading a dry-as-dust official report which I wish it were in my power to convert into a trumpet call to national action. It is entitled the "Report of the Special Committee on Maternity and Child Welfare Work in India to the Central Advisory Board of Health". It traces the history of the maternity and child welfare movement; it reviews the action being taken by governments, local bodies and voluntary associations in the various provinces; it lays down standards required in respect of maternity hospitals, maternity homes and maternity and child welfare centres, provision of midwives and provision of nursery schools. It shows how we have reached a time in respect of all these matters when we ought to be declaring the end of the experimental stage and settling down to a system of standardization, co-ordination and control; and it emphasises the fact that the promotion of racial health and the prevention of disease is a national matter, and that the promotion of the health of mothers and young children is at the root of the whole question.

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I will give you a few quotations from the report which enforce the terrible lesson of the leeway we have to make up: "Child-bearing exacts a toll of lives in India at least four to five times greater than in those countries where serious attention has been given to the protection of motherhood". The maternal mortality is estimated at 20 per 1,000 live-births, against 4·9 per 1,000 live-births in England, and at 200,000 deaths a year; it is added that "death is frequently only the final release from prolonged invalidism", and it is estimated that a third of the mothers who are alive suffer from disabilities

Reply to the address presented by the President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur.

in a greater or less degree. Forty-three per cent of all the deaths that occur in the first five years of life, and half the infants who die within the first year die before they are a month old.

Now for some of the standards which the Committee recommend. Maternity hospitals, which are distinguished from maternity homes in that the first are for the abnormal cases and the latter for normal cases only, should provide one bed for every 100 births. Midwives to attend cases in the homes should again be provided at the rate of one per 100 births. Maternity and child welfare centres should be provided in sufficient numbers for all the expectant mothers to be able to secure advice. And I might note here that the Committee emphasise that the essential purpose of these centres is to provide what they describe as an educational service, "giving advice and instruction to mothers in the care and management of their own health and that of their infants and young children". They should essentially not be "places solely for the charitable distribution of milk and clothing or for the dispensary habit of doling out medicines".

I am very glad to say that, in the statistics that figure in the report, Mysore makes no bad showing when compared with some of the biggest provinces of India. In fact, I may say that there is no matter in relation to which the people of Mysore have shown themselves so ready to help themselves and others as this matter of the care of the mothers and young children of the State. I think this is a characteristic of our people of which we may be very proud. We have had donations given in recent years for maternity and child welfare work amounting to several lakhs of rupees, and in respect of beds for

Reply to the address presented by the President and Members of the Committee of the Child Welfare Centre at Chikmagalur.

maternity cases we have the highest average in India, amounting to 2.5 per 100 cases against the standard of 1 per 100. We have developed quite a number of small maternity homes in the villages, and I hope these will shortly come into full use and help to effect a change in the habits of centuries. In the matter of midwives we stand first again, and have 1 midwife to 400 cases, against the 1 to 100 which has been suggested as the standard and 1 to 1,142 which is the best average for British India.

I am extremely glad that Chikmagalur has placed itself in the forefront of this beneficent movement. It is only a few years ago that *Dharmaprabavatha* Mr. M. L. Nagappa Setty gave the town a most generous donation for the construction of maternity wards, and now, through the munificence of Mr. Rodrigues, you have been able to add to it this splendid maternity and child welfare centre. I hope it will receive the fullest support both of the Municipality and the District Board and of the local public, especially the ladies of the town, and I hope moreover that the infection of the example of Mr. Rodrigues will spread rapidly over the whole surrounding country.

I have much pleasure, Ladies and Gentlemen, in declaring open the Kalmane Child Welfare Centre and do so in the hope that it will result in a great reduction of suffering among the women of the town and a great improvement in the physique of the generation to come.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
MYSORE COFFEE CURING WORKS AT CHIK-
MAGALUR.

[On the 22nd February 1939, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Coffee Curing Works at Chikmagalur in the presence of a large gathering. The following speech was made by the Dewan on the occasion :—]

22ND FEB. 1939. *Chairman and Members of the Board of Directors, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day to perform this function, a function which, I hope, will be the harbinger of prosperity for the coffee industry in our State.

As your address states, Mysore provides in quantity more than half the coffee grown in India, and in quality some of the best varieties of mild coffee in the world. Now, it is imperative that this reputation in regard to the inherent superior qualities of Mysore coffee should be maintained both here and abroad. And for this purpose a Coffee Curing Works, situated in the heart of the coffee area in the State, is an absolute necessity. The starting of a Coffee Curing Works was thus a long-felt want, and I am very glad that the Works have come into being at this opportune moment, when, more than at any other time, every effort is required to help the industry to pass through this critical period of depression.

The depression in coffee trade is, I am aware, largely responsible for the somewhat disappointing response to your efforts to secure the co-operation in your venture of the planters and others interested in the coffee business. But the Government have, after careful and exhaustive enquiry, convinced themselves of the urgent need and soundness of the scheme and have agreed to subscribe the major portion of the share capital.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Mysore Coffee Curing
Works at Chikmagalur.*

While the Government have thus taken the concern under their wing, they will always be ready to transfer the control to private hands, with due provision for safeguarding the interests of the share-holders.

I hope the Mysore Coffee Curing Works will undertake not merely the curing of coffee but, in course of time, its marketing also, for the marketing of a product is a necessary complement to its production. I hope that the Works will also undertake the task of fixing the standards and grades of coffee so that the reputation of Mysore coffee in all the markets of the world may be maintained. The proper grading of agricultural produce is the crying need of the hour, and this is all the more necessary in the case of a commodity, such as coffee, which has to depend mainly on foreign markets where quality is the determining factor.

As you are aware, one of the factors which is retarding the expansion of the coffee industry is the prevalence of the pernicious trade practice of mixing chicory, coffee husk and other adulterants with coffee. Concerted action is what is required to put an end to such methods, and I am sure it will interest you to learn that the Mangalore Curers' Association has recently decided to destroy all coffee husk or to render it unfit for use as an admixture. I am very glad that the Mysore Planters' Association, too, has interested itself in this matter and passed a resolution condemning the practice. I trust that other curers and planters will follow this example and co-operate in the prevention of these practices, which can only spell disaster to the industry in the long run. I would also impress upon you the importance of placing coffee on the market in a finished form—roasted and ground—so as to attract consumers and make them

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Mysore Coffee Curing
Works at Chikmagalur.*

appreciate the peculiar flavour and taste of Mysore coffee.

Your hopes should be mainly concentrated on the home market. Northern India with its more plentiful milk supply is especially indicated as an area in which efforts should be made to popularise coffee. And if that can be done, your industry will have been placed on a safer basis.

In your address you have referred to the legend that coffee was first introduced to India by a Muslim pilgrim. A striking fact is that the shrine on the hills associated with his name is considered sacred also by the Hindus, who associate it with the sage Dattatreya. The spot is thus sacred both to Hindus and Muslims. Another happy association is that in the development of the coffee industry, Europeans and Indians have worked together harmoniously and have set an example of co-operation worthy of emulation. Coffee is thus a wonderful berry. It is the means of bringing together diverse races and interests and let us hope that more and more people will be drawn together not merely for its production but also for its consumption.

I wish this new venture every success and I have no doubt that it will serve the special needs of the coffee planter and ensure the prosperity of the *Malnad*.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
MEMBERS OF THE KADUR DISTRICT BOARD.

[In reply to the address presented by the Kadur District Board on the 22nd February 1939, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, made the following speech :—]

Mr. President and Members of the District Board of Kadur, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I offer you my warmest thanks for the address of welcome which has just been read to me. I join with you in thanking the Almighty for the recovery of His Highness the Yuvaraja from his recent illness. 22ND FEB. 1939.

It is superfluous for me, I hope, to tell you that it is a real pleasure to me to find myself once again in your midst.

In these days when District Boards are earning for themselves the condemnation of public men as “excrescences, involving a useless tax on the people’s purse,” I am really glad to see you working on what Mahatma Gandhi calls the basis of efficiency and viewing your public service as carrying the full responsibilities of public office.

It is very pleasing to me to note that you fully appreciate what Government have been able to do for your town and district. You may rest assured that there will be no slackening in their efforts to promote the prosperity and happiness of your district and its people by all the means in their power.

As regards the specific requests which you have made in your address, I propose to discuss them presently with you. I will only say here that in regard to educational matters I am very glad to see the keen interest displayed by you all and the progress achieved.

"MAHATMA GANDHI: HIS LIFE AND WORK".

[Mahatma Gandhi completed his seventieth year in October 1939. Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan presented the Mahatma with a Commemoration Volume on that auspicious occasion. Distinguished people in all walks of life all the world over contributed to the Commemoration Volume. The contributors included such well-known persons as Viscount Halifax, General Smuts and Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore.

The following is the text of the article contributed by the Dewan to the Commemoration Volume:—]

5TH MAR.
1939.

It gives me very great pleasure to respond to the invitation so kindly extended to me by Sir Radhakrishnan to send a contribution to the Volume of Essays and Reflections on the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi which is to be presented to him on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birthday.

The completion of "three score years and ten" of his life is much more than a matter of gratification to Mahatma Gandhi's innumerable friends and admirers, among whom I am happy to have the privilege of counting myself. Every birthday of his is looked upon as an event for country-wide rejoicing and his seventieth birthday will doubtless evoke unfailing enthusiasm throughout India.

To me it is a matter of deep personal interest to recall the circumstances in which I have been brought into close touch with this great man, who is both teacher and leader.

In 1927 or so when Mahatma Gandhi's health was failing he turned to the salubrious climate of Bangalore and the bracing air of the Nandi Hill for the change which he so much needed. It was then that an opportunity presented itself to me of coming in close personal contact with the Mahatma. The few weeks he stayed in our midst have left behind some of the

Mahatma Gandhi: His Life and Work.

happiest memories in the minds of the people of Mysore. During those days I met the Mahatma as often as I could, and the reverence, love, and affection which he then inspired in me have formed the basis of a friendship which I have cherished and valued ever since.

It is a matter of peculiar pleasure to me to recall the very interesting time I spent in London during the sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference, notably in connection with the second session, in which the Congress participated and was represented by Mahatma Gandhi as its sole delegate. He was without doubt the most distinguished of the members from India. He electrified us by the remarkable speeches that he made in the course of our deliberations. The second session of the Conference was made memorable to me personally by the support, though qualified, which I received from Mahatma Gandhi for the scheme which I had the honour of placing before the Federal Structure Committee providing for the creation of a Federal Council as the Second Chamber of the Federal Legislature to be composed of the representatives of the Governments of the Federating Units. Mahatmaji, who was all along opposed to the creation of a bicameral legislature, was prepared to modify his attitude and accept the proposal adumbrated in my memorandum, if the Federal Council was allowed to become an advisory body. Indeed, as I had occasion to acknowledge in one of my addresses to the Mysore Representative Assembly, "I personally found in the Mahatma a powerful ally at the Second Round Table Conference when voicing my criticisms of the feature of the White Paper Constitution which seems to me to be most open to criticism, that is, the composition of the Upper Chamber". The subsequent course of events is a matter of history, but I recall this

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circumstance as an illustration of Mahatma Gandhi's keen desire to help in the efforts to devise a sound constitution for India.

Let me turn from these personal reminiscences to the significance of the life and work of this great son of India not merely for his own country but also for the world at large. It is often said that it is a hazardous thing to predict immortality for one's contemporaries because posterity makes its own choice. But in prophesying immortality to the name of the Mahatma there is little possibility of one's prophesy being falsified by the verdict of history. Contemporary opinion is unanimous that he is one of the greatest Indians ever born. He is unquestionably the most important living Indian and, as I had occasion to say some years ago in a public address, "he may be said to represent the spirit of India and to voice her sentiments as probably no one else can do". He has captured and won the hearts of his countrymen by his universal sympathy and his most passionate allegiance to his high ideals. He is revered by all those to whom the spirit of service makes a strong appeal. Truly one of the most outstanding personalities in the world to-day, Mahatma Gandhi occupies a position in the national life of India which is unique and he has used this unique position for the benefit of his Motherland. To judge from the extraordinary influence he wields over the minds of the great mass of the Indian people, Mahatma Gandhi may be reckoned as one of the most powerful personal forces in the British Empire to-day.

There is a touch of cynicism but a substratum of truth in the remark that politics is a sordid game, and that its exigencies often demand a compromise with conscience. Success in it, so it is said, generally goes to

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the man who is not much encumbered by scruples. But here is Mahatma Gandhi who is the most conscientious, scrupulous and principled of Indians and yet is the most successful politician of them all! He is the eternal enigma of India. A man of rare moral elevation, of unimpeachable private life, or transparent sincerity of conduct and of a strongly religious bent of mind, he recalls to our mind great spiritual leaders and saints. On the other hand, as the inspiring leader of a resurgent India who has given Indians a new spirit, a sense of self-respect and a feeling of pride in their civilization, he is something more than a mere politician. He is a great statesman, a man of vision. Indeed, as Richard Freund has remarked in "The Spectator", "Unsteadily, tentatively but already visible in outline, an Indian nation is emerging and Mr. Gandhi is its maker".

It is this combination of saint, politician and statesman, which appears so intriguing to the Englishman but which is accepted, if not understood, by his Indian followers. Mahatma Gandhi is among the great men of the world whom all praise but few understand. He has imported religion and ethics into politics and has forged strange moral weapons to fight material forces in the political arena for the achievement of practical results. If he has brought religion into politics and has spiritualized it, he has likewise brought politics into religion and has secularized many an issue which orthodox Hinduism regarded as purely religious in character. The emancipation of Harijans is easily the most outstanding of such issues on which he has led the revolt of intellectual India against the forces of Hindu orthodoxy. But in fairness to him it must be said that his move to eradicate the evil of 'untouchability' from the land is

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dictated as much by his genuine humanitarian impulse as by his reformist zeal and political insight.

Mahatma Gandhi has immense faith in himself—a faith which has increased with his mystical confidence in the efficacy of spiritual force and which sometimes borders on inspiration. He rules and is ruled more by his heart than by his head, by intuition rather than by intellect. He has often been known to explain to himself and his followers the most puzzling piece of advice he has had to give them and his most inexplicable conduct in particular circumstances by a simple but mystifying reference to “my inner voice”. “Plain living and high thinking” is his maxim of life, and the degree to which he has disciplined his emotions, his conduct, and his very physiology is at once the admiration and despair of lesser men. “Gandhi feels that if you control yourself you can control politics”. He does not make any weak concessions to the flesh and is Spartan in his tastes and habits. Truth and Non-violence are the fixed stars by which he steers his own barque and by which he has tried to guide the ship of the Congress and the nation over the stormy sea of Indian politics.

If I am asked to explain the secret of his immense hold upon the imagination of the Indian people I should not think so much of his ability—consummate as it is—as a politician or of the degree of success which has attended the application of his methods in the solution of India's problems. Indians as a race are peculiarly sensitive to character and are more responsive to moral than to intellectual leadership. And it is the Mahatma's absolute sincerity of purpose and purity of motives combined with a sterling personal character that have won for him the confidence and affection not only of his own political followers but of many people outside the

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Congress organization who neither share all his views nor subscribe to his political doctrines and methods.

It was a little over five years ago that I said in the course of my address to the legislators of Mysore: "There is one man above all others who can help us towards a reconciliation of our difficulties, and towards that new phase of character that is the ground work of self-government. I am not one of those who wish Mahatma Gandhi to retire from politics. There never was a time when India so badly needed the guidance of a genuine leader, and in him we have one who holds a unique position in the country and is not only a convinced lover of peace and an ardent patriot but also a far-seeing, sagacious statesman. I feel that he is qualified far better than any one else to reconcile the conflicting elements in the country and to induce them all to march together a further stage along the road that leads to self-government. He also has it in his power, as no one else has, to establish the happiest relations between India and Great Britain. I feel sure that Government have in him a powerful ally and Great Britain a true friend. If he should retire from politics at this juncture, there are indications that the arena would, in all probability, be occupied by demagogues and vain visionaries out to mislead themselves and the country by meaningless shibboleths".

A great deal has happened since I uttered these words. Ministries responsible to legislatures have come into being in all the Provinces. The problem of an Indian Federation has come to the foreground of discussion. Gandhiji, as he himself has said, "has ceased to be in the Congress but continues to be of it". But nothing has as yet happened which would induce me to retract or even modify the sentiments to which I then gave

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Bangalore.*

expression. With the exception of Mahatma Gandhi who is still the dominant force, as dominant, I should say, as ever, the country has no one else to turn to for ultimate guidance. The Mahatma is a force for moderation, for reason, for practicality in politics. And India can ill afford to do without him either now or for as long a time as one can foresee.

If Mahatma Gandhi is so full of meaning and value to us in India, it is no less true that his life and work possess a meaning to the world outside which at the present time is so much distracted by wars and threats of war. His political technique which is essentially pacific in conception and his philosophy of political conduct, based on the triple maxim of Love, Truth and Non-Violence, furnish ample food for reflection to nations whose mutual relationships are at present regulated by diplomacy, hatred and war.

Let me conclude by heartily congratulating Mahatma Gandhi on his seventieth birthday, and by wishing him many years of health, happiness and fruitful activity in the service of India in particular and of the world in general.

OPENING OF THE MYSORE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
BUILDING, BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Mysore Medical Association Building in Bangalore on the 6th March 1939 in the presence of a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Many members of the profession from all parts of the State participated in the function.]

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Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech on the occasion:]

Rajasevasakta Dr. Narayana Rao, Ladies and Gentle- 6TH
*men,—*It is with a feeling of justifiable pride, as well as MARCH,
of gratitude for your kind invitation and for the kind 1939.
things your President has said of me, that I address you
to-day. As he has reminded you, it is eleven years now
since I presided at the first meeting of your Association,
and I think any head of an administration may be justifi-
ably proud if he has the good fortune during his term
of office to see such a remarkable growth in membership,
in usefulness and in popularity as your Association has
shown. You have held regular meetings ever since you
began work, assisted by many eminent men from outside
the State. Your numbers have advanced to 534, with
105 private practitioners included among them. You
have done your best to put your growing knowledge into
the common pool and to share it out for the benefit of
the people at large. And you have shown your spirit of
solidarity and co-operation by the erection of this hand-
some building, and your spirit of respect for your leaders
by subscribing to the portrait of the President who has
done so much for you, *Sastravaidyapravina Dr. S.*
Subba Rao.

One rather expects at meetings of associations of
the learned professions, and more particularly in the
case of so specialised a profession as yours, to find oneself
lost in a maze of abstruse professional matter and one
may feel at a loss to know what a layman can say for
the profit of the gathering. Dr. Narayana Rao, in his
most interesting and thought-provoking address, has not
only spared me from that embarrassment; he has on the
other hand, rather embarrassed me by the profusion of
interesting subjects he has given me to talk about.

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The development of your profession in the past and the further developments to be expected of it in the future, especially in its relations to the Government and the people of the State, is a subject about which it would be easy to write a book, and on which I hope some day one of you will write one. A glance at the changes even in your nomenclature shows how difficult the world finds it to keep up with your profession. Most of us here present can remember the time when, in the matter of titles at any rate, the Surgeon was the important person. We always talked of the Ship's Surgeon or the District Surgeon, but now the Surgeon, for a reason which I have never been able to understand, has gone back to being plain 'Mister.' Then came the familiar, almost affectionate, appellation of 'doctor,' which is now being submerged by a host of other people who claim the same appellation, doctors of science, doctors of letters, doctors of philosophy, and doctors of the body politic, in other words, professors of economics. But by a curious paradox when we come to the head of the profession in the State, we go back and call him the Senior Surgeon.

A third branch of the profession has arisen, originally only as an appendage to the District Medical Officer. But, from being an appendage, the sanitarian has blossomed out into a title far greater than either of the elder branches has ever assumed, the Director of Public Health. He would appear to take unto himself the whole of the duties concerned with the building of the body, the protection of it from attack, and the cure of it when cure is required. I sometimes wonder whether we shall not have to change this title from 'Director' to 'Protector,' since protection is really the function of the sanitary profession.

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Meanwhile, as your Chairman's address indicates, there seems to be growing up a fourth branch of the profession, to which the term 'Director' might perhaps be more properly applied. He refers to the growing activities in the matter of maternity and child welfare, where you have the slogan, "Keep the healthy babies healthy;" and again to the activities that have been undertaken in the matter of the medical inspection of schools, which have the same object of making those responsible for the health of the children to see that they do not fall ill.

To look at the matter from another point of view. We are constantly being told that the capital of the country consists, not in the money that is invested in industry, but in the sum total of the productive capacity of the population, and, if we follow that idea to its logical conclusion, we may anticipate that the governments which pursue it will hold each man responsible for keeping in running order the wonderful machine which has been issued to him, namely, his body, and for bringing it to the workshop for periodical over-hauling and lubrication. Under a state of affairs like this, a Director of Public Health would be the authority who would inflict punishment on any individual entrusted with one of these most valuable of all machines, who did not take adequate care of it and consequently reduced the value of the capital in the State.

Perhaps a more practical aspect of the same question is the extent to which it is possible for the curative branch of the profession to do preventive work also by dispensing advice as to errors in living, together with medicine for correction of the results. If I remember rightly, a great point is made of this in a remarkable book which forms the basis of a film that has recently

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been screened in Bangalore, where a young enthusiast, taking over the work of an old-fashioned panel doctor, tries, instead of doling out standard prescriptions, to teach people how to avoid the errors in respect of diet and other elementary factors, which have led his patients to the condition in which they are, and finds that the patients are the first people to resent such a departure from the beaten track !

I can imagine a similar young enthusiast trying to tackle a similar problem in one of our dispensaries, and the discontent he would inevitably arouse among the waiting patients, if he stuck faithfully to his mission. I can also imagine the horror of the Financial Secretary at the demand that would be put up for additional staff if we told all our doctors to advise on these lines. And yet I cannot but feel that the time is coming when we must deal with the question on broader lines than at present. I feel this every time I look at the statistics for the *malnad*, for instance. For I firmly believe that, if we tackled the question of ill-health in that area on a root-and-branch system of protective medicine, embracing questions of house sites, housing and drainage, of the keeping of cows or goats and the introduction of a sound dietary, in short, of removing the causes of the present fevers and other troubles, we should in the course of a generation or so be able to convert that area into one of the most prosperous and productive areas in India.

I have already taken up more of your time than I should wish, but there is one suggestion in your President's address which makes a very special appeal to me, and that is the suggestion for the development of the production of State-manufactured drugs and biological

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products. This proposal is one which seems to me to have illimitable possibilities. Not only should we, as he points out, protect ourselves from a shortage of supplies in case of war, but we should also utilise local products, many of them growing neglected in our forests and in respect of which I believe we have great sources of potential wealth. We could introduce new crops, as for instance, Pyrethrum, Podophyllin or Digitalis, I have no doubt that you would be able to produce an extensive list. The Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, observed in a recent lecture that "India with her wonderful variability of temperature, soil and climatic conditions, is a veritable store-house of medicinal and poisonous plants. More than 2,000 such plants have been enumerated in literature and probably there are many more not yet recognised."

I should also hope to see a further merging of the indigenous systems of medicine into the general system, since I believe one of their principal peculiarities is that they use, for reasons of cheapness among others, the local products in place of those that come from other parts of the world. Dr. Narayana Rao also wishes to control the use of patent medicines and secret nostrums. Here, I would suggest a slight modification of his scheme, namely, the imposition of a cent per cent duty on all medicines that do not bear the prescription on the bottle. Let people, if they will, drink coloured water under a high sounding name, and possibly effect a cure through faith, but since this form of drug-taking is clearly a luxury, let them pay for it as such.

Finally, as regards the biological products. This perhaps would be a more difficult proposition, but we have tackled it, as some thought rashly, in the case of

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animals, and we have scored a success beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. We have not only been able to protect the animals almost entirely against certain diseases, but we have reaped considerable commercial profits into the bargain. Let us by all means, if we can, do the same thing with the biological products that are needed for the human body.

In a recent issue of "Scientific American" I came across a striking article entitled "Vegetarian China." I make no apology for quoting a few sentences from it, as they are full of interest and value to us also in India.

"In the realm of rural nutrition, China has attained a solution to her food problem which economically is creditable and intensely practical, but qualitatively, the verdict declares, there is ground for much improvement. Improvements which health officers and nutritionists are proposing will involve decreasing the percentage of cereals in the diet and increasing the amount of green leaf vegetables and tubers, such as sweet potatoes, and also the greater use of eggs as food. These changes can possibly be brought about without serious jolts to the agricultural economy. In addition to these, most programmes propose rapid industrialization which, by raising the economic level, will enable the individual to expand the food budget and will make possible the beginnings of a dairy industry. Industrialization may thus be defined as a device to relieve the pressure on land! Health education is receiving special attention. All the nations of the world are absorbed in the task of developing national vigour and physique. Nutritional science in the Orient has only begun to apply itself to the problems at hand."

The article ends with this important statement:

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“Man has for many years been aware that there was some relationship between food and physique, but the realm of nutrition is being expanded to include other qualities than mere growth. The President of the American Medical Association recently proclaimed that the newer knowledge of nutrition promises “greater vigor, increased longevity, and a higher level of cultural development.”

This is a subject to which your Association will. I trust devote special attention.

Ladies and Gentlemen, your Association began life as a very healthy infant in 1928. It has now, if I may say so, come to the school-going age and passed its medical examination with flying colours. It has constructed its new home, which could take a prize in any exhibition of model habitations. It has every prospect of a magnificent career as it grows to man's estate, and I have no doubt that it will raise a large and healthy family of subsidiary societies.

I have very great pleasure in declaring the Home open and in unveiling the portrait of the late President, Dr. S. Subba Rao.

SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE AT BANGALORE.

[The annual meeting of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, was held at the Daly Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on the 7th March 1939 under the presidentship of Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan. There was a large and distinguished gathering of members and others interested in the work of the Association. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion :—]

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7TH MAR.
1939.

Mr. Matthan, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to be here this evening and to have the opportunity of giving public expression to my personal interest, and the interest of His Highness's Government, in the work of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene.

While the physical health and hygiene of individuals have, very properly, been the care of the State and the motive of a great deal of humanitarian and philanthropic work, social hygiene has not perhaps received the same attention. Society is a unit, an organism, a whole. It is, therefore, unwise to disregard any part of it which is causing anxiety, though the rest of it may be comparatively healthy. That is why this matter of the immoral traffic in women and children for purposes of prostitution is of paramount interest to all those who are concerned with the well-being of the State. It signifies a deep-seated disease in the body politic—the economic, social and personal maladjustment of society. The symptoms are grave and varied, and only a rigorous attempt at diagnosis, treatment and care can ensure that the disease will not spread and damage other parts of the organism. In the case of Mysore the diagnosis has been made and though the cure is expensive and drastic, the course of treatment is becoming clearer.

It is the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene which has done the patient work of diagnosis for ten years, investigating the extent and nature of this traffic in the Mysore State. As soon as His Highness's Government was made familiar with the facts, it proceeded to combat this evil along the lines already proving effective in other parts of India and the World. A legislative measure making commercialised vice illegal and

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punishable was enacted after the opposition which was based on prejudice and ignorance of the terms of the bill, had been successfully overcome. That Act now stands on the Statute Book of the State, an indication of the Government's determination that this traffic in the lives of women and children for gain should be put down.

Mysore is fortunate in having as a neighbour, the Madras Presidency, which is already pursuing a vigorous policy against the traffic and whose progress can be watched at close quarters. It is a great pleasure to have with us as the speaker to-day, *Rao Bahadur Dr. Kesava Pai*, who has been closely associated with the work of the Madras Vigilance Association. I have recently seen it stated that the Brothels' Act in force in Madras has been found to be seriously defective inasmuch as the original clause dealing with third party earnings, that is, for punishing the persons who live on the earnings of a prostitute, had been omitted from the Act as finally passed. When Mysore considered similar legislation, what was regarded as suitable in Madras was thought to be suitable here too, and so the Mysore measure also lacks this essential clause. It will be necessary at an early date to profit by the experience of our neighbour and examine the question of amending our measure in order to remove this defect. I understand that the members of the Mysore Association who have recently visited Madras have the latest information on this aspect of the problem.

The Act presupposes the close co-operation of a body such as your Association in regard to the care of the women and children who are rescued under its working. For three and a half years the Association has been

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running, largely with the aid of voluntary workers, a small Rescue Home for girls who have of their own accord left the brothels. But the larger scope of service for which this institution was established, that is, to receive, heal and train the women and children rescued under the Act, has not been possible owing to the cost involved. The public still feel diffident about a cause only recently brought before them. It has not yet captured their imagination and so their support. But the Home has not failed in its object. It is quietly showing that it is possible to rescue, heal and train these girls who are sold into this traffic in the cities and country towns. Even if the treatment and care are costly, the cost does not compare with the ultimate expense to the country if the individual is allowed to remain in that kind of life and help in spreading diseases which sap the family life of the community.

His Highness's Government has been contributing Rs. 100 per mensem for the maintenance of the Home for the last two years and is considering further support in the immediate future. I have visited the Home, and am personally convinced of its necessity and sound policy. While the nature of the work calls for a management trained in this section of public service, there is a wide scope for quiet, unpretentious, but useful service, of a large number of Indian ladies, who by their affection, concern and help for these, their unhappy sisters, can rescue them from the slippery places of vice to the sure foundations of health and useful citizenship.

I am glad to tell you that the Government has reserved a site, not far from this city, on which the Association hopes, in the not distant future, to build a country home which, by its field work and other employment, will be

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largely self-contained and afford congenial occupation to those who are brought into the traffic from the villages. The present home also needs to become a permanent possession, instead of being subject to the insecurity of being a rented building. These two homes will then serve the whole State as central institutions. If this matter of the unhappy fate of young girls touches the heart of any philanthropic member of the public, he or she can do lasting and incalculable service by helping to provide a home for these—the most truly homeless of any section of our community.

Apart from financial considerations, it is no easy task to take these girls, sick in body, mind and spirit, and turn them into useful and happy citizens. It calls for fortitude, persistence and devotion. Unfortunately, it is still further complicated by the curse of venereal diseases. Those who visit the houses of ill-fame, take the girls to hospital and receive them into the Home, realise how relentless and appalling is this curse, and any effort to help the women, girls and babies, who have been victims to it, must be closely allied with adequate medical treatment for their physical condition. The Government, realising this, has, from time to time during the last ten years, promoted through its Medical Department measures whereby the treatment, expensive though it is, is made available to the poor as well as to the rich who can afford to pay for it. A grant for the purchase of neo-salvarsan has been given to a country hospital which does a great deal of work in venereal diseases in the surrounding villages. The treatment is now easily available in the Central Jail, the Mental Hospital and other medical institutions in Bangalore City. Dispensaries are also more fully equipped for the effective

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treatment of venereal diseases. The Government has also decided to place this treatment in the State under the charge of a senior medical officer who has received special training in Europe. In Western countries experience has produced a mass of scientific knowledge for the treatment of these diseases, and we should make the fullest use of this knowledge.

The effects of venereal diseases are so devastating that neither the Government nor the public should rest, until the necessary treatment is, as far as possible, made available to every sufferer in the State. There is also much work to be done in the way of propaganda, if this treatment is to be made possible for middle class family men and women as well as for those more obvious sufferers with whom we are more concerned at the moment.

Along with this movement to suppress immoral traffic, measures are also needed to ensure, as far as possible, that ignorance of sex matters does not take its toll of those who fall unawares into its clutches. But the literature dealing with this subject—whether available in the public libraries or elsewhere—should be of the right kind and right purpose. Miss Pillidge has told us in her report that the Association is aware of the avalanche of undesirable literature which is persistently and cleverly poured into the student world. The greatest safeguard against sex impurity and its grosser form of prostitution is a knowledge of the place of sex in personal life, fortified by a religious conviction regarding the meaning of life itself. Nothing less can stand the test of modern life. I put it to the education authorities that it is their duty to give instruction to the young on this matter, suitable to their age and environment, along with instruction in personal hygiene.

Opening of the Hangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere.

I wish the Association every success in its task of combating this social evil and trust that it will gain the adequate public support which it so richly deserves; and I would like to add a word of grateful thanks to *Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur Matthan* and *Miss Pillidge* who are unsparing in their efforts to enhance the usefulness of the Association.

OPENING OF THE HANGAVADI MUTT
MURIGAPPAIYA TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL
AT DAVANGERE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Hangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere on the 2nd April 1939. A summary of the Kannada speech he made on the occasion is given below :—]

In performing the opening ceremony of the new Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere donated by Mr. Hangavadi Murigappaiya, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that he fully shared the pleasure it gave all that had gathered there for the function. It was a little less than two years ago that he performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the building for the Hospital which had now been completed and his pleasure in performing the opening ceremony of the building that day was therefore much enhanced. He thanked Mr. Murigappaiya very cordially for his warm welcome and his address.

Tuberculosis, the Dewan said, was one of the most terrible of communicable diseases which had in some

Opening of the Mangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere.

cases swept away whole families. It was enough if one member of the family was infected with the disease, for the other members would also in course of time fall a prey to it unless certain elementary precautions were taken in time.

Though tuberculosis was certainly a dreadful disease, yet it had now lost much of its terrors—thanks to the advance that had been made in the methods of treatment in recent times. Time was when tuberculosis meant certain death to those who had the misfortune to contract it. That was, happily, no longer the case. Modern researches into the methods of treatment of the disease had shown that tuberculosis was amenable to treatment provided treatment was not delayed too long. If the disease was tackled in its early stages, it was quite possible to effect a cure. Mankind, said the Dewan, should feel eternally grateful to those earnest and selfless men of science who by their far-reaching investigations into the causes of this dire disease had robbed it of many of its terrors.

The Dewan next referred to the efforts made by the Government for minimising the evils attendant on the spread of tuberculosis in the State and said that they had done, and were doing, all that lay in their power to that end. That His Highness was personally keenly interested in the fight against tuberculosis was abundantly demonstrated by the establishment of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Mysore which was called after His Highness's late sister, Sri Krishnajammanniavaru who fell a victim to the disease. The sanatorium had derived a great deal of benefit from His Highness's gracious private benefaction. A further striking illustration of His Highness's sustained interest in the other

Opening of the Hangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere.

measures that were being initiated for checking the spread of tuberculosis was provided by his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 from his privy purse to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund which Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow had recently created in her efforts to fight tuberculosis in India. His Highness's Government had besides contributed a sum of one lakh of rupees to the same Fund.

But that was not all. Following the results of the survey which was conducted some time ago under the guidance of Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhar, M.D., of Madras, for the determination of the extent to which the population in the State was affected by tuberculosis, the Government had redoubled their efforts to fight the disease. Clinics and dispensaries for the treatment of tuberculosis had been established at Bangalore and Mysore. A periodical medical examination of students had been arranged with a view to the early detection of the symptoms of the disease and timely treatment. The preventive side of the campaign had not been neglected. "Canteens" had been started in schools and colleges to provide clean and wholesome food to the students. Arrangements for a medical examination of pregnant women and nursing mothers had been made in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the larger towns as well. The well-being of the employees of the mining companies, factories, mills, etc., was being specially cared for. Cheap and sanitary houses had been provided for them and an Act had been passed making it obligatory on the part of the managements to afford certain facilities especially to women employees who were most exposed to risks. What was really more important than all these measures was the education of the people in

Opening of the Hangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere.

the nature of the disease and the precautions necessary for the avoidance of infection, and this aspect of the matter had not been neglected. The Department of Health had been very active spreading a knowledge of the disease and the modes of combating it by arranging for health talks accompanied by the exhibition of cinema slides in mofussil centres. Educative pamphlets giving in simple but clear language the intimate connection between the incidence of tuberculosis and such predisposing causes as under- and mal-nutrition with special reference to the low intake of milk and milk products, etc., were being widely distributed. The Red Cross Organization had also taken an active and enthusiastic interest in all that was being done for the eradication of tuberculosis under both official and un-official auspices.

In detailing the measures that had been taken in Mysore for fighting tuberculosis, the Dewan said that he did not mean at all that the problem had been solved or that they were anywhere near its solution. More tuberculosis hospitals were needed than existed at present. All the District hospitals without exception needed to be equipped with the X-Ray equipment for the diagnosis of the disease. A larger number of specialists in tuberculosis had to be trained. The predisposing causes of tuberculosis were so important that it was sometimes said that the entire problem of stamping out the disease resolved itself into a socio-economic problem which covered such diverse questions as the prevention of over-crowding, the removal of insanitary conditions, raising up the standard of living, the provision of "lung-spaces" where an abundance of fresh air and sun-light had admittance and the like. The Government were alive to all these aspects of the

Opening of the Hangavadi Mutt Murigappaiya Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere.

problem and were making steady and continuous efforts to deal with each of them. Perhaps in no task was the enthusiastic co-operation of the people more necessary than in these earnest attempts which were being made to fight tuberculosis in the State.

The Dewan next made a reference to the gratifying response that his appeals for private philanthropy had met with particularly in tackling the problem of the provision of adequate medical facilities for the people. Mr. Hangavadi Murigappaiya of Davangere was one of the latest additions to the category of those men in Mysore who had willingly and nobly come forward to utilise a part of their wealth for the promotion of laudable objects and enterprises for the public good. He had donated a munificent sum of Rs. 17,500 for the construction of the Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere. He had also generously come forward to contribute a sum of Rs. 2,500 for equipping the Hospital with an X-Ray plant. That was not all. He had, in addition, signified his readiness to construct a building for the use of the relations and friends of the patients. His charities were thus quite complete and comprehensive and the Dewan expressed the hope that they would well and amply serve the needs of the people of the town and its neighbourhood.

The Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere, the Dewan continued, would serve two essential purposes. First, in those cases where the disease was not too far advanced to respond to treatment, the patients would derive real benefit from being in hospital and undergoing the treatment prescribed. Secondly, in all cases the hospital by housing these patients and isolating them, in a sense,

*Speech on the occasion of switching on the electric
lights in Davangere Town.*

from the rest of the community would help to keep the disease under control.

Referring to the prevalence of tuberculosis at Davangere, the Dewan called attention to the fact that the total mortality from tuberculosis in Davangere town in 1937 equalled the mortality from the same cause in the rest of the Chitaldrug District. Such a state of affairs was very disquieting indeed and it was, therefore, none too soon that Mr. Murigappaiya so generously came forward to construct a Tuberculosis Hospital at the place. The Dewan was confident that the people of Davangere town were all sincerely grateful to the donor and said he would like, on behalf of them all and of himself, to thank Mr. Murigappaiya very warmly for his generosity.

In conclusion, the Dewan expressed his fervent wish that Mr. Murigappaiya may be vouchsafed in a full measure the happiness of seeing as large a number of people as possible benefiting from the Tuberculosis Hospital which he had so generously built and endowed to the community.

**SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF SWITCHING ON
THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN DAVANGERE
TOWN.**

[During his visit to Davangere, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the ceremony of switching on the electric lights on the 2nd April 1939. An address of welcome was presented to him on the occasion by the Municipal Council. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada of which the following is a summary:—]

*Speech on the occasion of switching on the electric
lights in Davangere Town.*

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, made a short speech 2ND acknowledging the address presented by the Town APRIL Municipal Council on the occasion of switching on the 1939. electric lights in Davangere town. At the outset he expressed his great pleasure at being able to pay another visit to the town and to participate in the function. He also thanked the Municipal Council warmly for their address of welcome and for the generous personal references they had made to him.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that he wholeheartedly joined the members of the Municipal Council and the people of the town generally in offering their thanks to God Almighty for the complete restoration of His Highness the Yuvaraja, who had been lately seriously ill, to his normal health and strength. He also assured them that he would be happy to convey to His Highness the Maharaja their sentiments of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne and to the Royal Family, to which such felicitous expression had been given in their addresses.

The Dewan next referred to the various improvements which had been effected by the Municipal Council since his last visit to Davangere and to his deep gratification at the enthusiasm and keen civic sense which the members of the Council had displayed in the solution of the many and varied problems of their town. They had indeed done much for the comfort and convenience of the people. Foremost of all was the fact that the people of the town had been assured of an adequate supply of pure drinking water. An efficient scheme of underground drainage had been designed and carried out. The tarring of the principal roads in the town had gone a long way in helping the abatement of the dust nuisance.

*Speech on the occasion of switching on the electric
lights in Davangere Town.*

It gave him especial pleasure, the Dewan said, to see for himself the new extension named after Prince Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar which had been so finely laid out and in which new and attractive houses were rapidly springing up.

Davangere would be lit up with electricity from that day onwards, continued the Dewan. A ceremony such as that always filled him with keen pleasure. In the first place it was a pleasure to see a town lit up with electricity for the first time in its life. Secondly, it filled one's heart with delight to see the jubilation of the occasion reflected in the smiling faces of the townspeople.

He realised, the Dewan observed, as he had no doubt all the people did, what electricity meant to a town or village. It meant health, it meant wealth, it meant knowledge and it meant comfort and cleanness. It was impossible to make appreciable social or civic progress without this great aid which science offers to men. Davangere could henceforward hope to have a better system of water-supply, better lights, more industries and closer contact with the world through the radio and more amenities than it had at the present time—thanks to the advent of electricity. The Dewan affirmed that that was the reason why His Highness's Government had been making such strenuous efforts to carry this life-giving current to all parts of the State.

Theirs was a growing industrial town and he had little doubt, the Dewan said, that its prosperity would go on increasing from year to year. It was hardly necessary for him to assure them that the Government were prepared to make the fullest possible contribution towards making the town and its people more and more

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Andanur Mallasettappa's
Veerasaiva Orphans' Hostel at Davangere.*

happy and prosperous as the years went by. They all knew what keen interest he always took in the matter of the improvement of towns. He might claim to have done all he could for the improvement of every little village, town and city in the State. In continuing his efforts towards that end he would require the utmost sympathy and earnest co-operation of all sections of the people, for no man, whatever his official position and however, enthusiastic he might be, could achieve much if such co-operation and goodwill were denied to him. In conclusion, the Dewan said that he, for his part, felt sure that the people's co-operation for which he had so earnestly pleaded would be forthcoming in an abundant measure in the accomplishment of tasks which affected them so intimately and on which depended to such a large extent their own happiness and well-being.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
ANDANUR MALLASETTAPPA'S VEERASAIVA
ORPHANS' HOSTEL AT DAVANGERE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of Andanur Mallasettappa's Veerasaiva Orphans' Hostel on the 2nd April 1939, at Davangere in the presence of a very large gathering.]

In his message of good wishes sent on the occasion His Holiness Sri Jagadguru Murugarajenda Swamiji of the Sri Murughi Mutt, Chitaldrug, said: "It is well known that a country's progress depends on the extent to which education has spread among the masses. It is, therefore, worthy of commendation that the Government of

2ND APRIL
1939.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of Andanur Mallasettappa's
Veerasaiva Orphans' Hostel at Davangere.*

Mysore should be doing everything possible for spreading the benefit of education among the people at large. Private philanthropy has also come to the aid of the Government in this matter. The facilities available for orphan Veerasaiva boys for pursuing their studies at Davangere are meagre. The late Mr. Andanur Mallasettappa's behestion may well be expected to go a long way in supplying a long-felt need.

"I am very happy to learn that Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, is to perform the auspicious ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Orphanage. The Dewan-ship of Sir Mirza is widely known for many notable things among which the activities of private philanthropists are the most striking. All those who belong to Mysore are proud of the great reputation which the State has won for itself throughout the world under the guidance of this tried statesman and administrator. The Dewan, by his devoted and loyal services to his august Royal Master, His Highness the Maharaja, has earned the universal esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens.

"May success attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Orphanage which is to be performed by such a distinguished patriot."

After the Swamiji's message had been read, Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada of which the following is a summary.

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1939.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Andanur Mallasettappa's Veerasaiva Orphanage at Davangere, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at being able to take part in the function. He thanked Mr. Yajaman Moti Doddappa for his kindly welcome and for the generous references which he had made to him in his address.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Andanur Mallasettappa's
Veerasaiva Orphans' Hostel at Davangere.*

It was a matter for the sincerest gratification, said the Dewan, that in recent years there was a growing band of public servants whose characteristic activity was philanthropy and service to the community. These gentlemen were a credit to themselves and to the State of which they were citizens. The late Mr. Andanur Mallasettappa was one of such noble philanthropists. The Veerasaiva Orphanage, of which he was invited to lay the foundation-stone, was to be constructed in accordance with one of the expressed wishes of the donor during his life-time.

One of the most commendable forms which private or public charity could take was the provision of facilities for the bringing up of orphans. India was known for centuries for its institutional and individual efforts for the welfare of those to whom Providence had denied the kindly care and guardianship of their parents. It was, therefore, hardly necessary for him, said the Dewan, to lay stress on the fact that the construction of orphanages was one of the most noble and beneficial acts of charity as well as of service to the State.

The Dewan was glad to learn that the late Mr. Mallasettappa had set apart a sum of Rs. 19,000 for the construction of a building for the Orphanage in accordance with his wishes. Of this amount Rs. 4,000 would be utilised for the building and the remaining Rs. 15,000 would be constituted into a fund the income from which would provide for the recurring expenses of the Orphanage. It was very good of the Davangere Vidyavardhaka Sangha to have given a site costing Rs. 1,000 for putting up a building for the Orphanage.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Orphanage, the Dewan wished that the institution would long continue to serve the needs of those for whom it was intended.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED ON THE
OCCASION OF THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY
CELEBRATION OF THE SALEM DISTRICT CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE.

[The Salem District Chamber of Commerce requested Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, to preside over its Second Anniversary Celebrations on the 25th May 1939. The Dewan accepted the invitation and proceeded to Salem. He was accorded a very warm and enthusiastic welcome on his arrival there. The following address was presented to him by the Chamber of Commerce :—]

25TH MAY
1939.

We, the President and the members of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce, beg to accord to you our warmest welcome, on the occasion of your visit to this ancient city of Salem; and we take this opportunity to thank you most sincerely for having condescended to preside over our Chamber's anniversary to-day in kind compliance with our invitation.

Sir, we are aware of the noble traditions which you have had the good fortune to inherit from your aristocratic Persian fore-fathers, who had established a record for devotion and loyalty to the Royal Family of Mysore. We take this occasion of recalling the fact of your early education in the Royal School where you have had the privilege to be the class-mate and companion of His Highness, the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV. This close association between the Ruler and the Prime Minister, ever since boyhood, has been responsible for that harmony of temperament and consonance of view between His Highness and the Dewan. This factor has vouchsafed to you a degree of confidence on the part of His Highness which no other previous Dewan had possessed.

Entering the Mysore Civil Service, after your graduation from the Central College of Bangalore, you rose by

Reply to the address presented on the occasion of the Second Anniversary Celebration of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce.

sheer merit to the position of His Highness's Huzur Secretary in February 1914, and in 1922 you became Private Secretary. You were the first Indian to hold this latter office. In recognition of your sterling merit, the title of "Amin-ul-Mulk" (Trusted of the Land) was conferred on you by His Highness the Maharaja. In 1923, you were awarded the title of O.B.E., and next year you were made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In 1926, you were raised to the office of the Dewan of the most progressive Indian State. You had also the good luck to inherit a legacy of unrivalled progress through a succession of able predecessors in your office, like Sir M. Visvesvaraya, who, in his opening address at the local Swadeshi Exhibition last year, paid a high tribute to the wonderful progress of the Mysore State during the last twelve years of your Dewanship. Sir, we know that Sir M. Visvesvaraya is not the person who would praise any one without cause. When that great statesman had thought it fit to mention your fine achievements, as those of his illustrious successor in office, we are sure that there is no exaggeration in that statement.

It is not possible to mention all that we would like to say in this brief address. Your voyage, along with His Highness the Maharaja, to England and Europe; your leadership of the Health Delegation from India to Java; your achievements in the internal progress of the Mysore State; and your great efforts in respect of the remission of the subsidy to the Paramount Power, are all monumental acts which have perpetuated your memory and your name in the annals of Mysore as a statesman

Reply to the address presented on the occasion of the Second Anniversary Celebration of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce.

of the front rank. More than anything else, we are aware of the industrial expansion, the rural reconstruction programme and the beautification of the towns and villages of the Mysore State, which are a few of the potent factors in evidence of your talented statesmanship.

It was so good of you to have readily consented to preside over this anniversary. We cannot omit to mention those ringing words of yours uttered in the course of your familiar chat with the Secretaries of this Chamber on "men and things" and "kings and cabbages" when you said that your Government believed "in putting a little more money into the pocket of the subject than in taking out of it." These words speak volumes of the policy which you have enunciated for yourself in striving to do good to the millions of the State's subjects. We cannot also forget your civility, good humour, refinement and cosmopolitanism which have deeply impressed the President and the Secretaries of this Chamber to whom you were so good and so generous as to accord long and easy interviews.

We would like to remind all concerned, of that historic speech which you made in reply to the address of the Madras Corporation. You stated :—

"We, Mysoreans, love our State, and should be most unworthy Indians if we did not. But we are not disciples of that disgruntled Greek who proclaimed that the part is greater than the whole. We rather feel with that English Poet, whom neither Madrassese nor Mysorean can escape, that,—

She that herself will sliver and disbranch.

From the material Sap, perforce must wither

And come to deadly use."

Reply to the address presented on the occasion of the Second Anniversary Celebration of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce.

And may we conclude by paying unto you our humble tribute by quoting another extract ?

“ Oh ! ” Sir Mirza might well exclaim, “ that every creed and party and region might learn the lesson of the slivered sapless branch.” He repeats the “ lesson of the slivered sapless branch to the young Moslems of India ” : “ The country is tired of men with narrow vision who can only think of their own community or their own religion. Just as no man becomes really great by selfish effort, no community maintains greatness by separateness or a sense of superiority. By placing your country first in your thoughts and endeavours you will best serve the true interests of your own community.” Indian statesmen have often paid lip service to the “ lesson of the slivered, sapless branch.” But their name is not legion who, like Sir Mirza Ismail, the most successful Dewan (Prime Minister) of Mysore in the last quarter of a century, do more than merely mouth the slogan—who have, indeed, shown themselves capable of refusing to subordinate great issues to lesser loyalties.”

We refrain from speaking anything in this address about this Chamber and its work. The report for the previous year speaks at length about all that which we desire to state. We would just satisfy ourselves by saying that the members of the Chamber are very grateful to you for having honoured us with your presidency over this function. We feel that in honouring you, the Chamber has also honoured itself. We feel that your master-mind, which led Mysore from progress to progress during a period of over twelve years of uninterrupted prosperity, would give unto this Chamber also, a bit of guidance to help it to grow year after

*Reply to the address presented by the Salem District
Chamber of Commerce.*

year. Your experience in the field of industry, your organization of the trade prospects of the Mysore State and your all-round knowledge of the various departments of modern life, are all shining examples, standing like the bright beacon on the hill-top, which is sure to guide the mariners in distress.

May God Almighty grant to you fitness and longevity of life to serve His Highness the Maharaja and his Government in the most illustrious fashion, which it would be the Mercy of the All-Merciful to grant to human mortals on this earth !

In reply to the above address, the Dewan made the following speech :—

25TH MAY 1939. *Mr. President and Members of the Salem District Chamber of Commerce*,—It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day and to participate in the celebration of the Chamber's anniversary. My first duty, and it is a very pleasant one, is to offer you my most cordial thanks for the very flattering terms in which you have referred to my work in the State of Mysore. I am not vain enough to take all your encomiums too literally, but I am sufficiently human to appreciate the kindness that has inspired your too generous references to my services to Mysore, whose prosperity and advancement are, as you are well aware, so dear to my heart, and are, indeed, if I may say so without impropriety, the guiding star of my public life.

That you should take a special interest in the advancement of Mysore and in the career of its Dewan is not surprising. For Salem and Mysore were once part of

*Reply to the address presented by the Salem District
Chamber of Commerce.*

one political entity, and though they have been separate in recent times, their contiguity and intimate social and economic relationships operate to bring them together and create an abiding interest in each other's prosperity. A native of Salem feels as much at home in the State of Mysore as a native of Mysore feels in Salem. In the coming years new bonds will emphasize our common interests and make us feel how intimately related we are to each other.

We in Mysore know Salem as a town which perpetually sends us its silk and cotton goods for which it has always had a great reputation. That is a reputation on which you, of this Chamber, should build up your district's future prosperity. It is said that your town derives its name from the weavers (Shalikas) who from early times have formed the backbone of your population. Your coffee, your silk and cotton manufactures, your ghee, your mangoes and your oranges enjoy more than a local reputation. It has long been a standing complaint in our State that while we send away our coffee, reckoned as some of the best in the world, to London, we drink yours in yearly increasing quantities. That is neighbourly charity which, we hope, you all appreciate.

I have said that we are neighbours. Our neighbourliness has recently received a special significance on account of the introduction of Prohibition in your district. We in Mysore are watching with deep interest this bold experiment, and the Government of Mysore has done all that lies in its power to see that the experiment is not in any way frustrated by resort to facilities for supply of drink and ganja within the borders of the State.

The prosperity of the raiyat and of the artisan is synonymous with the prosperity of the district and the

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Chamber of Commerce.*

country as a whole, and, as an institution specially concerned with commerce, you will no doubt watch the effects of the measure on the industry and the trade of the district. Of course, the growth of industry and trade, whether in your district or in the country as a whole, depends on more factors than the mere eradication of the drink evil.

Your report of the year 1938-39 shows that you are fully alive to your responsibilities and are taking a keen interest in all matters relating to the trade and commerce of the country. Two of the most important needs of India are the increased production of primary commodities and the establishment of basic industries. Efforts made in these directions are bound to do good all round. For popularising sound ideas of economic advance, associations such as yours are, in my opinion, peculiarly well suited.

We live, indeed, in a period of history in which the obstacles to the free movement of goods are more numerous than they have been within the memory of living men. For a number of reasons, into which I need not go, nations have thought it fit or necessary to surround themselves with high walls against the import of goods, and have been systematically developing a policy of national self-sufficiency. This has its own effects on the trade of India and therefore, on its prosperity, and our hopes of increasing prosperity by developing our natural resources have been to a large extent checked, if not largely frustrated, by these post-war developments. One comfort we can have, and that is that India happens to be a very large economic unit, and the policy of self-sufficiency which in some measure has been forced on her has great chances of success. Each province, state

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Chamber of Commerce.*

and district, which forms part of the larger economic entity, must make it its special task to fit itself as a living and active partner of the larger entity. Therefore, I hope that your Chamber has been making careful efforts to examine the directions in which your special strength lies, and to investigate which parts of India are likely to offer a field of sale. It is only by such a combination of a survey of local possibilities with a study of the markets in the country that any one part of India can hope to be prosperous.

As is the case with the United States of America, India enjoys internal free trade and the restrictions on internal trade are few. I know that a particular financial measure has been occupying your minds in the last few weeks, and you are all anxious as to its possible effects on the trade of the country. I do not propose to say anything on the economics of the Sales Tax which is now about to become part of the financial system of your Province. It is a bold financial experiment, and if the hopes of its authors are realised, there will be an increasing revenue to counter a corresponding depletion of the public exchequer on account of Prohibition. The matter is highly controversial, and I do not propose to do more than emphasize its importance.

Burke said, "To tax and to please, no more than to love and be wise, is not given to men," and every government, not excluding probably the Madras Government, has felt the truth of his dictum. The only tax which might be an exception to this general rule is the one which Dean Swift once proposed should be levied on female beauty, every woman being left to assess her own charms! Such a tax, he said, would be cheerfully paid and would prove very productive!

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Chamber of Commerce.*

The world conditions at the moment seem to be reasonably satisfactory. I do not suppose that there will be a war in Europe, for the present at any rate. Not long ago a member of the British House of Commons offered a "peace formula" to the House. "We shall not be able to enjoy ourselves until Franco's widow tells Stalin on his deathbed that Hitler has been assassinated at Mussolini's funeral." It does not seem necessary for the world to wait for all that to happen in order to breathe more freely. In the view of some observers, the present crisis is political, not military. Neither side has the slightest intention of fighting unless there is an accident. Accidents do happen, however. There are others, of course, who are equally convinced of the inevitability of war. Let us hope that good sense will prevail and that the European nations will make up their minds to settle their differences without recourse to force and make the re-adjustments which are necessitated by new conditions and new ambitions. Given peace, all nations will prosper and India will, without doubt, share in that prosperity.

In wishing every one of you all possible happiness in the days to come and your Chamber a full measure of success in its efforts to improve the trade of your district, let me conclude with an expression of my warm gratitude to you once more for the kindly welcome which you have extended to me this morning.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE MUSLIMS OF SALEM.

The Muslim residents of Salem presented an address of welcome to Sir Mirza Ismail on the occasion of his visit on 25th May 1939. The address was as follows :—

"We, the Muslim residents of Salem City, offer to you our warmest welcome to-day when you have been graciously pleased to pay a visit to this ancient and historic place. "Old Salem" is a beautiful town surrounded by hills on all sides and enjoys a dry and healthy climate, although we are to-day "dry" in more senses than one.

"Your visit on this occasion is significant not only because you are our co-religionist, occupying an exalted position in life, but also because you are the trusted Prime Minister of the Indian State of Mysore, of which the *Baramahals*, or the land of twelve forts, formerly formed an integral part.

"There is much in common between Salem and Mysore and we rejoice to-day at our opportunity to make our humble homage to one who has been filling the office of Dewan of the foremost Indian State and is the living symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity, by virtue of the fact that a Muslim Dewan commands the confidence and respect of a Hindu Maharaja of eminence and distinction.

"Sir, you are also the ideal for all young Muslims who have aspirations in future India. Your high attainments, your qualities and virtues, and your example of Public service are all high water-marks in the level of perfection which every young Muslim, nay, every young Indian, of whatever creed or persuasion, would do very well to emulate and follow if he values his rise in this world and success in life.

"We, the Musalmans of Salem, are a minority community in this city, just as anywhere else in South India.

Reply to the address presented by the Muslims of Salem.

We believe that we could rise equal to the times and keep ourselves on a par with others more through our own efforts than by the help of anyone else. This is possible only if we are sufficiently educated and the curse of illiteracy is removed without remorse. In the wake of educational uplift would follow economic betterment and progress in other directions. Fully realising this truth we have organised "The Salem Muhammadan Educational Association", which looks after the education of the Muslim boys and girls, awards scholarships to deserving students and is carrying out a practical programme of amelioration in the sphere of education.

"Philanthropists like the late Nawab C. Abdul Hakim Sahib Bahadur and other benefactors have done their best for this Association which, however, stands in further need of assistance from friends and well-wishers.

"We shall not mar the pleasure of this occasion by cataloguing our needs or our drawbacks; but shall conclude by once more offering to you our most hearty welcome and praying to Allah to grant you a long and prosperous life in the service of your fellow-men."

Replying to the above address, the Dewan said.—

25TH MAY
'39.

Gentlemen,—I need not tell you that it is a great pleasure to me to meet you all to-day. I thank you most warmly for the address which you have presented to me and especially for the more than kind things which you have been good enough to say about me. I appreciate them very deeply.

The Muslim community in India is passing through an anxious time. Doubts, difficulties and disappointments are assailing it from all sides. Internal strife is as rampant as ever.

Reply to the address presented by the Muslims of Salem.

The system of government which is now in operation in the Provinces as a result of the Government of India Act is causing in the minds of the Muslims—I should, perhaps, go further and say of all minority communities—much uneasiness as to their future.

We must remember that democracy means government by a majority; and if that majority consists—in a land of minorities like India—of persons belonging to a particular religion, the problem becomes one of exceptional difficulty. Unless the minorities—be they Hindu or Muslim or any other—can be assured of the safety of their religion, language and culture, there can be no harmony in the country, and it is futile to expect the growth of a healthy public life. Thus, upon the majority community falls a high and honourable responsibility. It should show by every means in its power that the interests of the minority communities are perfectly safe in its hands and that it will guard them even more zealously than it guards its own.

So far as your own Province is concerned, I feel sure that you can repose the utmost confidence in the good intentions of the Government towards your community. The present head of that Government is a renowned patriot, who is more interested in serving his country than his community. You may well trust him to safeguard all that you hold dear and to protect your interests in all possible ways. I have no doubt that his colleagues, too, are imbued with the same friendly feeling towards you.

Gentlemen, do not forget, however, this dominating fact. No one—not even governments—can help us unless we help ourselves. Without exertion you cannot achieve progress or satisfaction. There is a vast difference between favours and rewards. Do not seek the

Reply to the address presented by the Muslims of Salem.

former, but strive for the latter. Reward for honest endeavour is more valuable, because it is more soul-satisfying, than favour received without effort, or as a result of clamour. — *لجاهد وفى سبيل الله* “Strive in the way of God” says the Koran, and can we, Muslims, possibly have a better guide than our Holy Book?

The Muslim community is presenting a very sad spectacle to the world to-day. Look at what is happening in Lucknow! That two sections of the same religion should develop so much antipathy to each other in this modern age is a sight which should fill us all with shame and indignation. Why should either the Sunnis or the Shias try to hurt the feelings of the other? Both are no doubt perfectly sincere, but surely there should be room for differences of opinion—especially in religious matters—and we must learn to respect each other's opinion and, if need be, to agree to differ.

Down here, far away from the scene of conflict, we cannot regard so seriously the matter in dispute. We wish the Muslims everywhere could keep their thoughts on the essentials of their religion, on the excellence of its doctrine and the nobility of its way of life, instead of being ready to quarrel—even with each other—about matters that are comparatively of little significance. Unfortunately, these matters have roused passions unquestionably sincere, but most dangerous to the well-being of our community. Such a situation can be saved rather by generosity than by reasoning. It will be saved if the disputants will pause, even for a moment, to remember that their opponents are fellow-Muslims, their own closest kindred; and I would heartily support the suggestion of Sir Sultan Ahmed that the larger

Reply to the address presented by the Muslims of Salem.

community might, in the name of our religion itself, waive the rights now legally conferred upon it.

The sooner amity is restored the better for both, for it is inconceivable that either party can really be a gainer, whatever may be the result of the controversy. Both are bound to suffer. It is seldom one comes across such a misapplication of zeal and energy. One can only appeal to them in the words of a Persian poet—

نا بتوانی رنجه مگرداں کس را
بر آتش خشم خویش منشاں کس را
گر راحت جاوداں طمع میداری
می رنجه همیشه و مرنجاں کس را

Let us remember also what our Prophet has often said :—

گفت پیغمبر که اندر ساق عرش
خامه نور این چنین بنموده نقش
ذلت اولاد آدم بیخلاف
زخلاف است زخلاف است زخلاف

Reply to the address presented by the Muslims of Salem.

We, in India, where sentiment is used too often as a substitute for thought, should take a lesson from the Islamic countries in the Near East. Perhaps the most interesting change which the new nationalism has brought to them is reflected in the lesser emphasis put upon religion. Until relatively recent years the emotional and social life of the Near Eastern people was entirely dominated by religion. Although among the older generation the sentiments of hostility towards persons of different beliefs are still alive, if slumbering, in the younger generation there has been a far-reaching transformation. Common schools, common political ideals, common economic enterprises bring the various groups of youth together. Religion as it was known before is not dead, but it no longer dominates political and social life. Nationalism does that. In Turkey, Islam is no longer the religion of the State. Muslims and Christians co-operate as closely in Egypt as in Damascus. Frequently, leaders in the nationalist movements are native Christians. In nationalist processions the Cross mingles with the Crescent.

All creeds and communities in India should try to follow that example, work in a spirit of co-operation for the common good and unite in the service of their common motherland, while following their own religious beliefs and customs. These are not necessarily antagonistic to true nationalism any more than different political opinions are.

I am glad to see that you are so keenly alive to the importance of education. Education is as necessary for a people as fresh air and light. It is the only guarantee we have against disaster. And do not neglect religious education. If a few moral and intellectual qualities, such as truth, justice, honesty, reliability and prudence,

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.

could be implanted in your boys and girls, you would not have to worry very much about the economic well-being of your community. The development of the moral character and the intellectual ability of our youth must be the first concern of education.

It is by the expansion of knowledge, by the improvement of our outlook on life generally and our relations to one another that we can best achieve progress, and I hope and pray that we, Muslims, will play a worthy part as citizens of a great country with a great future before it.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, SALEM.

A civic address was presented to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, by the Municipal Council, Salem, on the occasion of his visit to that town on the 25th May 1939. The following is the text of the address :—

“We, the Chairman and members of the Municipal Council, Salem, have great pleasure in extending to you a most hearty welcome on the occasion of your visit to this historic city.

“Our city is one of the biggest weaving centres in South India and our hand-loom products have earned a name in the market for fineness, durability and quality. But we are sorry to state that this industry, which is the mainstay of a majority of the people of our city, is being seriously threatened as a result of competition from mills—Indian as well as foreign. We request you, Sir, as a talented administrator of a premier Indian State having

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.
an abiding interest in *swadeshi* and cottage industries to suggest to us how best we can survive this difficulty.

“As representatives of a municipal institution we take this opportunity of expressing our admiration for the impetus you have given to, and the enthusiasm you have shown in, several municipal institutions in your State in improving their civic administration. Mysore and Bangalore have, under your lead, attained a high reputation as model cities with broad roads, large public gardens, well regulated water-supply and never-failing electricity.

“On a former occasion, when His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, that benevolent, noble and enlightened Ruler, visited our city he made a handsome gift to our Municipality and with that sum as nucleus a *choultry* fund was started and to-day we have the *choultry* which has been named after His Highness as Krishna Rajendra Choultry. We take this opportunity of thanking, through you, His Highness the Maharaja for giving us an impetus to build this *choultry* which has supplied a long-felt need in this city.

“You, along with your illustrious predecessors, have been responsible for developing Mysore in all directions and bringing it to the present condition as a first class State. As an administrator you have earned such a high reputation that our revered Mahatma Gandhi has styled your administration as “Rama Rajya”. It is, indeed, remarkable that in these days of distrust and suspicion you have been able to maintain absolute equanimity and concord between the various communities that inhabit your State.

“You, Sir, have evinced considerable interest in developing the material resources of the Mysore State by starting, subsidising and controlling various industries. Side

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.

by side with this revival, cottage industries and rural reconstruction are having your full and enthusiastic support.

“We pray that Almighty God may be pleased to give you long life, sound health and prosperity.”

Sir Mirza Ismail, in thanking the Municipal Council of of Salem for their address, said :—

Mr. President and Members of the Salem Municipal Council,—I thank you for the honour you have done me in gathering here to greet me, an officer of a neighbouring State, and I deeply appreciate the very kind and courteous words in which you, Sir, have referred to me.

Although I am but a neighbour, I am not surprised that you should have extended to me the hand of fellowship on my visit to your town. Neighbours should not be strangers, but very positively friends. And when they are facing exactly the same problems, and are dominated by exactly the same purpose—that of securing sufficiency and happiness for the common people—neighbours can and must consult and work together. I am proud to be the subject of a Ruling Prince, and one who, like many another Ruling Prince in India, is as solicitous for the general welfare as any democrat can be. And though in Madras and Mysore we are bound to work things out differently, we do meet on common ground and our highest loyalty is to our common country.

No study could be more deeply and practically interesting than that of our different ways of working things out. Here is competition in well-doing, and, therefore, a great opportunity of mutual profit. Take, for instance, your great Prohibition triumph. That phrase is sincere

25TH MAY
1939.

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.

congratulation. I understand that in this district Prohibition has resulted in increased prosperity and happiness among the poor. Now, we also seek this result, but your means is not precisely in accordance with our own ideas of personal liberty. Thus we seek means less direct, less simple, less purely legislative, less immediately effective. We, too, seek and shall reach the same goal, and it is difficult for any contemporary person to say who is the wiser in respect of means.

To me, it seems, with the clouded vision of the present, there is a tendency to regard life and legislation as somewhat simpler than in truth they are; to regard, for instance, a people consisting of a powerful majority and a number of loudly and honestly protesting minorities as a single entity characterised by the majority will. I do not judge. It may be that this is the way in which democracy must first find its feet. We, in our long experience of government, do not find things simple. Nor do we find our inspiration in the idea of simplicity as a value in itself. We have not the slightest desire to return to the childhood of the world and of our country. A prominent and typical Congress leader spoke the other day in condemnation of the machine and uttered his conviction that its day was almost done. The truth is that the machine has just begun its liberation of mankind, and temporary troubles of adjustment should not blind us to this. Machines are ministers to man. They can make life easier, simpler and richer. It is folly to look back, with mythopœic ecstasy, on a blissful childhood of our people, all innocence and happiness, and make our Mother India exclaim—

“ Happy those early days when I
Shined in my angel-infancy.”

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.

Not bright or angelic were those early days, and a truer remembrance would be—

“Grim were those early days when I
Moaned in my blood-drenched infancy.”

Western power has brought security to each section of us, and western influence is helping us to a maturity that need have no artificiality about it. And when, in the near future, our country, with good will of the power we now call Paramount, has complete control of her own destinies, we must not try to return to a very questionable childhood, must not regard fetish as fact, must not confuse the primitive with that which is genuinely and nobly simple.

We ought to take every opportunity of discussing policies and ideas, comparing notes, and in every way learning from and supporting each other. We have been learning from your triumphs and mistakes, and hope that similarly you profit by ours. The great thing is to remember that amidst all differences we have a single aim. The great thing to do is what, on your kind and generous initiative, we are doing to-day—meet in this manner of mutual respect and of co-operation; and deal candidly with one another.

My pleasure at being in Salem is greatly enhanced by the opportunity afforded me of paying my tribute to two of its foremost citizens whom I have the privilege of counting among my most valued friends—Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar and the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar. Both of them are among the most illustrious of our countrymen, and each has in his own way helped to make history in our time. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar is the Grand Old Man of South India, with a record of half-a-century's ceaseless toil in the

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar.

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem
 service of his country. He led the attack in many a valiant battle fought on behalf of the public, and advancing years have not quenched the fire in his soul or dimmed the clearness of his vision. Let us hope and pray that it may be given to us for many years yet to profit from the ripe judgment and sage counsel of this Nestor among our public men.

The
 Hon'ble
 Mr. C.
 Rajagopalachariar.

Between Mr. Rajagopalachariar and myself there are several bonds of personal attachment. If he is a Salemite, please do not forget that he is also a Bangalorean. He and I are both children of the same *Alma Mater*. Latterly, we have been fellows in trial and tribulation as well as in aspiration and endeavour, both being entrusted with the responsibilities of administration in neighbouring territories in these exacting times. I should like to say how heartily I share in the pride and gratification which you naturally feel in his worth and achievement. If there are one or two matters in which he and I do not see eye to eye, there are twenty times as many matters in which we are pursuing common ideals and purposes. I consider that it is indeed fortunate that in these critical times there is at the helm of affairs in this great Presidency a man of his integrity and highmindedness, practical wisdom and steadfast loyalty to the deepest public interests.

Town improvement.

You have electric power. You will soon be blessed with an adequate supply of pure water from the Mettur Reservoir. With these two essential amenities in abundance, your town should flourish still more and should steadily improve in its outward appearance. As a rule, the cities and towns in India—not to speak of the villages—cannot be compared with those in Europe or America. They are devoid even of essential amenities, such as, public parks, underground drainage,

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Salem.

public baths and latrines, welfare centres, playgrounds for children and dustless roads. We should make every effort to supply these needs and do something in addition. The beautification of our towns and cities must be made a continuous process. Do not be afraid of spending a portion of your income in making your town more attractive both to your fellow-citizens and to the visitor. Slum clearance and the housing of the poor must go on *pari passu* with the beautification schemes. They are inseparable from them. Dirt and health do not make congenial companions. Dirty homes, neighbourhoods and towns take their toll not only in disease but in wastage of human effort.

Another suggestion that I would permit myself to make is that you should preserve existing open spaces and add new ones for the enjoyment and benefit of the public, spaces where the children can play, the old people can rest and the flowers can grow for the delight of young and old alike. For this you need the constant advice and guidance of a town-planning expert or some one with ideas and experience in that field. Otherwise, mistakes—irretrievable mistakes—are sure to be committed and much money wasted.

I wish you, gentlemen, all possible success in your endeavours to serve your town and to improve it in all possible ways. I thank you once again most cordially for the great honour you have done me this morning.

ADDRESS TO THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly commenced on the 30th May 1939 at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, presiding. There were many distinguished visitors on the opening day to watch the proceedings. The following is the text of the Dewan's opening address:—]

30TH
MAY
1939.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—It is my privilege to welcome you to what, in all probability, is the last session of the Representative Assembly under the present Constitution, for, as you are aware, the Constitutional Reforms Committee is expected to finish its labours and to submit its report shortly, as a result of which many changes will take place in the system of government—changes which may, let us hope and pray, be conducive to the greater happiness and contentment of the people of Mysore and to the enhancement of the dignity of our Monarchy and State.

At this session, I propose, as usual, to consider mainly the financial position and problems of the State, reserving for my Dasara address an account of the progress made in various directions on the administrative side.

Budget for
1939-40.

In regard to the budget of the coming year, the Financial Secretary's Memorandum explains clearly the variations between the budget estimates of the current year, and the revised estimates now arrived at, and again between the latter and the budget estimates of next year. I shall now deal briefly with the main items of the budget.

Gold
Mines.

The revenue from royalty on gold in 1937-38 was Rs. 25·57 lakhs as against Rs. 28·46 lakhs in the previous year. Our anticipation that the revenue in the current year would be almost the same as that of the previous

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

year did not materialize, as the receipts actually came to only Rs. 23'00 lakhs owing to a decrease in the profits realised by the Nandydroog and the Champion Reef Gold Mining Companies. Next year's estimate follows the revised estimate of the current year.

The net revenue from sandal oil has also declined considerably, due to the unsettled political conditions in Europe and consequent diminution of sales. We realised only Rs. 9'64 lakhs last year as against Rs. 14'96 lakhs in 1936-37. In the current year, as against Rs. 10'42 lakhs budgeted for, we expect to get only Rs. 7'11 lakhs. Next year's figure is even less, viz., Rs. 6'74 lakhs. Sandal Oil.

In 1937-38 the net receipts from Railways amounted to Rs. 18'86 lakhs. In the current year we expect to get a net revenue of Rs. 20'64 lakhs, the gross earnings having risen to Rs. 77'10 lakhs as against Rs. 71'93 lakhs in 1937-38. For next year a net revenue of Rs. 20'11 lakhs has been budgeted for on a very conservative estimate. Commercial enterprises—Railways.

At the request of the Mysore Government, the Government of India have sanctioned a fresh traffic and engineering survey for the proposed extension of the railway line from Chamarajanagar to the South by the South Indian Railway Company in association with one of our Railway officers, subject to the condition that the initial cost of the survey would be borne by us. A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been accordingly made for this purpose in next year's budget. The extension of the line to Talaguppe, sanctioned this year at a cost of about Rs. 7 lakhs, is in progress.

The net revenue from the Hydro-Electric Works in 1937-38 was Rs. 42'95 lakhs as against Rs. 42'87 lakhs assumed in the budget, and in the current year we expect a revenue of Rs. 46'60 lakhs as against Rs. 44'66 lakhs. Krishna-rajsagar Hydro-Electric Works.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

budgeted for. Next year's revenue is estimated at Rs. 48 lakhs.

Telephone
System.

The installation of the channel carrier equipment in the Telephone Exchanges at Bangalore and Mysore has duplicated the Bangalore-Mysore trunk line, thus allowing greater facilities for through telephone communication. Our trunk lines are now complete in all respects for inter-connection with the All-India System.

The Bangalore Exchange, with its 500 subscribers and 40 extension telephones, is now fully loaded, and the Mysore Exchange has 220 subscribers and 21 link telephones. The two hundred line extension to the Bangalore Telephone System, which is now in progress, is found to be inadequate to meet even the immediate needs of the city. The extension of the system to 1,500 telephones at a cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs has just been sanctioned, and a provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs is included in next year's capital budget for this purpose.

Work on the Shimsha project is progressing very satisfactorily and the station is expected to be in operation before the end of 1939. Details of the Jog Falls project are under close examination. The construction of the transmission and telephone lines between Jog and Bhadravati is making rapid progress.

The electrification of Kunigal, Chitaldrug and Sidlaghatta is well under way, while that of Sagar town has been recently sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1.40 lakhs. Sanction has also been accorded to the electrification of Chamarajnagar, Bannur, Mugur and other places, involving a total outlay of Rs. 2.12 lakhs, and of Tiptur, Channarayapatna, Sravanabelagola, Kikkeri and Krishnarajpet, at an estimated cost of over Rs. 4½ lakhs. When all these schemes are completed, power will have been supplied to seventeen more towns and villages, bringing

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

the total number of towns and villages lit by electricity in the State to over 200.

The net receipts from these works in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 1,97,000 and as against Rs. 2.65 lakhs budgeted for in the current year, we hope to realise Rs. 2.01 and Rs. 2.21 lakhs in the current year and the next, respectively. I may add, in this connection, that the arrears of contribution and water rate due from the *raiya*ts in the Irwin Canal area have mounted up to Rs. 20 lakhs, but I hope that the *raiya*ts will not have much difficulty in paying their dues early.

Krishna-
rajsagar
Irrigation
Works.

Work on the new Shimsha branch canal, estimated to cost about Rs. 12 lakhs, is going on briskly. Now that the Cauvery branch works are very nearly completed, Government have sanctioned the starting of the connected branch works at a cost of about Rs. 17 lakhs. These are expected to bring an additional area of 38,000 acres under irrigation.

The major part of the work done at the Workshop was, as usual, for Government departments. The manufacture of heavy trusses for the power station at Shimshapura, of transformer shells for the Government Electric Factory and of improved agricultural implements, was some of the work turned out at the Workshop.

Central
Industrial
Workshop.

The Soap Factory is expected to make a profit of Rs. 70,000 in the current year, as against Rs. 62,500 budgeted for, after providing for depreciation.

Soap
Factory.

The difficulties in production experienced by the Porcelain Factory in the latter part of last year are being gradually overcome, and it is expected that there will be no working loss this year. Substantial improvement in working results is expected after the installation of the electric kiln during next year.

Porcelain
Factory.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Mysore
Silk
Weaving
Factory.

While framing the current year's estimates, the working of the Silk Factory was expected to result in a loss of Rs. 7,200. As a result, however, of the improvements that are being effected and of the working of some of the looms in double-shift, it is hoped that there will be no loss in the current year and that a small profit may be realised next year.

Industrial
and
Testing
Labora-
tory.

There has been an appreciable increase in the output and sale of medicinal products prepared in the Laboratory. The profits in the current year and the next are estimated at Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 15,000, respectively, as against Rs. 8,229 realised last year and Rs. 10,000 budgeted for in the current year.

Bitumen
Emulsion.

The quantity of bitumen emulsion produced in both the Bangalore and the Mysore factories in the current year was about $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of gallons, as against about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of gallons produced last year. One more emulsion plant has been recently put up at Hassan. We have thus three emulsion plants working at present—at Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan; and it will probably be necessary to duplicate the plant either at Mysore or at Bangalore, the demand for emulsion having increased considerably owing to the extensive tarring programme that is proposed to be undertaken.

and
ir
Works.

The manufacture of paints and varnishes for the Mysore Railways and other Government departments has been taken up, as also that of electrical insulating materials from lac. Both the production and the sale of these products are increasing steadily, the total sales in the first nine months of the current year amounting to Rs. 21,286, as against Rs. 20,677 in the previous year.

Mysore
Iron and

The operations of the Works in the current year are expected to result in a working profit of more than

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Rs. 5 lakhs, as against Rs. 1 lakh anticipated in the current year's budget. The cement plant is expected to earn a profit of Rs. 70,000 in the current year, as against Rs. 15,000 provided in the budget. The working profit of these concerns for next year is estimated at Rs. 2,85,000 and Rs. 90,000, respectively.

Steel
Works.

Past experience has shown that every unit added to the Works has substantially contributed to the improvement in their working and operational position. The Works have at present to face a shortage of pig iron to meet the full demand for steel. The problem of increasing the output of pig iron by employing electric smelting processes, for which special facilities exist in Mysore, is under careful examination.

The Mills show for the calendar year 1938 a net profit of Rs. 95,000 after providing about Rs. 1½ lakhs towards the interest charges payable to Government, but without providing for depreciation of fixed assets.

Sri
Krishna-
rajendra
Mills.

An increase in production as well as in the price of sugar contributed to the increased profits of last year, and a dividend of 15 per cent was declared by the Company, as against 10 per cent in the previous year. The suppliers of cane received a share of the profits in addition to the price initially paid for the cane.

Mysore
Sugar
Company.

An Act has been recently passed providing for the mixture of alcohol with petrol for use as motor fuel and the question of the levy of an excise duty on the power alcohol manufactured is under the consideration of Government. A revenue of Rs. 50,000 has been taken on this account in next year's budget.

The Paper Mills started trial operations in September, 1938, and pulp from bamboo and paper from bamboo pulp are being manufactured since March, 1939. The Mills have now not only supplied paper to Government

The Mysore
Paper
Mills.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

departments but have also placed their products on the market. They have obtained a further cash credit accommodation of Rs. 3 lakhs (in addition to the Rs. 12 lakhs raised last year) from the Imperial Bank on the guarantee of Government.

Badanval
Spinning
Centre.

The value of yarn produced so far in the current year is of the value of about Rs. 30,000, which is nearly 50 per cent more than that for the full year 1937-38. The value of *khadi* produced is about Rs. 42,000, as against Rs. 45,000 in 1937-38.

The wool spinning and weaving centre at Kolar has made much headway and *kambli*s, druggets and carpets valued at Rs. 4,000 were sold. The activities of this Centre have gone a long way towards the rehabilitation and improvement of the *kambli* industry in the district. A sales depot was opened in Mysore in July 1938, and another in Bangalore in March last. In addition, arrangements have been made with the All-India Spinners' Association, co-operative societies, private merchants and others for the sale of the products.

The policy of starting village industries is being steadily pursued, and the Department has been devoting special attention to the problem of reviving rural industries, especially in areas where they once flourished but are now languishing on account of a variety of causes. Demonstrations of improved methods of tanning, leather-stitching, tile-making, coir-manufacture, and paper-making were arranged for last year at suitable centres. The results of these demonstrations are encouraging and Government have, therefore, considered it desirable to make a systematic and sustained effort to rehabilitate as many of these industries as possible in suitable rural areas. Accordingly, a three-year programme of rural industrial development involving an outlay of about

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Rs. 1½ lakhs has been drawn up, and, as a first step, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been provided in the budget for conducting demonstrations in twenty-five centres in respect of ten different industries.

The factory and office buildings have been completed and the erection of the machinery is also nearing completion. Trial operations are expected to be started shortly.

Mysore
Vegetable
Oil Pro-
ducts,
Ltd.
Mysore
Chemicals.

The necessary plant and machinery for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, ammonia and ammonium sulphate has been received, and the erection of the acid plant has been completed with the assistance of the expert engineer from America. The trial operations connected with the manufacture of sulphuric acid are expected to be started sometime in July and the manufacturing operations in November next.

As the Company did not receive adequate support from the public, it has obtained cash credit accommodation to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs from the Imperial Bank of India on the guarantee of Government.

The Electric Factory produced Rs. 2.60 lakhs worth of goods and made a profit of about Rs. 6,000 up to the end of February, 1939, after providing for depreciation. The equipment in the Transformer Section has been doubled. Four hundred transformers were manufactured and sold. It is expected that, with the development of sales and the manufacture of transformers of a higher capacity, the value of the output of this section will be more than doubled next year. Water-meters are being manufactured and will be sold as soon as they are tested. It is hoped that it will no longer be necessary for the State to purchase these meters from outside. The manufacture of electrical meters is also being attempted. Further developments, such as, the manufacture of

Electric
Factory.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

mathematical and levelling instruments are also in contemplation.

Mysore
Tobacco
Company.

The cultivation and curing of cigarette tobacco is steadily increasing.

In spite of the adverse seasonal conditions, the Company was able to realise a net profit of Rs. 25,412 and to declare a dividend of four annas per share, free of income-tax, thus giving a return of 4·6 per cent per annum to the investor.

Manufac-
ture of
edge tools.

Government have just sanctioned a scheme for the manufacture of edge tools and agricultural implements. The factory will be located at Hassan which possesses special advantages for this purpose, and it will be worked as a Government concern in the initial stages.

Land
Revenue.

Owing to the adverse seasonal conditions Land Revenue receipts show a heavy fall from Rs. 130·66 lakhs in 1936-37 to Rs. 119·26 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 117·17 lakhs in the current year as against Rs. 122·82 lakhs assumed in the budget. It is hoped, however, that the revenue next year will not fall short of Rs. 122 lakhs.

Forest.

The revenue under this head in 1937-38 was Rs. 18·69 lakhs, and we hope to realise Rs. 18·39 lakhs and Rs. 17·90 lakhs in the current year and the next, respectively.

Excise.

The excise policy of Government has always been directed towards a reduction of consumption by a careful regulation both of the manufacture and the sale of intoxicants. In pursuance of this policy further measures have been taken which will come into force from July 1, 1939. They are the enhancement of duty on *ganja* from Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 30 per seer, the increase of tree-tax from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-6-0 in the case of date and from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-4-0 in the case of cocoanut trees, the

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

reduction of the limit of private possession of *ganja* from three to two tolas and the reduction of its supply to the shops to the preceding five years' average. Instructions have also been issued to reduce the supply still further in those cases where smuggling of the drug may be suspected and to close toddy shops in some places on the afternoon of pay-days.

As indicated in my address to this Assembly in June, 1938, prohibition was introduced as an experimental measure in the Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Centre with effect from July 1, 1938, by closing thirteen excise shops involving a loss of Rs. 25,000. It is now proposed to close all the excise shops in the area, including those in the towns of Channarayana and Closepet. The loss of revenue as a result of these measures is estimated at approximately Rs. 50,000 per annum. The result of the experiment will be closely watched.

Under the head "Excise," the revenue for the current year is expected to be Rs. 48.87 lakhs as against Rs. 49.47 lakhs last year. A sum of Rs. 51.44 lakhs is expected to be realized next year. This anticipated increase, it should be noted, is accounted for—

(1) by the increase of toddy tree-tax and of the duty on *ganja*,

(2) by the reduction in the price of arrack payable to the Mysore Sugar Company, and

(3) by the increase in the realisations of auction sales in the current year.

The first two causes are not such as are calculated to contribute to any increase in consumption, while the last also reflects not an increase in consumption, but a decrease in the profits of the liquor trade as a result of keen competition amongst the auction bidders.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Income-
tax.

Under "Income-tax," we hope to get Rs. 26.94 lakhs and Rs. 27.63 lakhs in the current year and the next, respectively as against Rs. 26.87 lakhs budgeted for this year, and Rs. 29.92 lakhs obtained last year.

The Government of India have recently introduced certain amendments to the Indian Income-tax Act providing for the levy of the tax on the *slab* system instead of the *step* system, and thus expect to realise a larger revenue. The adoption of a similar system in Mysore is under examination.

Excise
duty on
sugar.

Owing to the increased production of sugar we hope to receive Rs. 13 lakhs in the shape of excise duty in the current year and the next as against Rs. 11.49 lakhs realised last year and Rs. 10 lakhs budgeted for this year.

Stamps.

The receipts both under "General" and "Court Fee Stamps" show a decline, the estimated collections in the current and the following years being Rs. 18.35 lakhs as against Rs. 19.09 lakhs obtained last year and Rs. 18.93 lakhs anticipated in the current year's budget.

Public
Debt.

The 3 per cent Conversion Loan (Second series), referred to in my address at the last Dasara session, was closed in November, 1938, and the total amount received was about Rs. 150 lakhs, of which a sum of about Rs. 115 lakhs represents the conversion of our 5½ per cent 1938 Loan Bonds. The total amount of the 1956-61 loan (both the first and the second series) amounts to nearly Rs. 2 crores. The unconverted balance of Rs. 101 lakhs of the 5½ per cent loan was notified for discharge on the 1st November 1938, and claims preferred and discharged up to the end of February 1939 amounted to about Rs. 93 lakhs.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

EXPENDITURE.

The Financial Secretary's Memorandum indicates the new and special items included in the budget and I need only refer here to the more important of them.

Provision has been made for the establishment of a separate revenue district with Mandya as its headquarters from July 1, 1939, for the appointment of a special Revenue Sub-Division Officer for attending to the revenue, municipal and magisterial work at Bhadravati in view of its growing importance; and also for the bifurcation of the present Bangalore Taluk, as the present taluk is considered to be too heavy a charge for a single Amildar. A sum of Rs. 3,000 has also been provided for the establishment of debt conciliation boards in some more taluks. Land Revenue.

We have provided Rs. 16.36 lakhs for the Medical department in the budget, that is, nearly Rs. 1.25 lakhs more than in the current year. A liberal provision has been made for the purchase of medicines, special equipment, additional staff, etc., for the various medical institutions in the State. Twelve new dispensaries have been established in the current year and a special provision of Rs. 10,000 has been included for the opening of some more dispensaries. Medical.

In my concluding speech at the last Dasara session, I referred to the necessity for the pursuit of an active policy of agricultural development with a view to raising the economic level of the rural population and increasing the prosperity of the country. To secure this end, the most urgent and essential thing is, perhaps, the construction of new tanks, especially in those parts of the country that are subject to drought. It must, however, be remembered that large works cannot be financed from the slender resources of the Revenue budget, nor Irrigation Development Fund.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

is it desirable to finance the construction of such works, which are essentially of a protective nature, from borrowed capital. After a careful examination of the question in all its aspects and after taking into consideration all the factors—both financial and administrative—involved in the pursuit of such a policy, Government have decided to constitute a new fund called “The Irrigation Development Fund.” It is proposed to make an initial contribution of a sum of Rs. 28 lakhs, of which Rs. 8 lakhs will be found by transfer from the “Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure” that we have been able to build up in the last two fortunate years and Rs. 20 lakhs will be taken from the “Famine Insurance Fund.” The Famine Insurance Fund has been in existence for more than thirty years now, and we have not incurred in the aggregate an expenditure of more than a couple of lakhs from it. The withdrawal of a portion of this Fund for protective irrigation works is, I think, quite justifiable and will, I am sure, be appreciated by you. The balance of Rs. 42 lakhs that will still remain in the Fund, is, in the opinion of Government, quite sufficient in the present circumstances to meet any unforeseen emergencies. The acreage contributions and the water-rate realised from the *raiyats* every year in respect of irrigation works financed from revenue will also be credited to the new Fund.

Government have so far sanctioned the following works from this Fund:—

	<i>Estimated cost</i>
(1) Tank at Thippegonehalli in the Goribidnur Taluk, for irrigating 600 acres	Rs. 2'50 lakhs
(2) Tank at Ragimakalahalli, Bowringpet Taluk, for irrigating 600 acres	... 3'10 ..
(3) Tank at Alahalli in Kankanhalli Taluk, for irrigating 1,100 acres	... 2'30 ..

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The construction of a tank across the Vrishabhavati river, near Byramangala, Closepet Taluk, at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·38 lakhs, has also been just sanctioned, and this project is expected to irrigate an area of 4,000 acres. It is proposed to finance this also from the Irrigation Development Fund.

The following projects are under consideration :—

- (1) Improving Hongalwadi channel for increasing the supply of water to Ramasamudram tank.
- (2) Construction of a tank across the Chickahagari in Jagalur Taluk, for irrigating 1,400 acres.
- (3) Construction of an anicut across the river Tunga near Sakrebyle, for irrigating 14,500 acres on the left bank in the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks.
- (4) Opening a right bank channel from the Tunga anicut at Sakrebyle, for irrigating an area of 3,500 acres.
- (5) Raising the Tunga anicut and the bed of the left bank channel by 4 feet for increasing the *atchkat* on the left bank by 3,000 acres in the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks.
- (6) Construction of a tank across Sokkehalla situated in the Tungabhadra basin above Mallapuram, for storing 200 million cubic feet of water.

An estimate for Rs. 10·85 lakhs for opening the left bank channel from the Bhadra anicut for irrigating 8,000 acres of land is receiving attention.

The Marconahalli reservoir is expected to be completed by June 1940, bringing about 10,000 acres of land under irrigation.

In undertaking new irrigation projects, Government let me assure you, have not been unmindful of the paramount necessity of taking suitable steps for the restoration and conservation of the existing tanks. The provision for the restoration of minor tanks has been

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raised from Rs. 1½ lakhs to Rs. 2 lakhs for next year, and a triennial programme has been laid down for carrying out these works.

In connection with the preparation of project estimates for tank works, an additional staff is found to be quite necessary, and it is proposed to sanction this at a total extra cost of about Rs. 20,000 per annum.

Communi-
cations.

Modern traffic has made it imperative to undertake the improvement of our main roads in a systematic manner. It is proposed to undertake a programme of tarring the roads from a special Road Fund. Government have decided to sanction an initial advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to this Fund from borrowed revenues, subject to repayment with interest in ten annual instalments of Rs. 1,20,000 each. It would not be reasonable to meet these heavy charges on the permanent improvement of the roads from out of a single year's grant. The method which we propose to adopt will not impose any strain on our general revenues.

Bridges.

The Donehalli bridge and the bridge over the Shimsha, near Halagur, were completed and opened to traffic during the year.

The construction of the girder bridge over the Veda-vathi at Kellodu on the Hosdurga-Huliyar Road in the Chitaldrug District, costing Rs. 83,800, of a bridge at Allapur over the Vedavathi and of two bridges over the Virijanadi channel on the Bangalore-Nilgiri Road is in progress.

The construction of a bridge over the Kabini near Thumbasoge, Heggaddevankote Taluk, at a cost of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs is under consideration.

Education.

The expenditure under the head of 'Education' was Rs. 51.75 lakhs in 1937-38 and a sum of Rs. 54.62 lakhs is expected to be spent this year. A provision of Rs. 57.15

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lakhs has been made in next year's budget, which is about Rs. 2½ lakhs more than in the current year and about Rs. 5·40 lakhs more than in last year.

The grant to the Mysore University has been fixed at Rs. 11·75 lakhs as against Rs. 10·80 lakhs provided in the current year.

The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute started work in September 1938, and classes for the diploma courses in textile technology were opened in October, 1938. It is proposed to absorb the present Government Weaving Institute in the Technological Institute from June 1939, and to start two more courses, namely, the certificate course in textile technology and the artisan course, from the academical year 1939-40. The cost of the initial equipment is estimated at Rs. 1·48 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·05 lakhs will be met out of the Silver Jubilee Fund.

A provision of Rs. 85,000 has been made in the budget for the Institute, half of which will be taken towards the balance of the initial expenditure and the other half towards the recurring charges.

The opening of an aided high school at Bhadravati has been sanctioned.

Six middle schools and forty-six primary schools have been so far opened in the current year. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in next year's budget for opening new middle schools and a further sum of Rs. 15,000 for equipment and additional staff for the existing middle schools.

The final report of the Committee constituted to enquire into the present state of elementary education is awaited. Meanwhile, the usual provision of Rs. 10,000 for the further expansion of primary education has been made.

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Agriculture.

The establishment of a new agricultural school at Somanahalli in the Maddur Taluk has been sanctioned, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 15,000 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,150 per annum.

As an aid to farmers with large holdings, the purchase of two tractors at a cost of Rs. 11,500 has been sanctioned.

In response to the very large demand from sheep-breeders in the State for cross-bred merino sheep, which was the subject of a representation at the last session of this Assembly, a provision of Rs. 6,000 has been sanctioned and a flock of twenty-seven merino sheep—perhaps the largest consignment ever imported into India—has now been received from South Africa.

Five veterinary dispensaries were opened this year, bringing the total number of such dispensaries to 80. Necessary provision for the establishment of two more dispensaries next year has been included in the budget.

A provision of Rs. 3,000 has been made for the supply of stud bulls.

The establishment of a cattle-breeding station at Hunsur has been sanctioned.

Drinking water wells in villages.

The contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs made by Government in the current year for this purpose was distributed among the several districts and as many as 1,930 well works (both incomplete and new) have been programmed for the year. One sub-overseer and a peon have been sanctioned for each revenue sub-division as a basic scale for attending to both the village *panchayet* and the well works, and the services of a sub-engineer in addition have been made available for the Mysore District.

State Troops.

A provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made for the expansion of the Mysore Infantry.

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Let me now deal with the total results of the budget. General. The revenue transactions of the current year are likely to result in a deficit of Rs. 7·33 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs. 93,000 anticipated at budget time. I may point out that this result is, to a large extent, due to the serious decline in land revenue, sandal oil receipts and mining revenue, which could not be reasonably anticipated when we framed our budget. It has to be remembered, however, that the deficit of Rs. 7·33 lakhs has been arrived at, after setting apart from the revenue account a sum of Rs. 18·78 lakhs towards the Loan Sinking Fund, in addition to crediting the entire interest on the Loan Sinking Fund investments (Rs. 10 lakhs), part of which was utilized in the revenue account (under interest) in the last five years.

For the coming year we count upon a revenue surplus of Rs. 1,11,000 after providing adequate funds for the activities of the various departments of Government.

The total liability of the State on account of the funded and unfunded debt, which stood at Rs. 791 lakhs twelve years ago, stands at Rs. 1,450 lakhs at present, while our aggregate investments on productive works which amounted to Rs. 1,158 lakhs twelve years ago are now Rs. 1,952 lakhs. The net interest charges twelve years ago were Rs. 30 lakhs, while they are now Rs. 36 lakhs. As against the increase of Rs. 6 lakhs in the payment of interest charges, the net receipts from productive works have gone up by Rs. 25 lakhs, that is from Rs. 50 lakhs twelve years ago to Rs. 75 lakhs at present. These figures clearly indicate that Government have not incurred any loss on account of the investments so far made by them in capital undertakings.

Next year we shall have repaid the Savings Bank Fixed Deposits, carrying interest at rates above 3 per cent and

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ranging up to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and after the discharge of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent loan of over a crore in 1940-41, the burden of our interest charges will be reduced still further.

Govern-
ment and
com-
mercial
enterprise.

I have been reading an article on the Swedish budget in a recent issue of the well-known American magazine, "Fortune." Let me quote a few sentences from it as they are of special interest to us in Mysore :—

With a population of 6,250,000—very nearly that of Mysore—Sweden "has gone in for a far reaching New Dealism without scaring, overtaxing, or otherwise discouraging private enterprise and investments."

"Public and private enterprises, are closely intertwined, with the State owning enormous enterprises, sometimes in partnership with private owners."

"The government in power automatically has to administer the State-owned enterprises, which together constitute the largest capitalist undertaking in the nation. Thus all politicians in Sweden are potential capitalist managers."

"The State and the communities together own a third of the forests, produce 35 per cent of the electric power. It controls mineral resources and part of the agricultural land; has a controlling interest in the enormous mines in Lappland, chief sources of iron exports; owns the main rail roads; has a monopoly of the telephone, telegraph and the radio. Tobacco is a State monopoly. The State keeps a strong hand on the manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products; it is in the banking business, with two major banks that compete and co-operate with the private banks. And it raises a lottery."

"New reforms are carrying the State deeper and deeper into insurance and housing. Removed from the field of private competition are all urban utilities and transportation."

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You will doubtless observe that our industrial policy has certain resemblances to the Swedish policy. Whatever opinion our kindly critics may hold, I believe that we are on the right track, and I maintain that the industrial policy that we are following is neither wrong in principle nor unworthy of a State. Indeed, I should like to say that it is our firm determination to pursue our industrial programme more vigorously than ever. I am convinced that this is the only way in which we can hope to raise the standard of living all round and increase the income both of the people and the Government and enable the latter to lighten the burden on land.

There is one subject of the most profound interest to The States, all of us, to which I cannot altogether omit reference. It is the subject of re-adjustment—re-adjustment in the internal organisation and the external relations of the Indian States. As I have already said, here in Mysore, a committee is at work on these subjects. We are awaiting its report. But meanwhile it seems necessary to indicate the attitude of Mysore to the recent statesmanlike exhortation of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Rulers of the Indian States. The answer of Mysore to that appeal was—you will endorse this—a complete and full agreement. And from what I know of other States their answer is the same. For an Indian Prince there can be no higher object in life than this—to live for and to strive for the welfare and contentment of his subjects. There belongs to him, by age-long tradition, the natural leadership of his people in all that pertains to their prosperity and honour. In their approbation lies his highest reward. But how is he to secure this approbation? Apart from the necessary personal exertion and interest, two things must be provided—appropriate constitutional machinery to ascertain public

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opinion and administrative agencies to give effect to the decisions arrived at in the light of that opinion.

To the importance of all this the Rulers of our States are fully alive; and if action on their part has not been as rapid as some might wish, the reason is to be sought in the difficulties which beset the task.

The conditions of the modern world suggest the Roman maxim—"Hasten slowly." All around us we see forms of government and of society on trial. None has definitely passed the test. How then can we proclaim aloud or even feel in our heart, "This system is better than any other?" Even if a system of government or society appears to pass the abstract test, how can we be sure it will survive the acid test of crude realities?

I refer to these difficulties not to justify stagnation or reaction. To-day if we wish to survive we must take courage in both hands and move forward. Otherwise we perish. To leave the accustomed track involves risks, to keep to it involves greater risks. To reconcile the forces of progress and order—that is the task of wisdom.

In view of the difficulties of the problem one is gratified to note the tone of moderation and practicalness in some of the recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi on the subject of reforms in the States. It would be ridiculous to start with the presumption that the Ruling Princes of India are the enemies of their subjects. To have faith is fairer than to distrust and is more conducive to progress.

The way of salvation in our political and social ills seems to me to lie in a patient and tentative advance made in the spirit of compromise and goodwill. Compromise and moderation—the policy of the middle path

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will consolidate our strength and lead us on from strength to strength.

I make this plea not only with reference to the question of reforms within the States, but also with reference to the issue of Federation. Even there, there is need, and the most clamant need, for the exercise of the spirit of compromise, not from this, that or the other side only, but from each and every side.

Speaking of Federation, I should like once again to make it clear that it is not correct to look upon our own particular questions—the subsidy and the retrocession of the C. & M. Station—as questions arising out of that issue. These two questions were there calling for solution long before Federation appeared on the horizon; and they would remain to be solved even if the Federation scheme be put aside. Both are questions connected not with the State's relations with British India as such, but with its dealings with the Imperial Power. We look for a final settlement at the earliest date possible, whether there is Federation or not.

We live in a fluid world. It is impossible to say, what Conclusion. the future, even the immediate future, may bring forth. Both inclination and reason place me among the optimists. I believe the world of to-morrow will be better than the world of to-day. We live in a world of undying hope. Politics pursue life, get in its way and sometimes trap it. Life is pursued by the problems of politics, problems which sometimes impede its progress or bring it some *cul-de-sac*, but in the end life wins. Life goes on because people go on, eluding, outwitting and above all surviving the transient pattern-makers who appear from time to time, play their part on the stage and vanish.

Ladies and Gentlemen, let us press ahead with hope and courage, serving our fellowmen in all sincerity and

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humility, doing all that lies in our power for the advancement of our State, ever keeping a watch on realities, while never losing sight of the goal—a stable society.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Representative Assembly concluded on the 6th June 1939. In bringing the proceedings to a close, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, made the following speech:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me first offer you my sincere thanks for the very friendly and helpful spirit in which you have all discussed the many subjects that came before us at this session. That was only in keeping with the best traditions of the House. It is an unquestionable fact that this Assembly is a most useful, as it is a unique, political institution. That it may continue to flourish and render greater and greater service to the State, its Ruler and its people is my fervent wish.

We have got through more than the usual amount of work at this session.

All the eleven bills placed before the House have been fully discussed and their general principles approved. We are obliged to you for your suggestions in regard to various matters, and I may assure you that Government will carry out as many of them as possible within the limits of their resources.

The budget shows an increase of Rs. 5·16 lakhs under "Land Revenue," as compared with the revised estimate for the current year. This increase does not indicate,

6TH
JUNE
1939.

s.

Budget.

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as some members seemed to fear, any new demand in contemplation, or any reversal of the policy of collecting revenue in a considerate manner wherever necessary. The budget figure is framed in the expectation of favourable seasonal conditions next year. Considering the actual collection in fairly good years in the past, the estimate of receipts under "Land Revenue" cannot be said to be excessive. Besides, it has to be remembered that the amount to be collected next year will include heavy arrears as well as demands on account of the expansion of irrigation. It is expected that during next year an additional extent of 15,000 acres (10,000 under the Irwin Canal and 5,000 under other new irrigation works) will be brought under irrigation.

As you are doubtless aware, the assessment on certain dry lands in the Districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga has been permanently reduced by Rs. 1,53,538, and that on gardens in the Shimoga and Kadur Districts by Rs. 28,698. Owing to unfavourable seasonal conditions, remission of wet assessment aggregating Rs. 3 lakhs was sanctioned, and notice and forfeiture fees amounting to Rs. 41,678 were written off in 1937-38. The seasonal remissions during the current year already amount to Rs. 1,75,000, and when the proposals for further remissions have been dealt with, the figure may not fall short of Rs. 3 lakhs. I can assure you that the policy underlying these concessions, to the liberality of which some of the members have borne testimony, will be fully maintained in the coming year, should the seasonal conditions unfortunately prove to be adverse in any part of the State.

The members representing Bangalore City made a vigorous plea for a special grant for the drainage works which the Municipality has undertaken. The drainage

Remissions.

Bangalore City
Drainage
Works.

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scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs or more. It is quite true that Government promised a substantial sum (Rs. 10 lakhs, if I am not mistaken) as their contribution towards the cost of the scheme. It is proposed to pay a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Municipality next year to enable it to make better progress with the work, which is not going on as rapidly as one might wish.

In view of the keen desire expressed by many members, an additional sum of Rs. 10,000 will be provided for village and town improvement.

Primary
Education.

During the discussion on the budget several members alluded to the provision made for elementary education. For many years past Government have been providing sums ranging between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 a year for the expansion of primary education. Although they have thus shown their willingness to bear their share of the cost of expansion, few local education authorities have found it possible to give their quota. The Elementary Education Regulation has been in force for eight years now, but the high hopes entertained at the time of its introduction have not been quite realised. Government, therefore, appointed a Committee to enquire into the working of the Elementary Education Regulation. This Committee has already published an *interim* report, and its final report may shortly be expected. Whatever may be the ultimate conclusion arrived at after the report of the Committee has been considered, it is obvious that increased expenditure from the general revenues of Government or the revenues of the local authorities will be necessary for the further expansion of elementary education. In view of the fact that the whole question of the future administration and financing of elementary education will very shortly be reviewed, Government have not considered it desirable to make

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any very large increase in the normal provision for elementary education in the budget. They have, however, provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 for normal expansion.

The grant to the Boy Scout Movement has been increased by roughly 50 per cent. This additional sum will enable a forward movement to be undertaken in this most urgent and necessary work.

Government have in the past three years sanctioned 159 additional teachers for middle schools. The provision for these extra teachers has not only been continued, but an extra sum of Rs. 10,000 has also been allotted for more teachers. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided to open five new middle schools, and an additional sum of Rs. 5,000 has been given for the equipment of these schools.

Middle
School
Education.

In my speech at the Dasara session of this Assembly I alluded to the possibility that the time might come when it would no longer be possible to continue to make middle school education free throughout the State. Nowhere else in India is this so, and the increasing demand for more middle schools makes the question more urgent than ever. Although five new schools have been sanctioned this year, and a slightly greater number was sanctioned in each of the last few years, we are nowhere near satisfying the demand. There are at the moment applications pending in the Department for fresh middle schools in something like seventy centres, none of which can, for financial reasons, be sanctioned at present. The question can be solved, as far as one can see, only by the reimposition of fees. In order to obviate hardship to poor students, a generous provision by way of freeships up to 35 or even 40 per cent of the total strength can be provided. Government would

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continue to give not less than the same amount of money, under all heads, for middle schools as was being given before fees were reintroduced. The total fee income could be funded and used for such urgent building and equipment needs as cannot be met from the normal budget allotments. This is one line of action that seems possible and desirable. The matter is, however, being considered by Government in all its aspects.

Medical
Relief.

The Medical budget for next year provides for an expenditure of Rs. 1,57,000 in excess of the current year's budget. While additional grants to the extent of Rs. 50,400 have been made to the central institutions in Bangalore and Mysore, like the Victoria and Krishna-rajendra hospitals, the district hospitals and the local fund dispensaries have also received much more attention than before, the provision for district hospitals being increased by Rs. 24,250 and that for the local fund dispensaries by Rs. 32,400, inclusive of a provision of Rs. 10,000 for opening new dispensaries. One important feature of the budget is the special provision of Rs. 15,000 made for additional nursing and other staff for the hospitals. A special provision of Rs. 1,00,000 has also been made for equipping the district hospitals and other institutions with surgical instruments and other equipment.

A sum of Rs. 1,86,000 has also been provided in the Public Works budget for the construction of medical buildings, chief among which may be mentioned the following :—

	Rs.
Local Fund Dispensaries ...	10,000
Improvements to Princess Krishna-jammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	56,000

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	Rs.
Two special wards in the Krishna- rajendra Hospital	12,000
Pathological block in the Krishna- rajendra Hospital	15,000
Extension to Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan	36,000
New hospital for Mandya	23,000
Improvements to Narasimharaja Hospital	10,000

A representation was made that the leasing of the "Tupra" right to collect "tupra" leaves may be abolished, in leaves. view of the great hardship which is being caused to the small *beedi* manufacturer. Even now people are allowed to remove them free in head-loads, but Government have decided to abolish the system of farming altogether and to allow their free removal. Necessary precautions will have to be taken to ensure that the leaves are removed for *bona fide* use within the State and not sold at a profit by middlemen.

It is a matter for gratification that the *raiya*ts are Agri- showing keen appreciation of the work of the Agri- cultural Department and are co-operating with it in Improve- increasing measure. The practical demonstration section ments. of the Department has been largely developed. The number of circle officers was raised last year from 4 to 9 so as to provide one officer for each district, and the number of range inspectors was also increased from 35 to 43. Thousands of plots have been laid out in *raiya*ts' fields to demonstrate the advantages of using improved seed, better manuring and better cultural methods. The scheme, which was started from the Rural

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Development Fund, has now been made a regular feature of the work of the Department. Government have provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 in the budget to meet the cost of the free supply of improved seed for demonstration plots in *raiyats'* fields.

Tractors will be used to demonstrate power farming, to assist large land-holders to bring fallow land under cultivation, and to enable village *panchayets* to improve the village *gomal* by the cultivation of land with dry Napier grass. Arrangements have been made to supply large quantities of seedlings of Napier grass, and nearly 500 lbs. of seed are reported to have been distributed.

The use of activated carbon, prepared by an improved process by the chemists of the Department, has been found to be very useful for preparing cream jaggery and *bura* sugar. A scheme has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 21,300 for the preparation of large quantities of the carbon to meet the demand. A special officer is to be appointed shortly to improve and develop paddy cultivation in the *malnad*.

Liberal additional allotments have been sanctioned for the equipment and supply of medicines to veterinary hospitals. A new cattle farm at Hunsur for five hundred head of cattle has been sanctioned to increase the supply of stud bulls and bull calves to the *raiyats*. Five poultry farms at district headquarters will be started next year. The hatcheries in the Hebbal Farm have been expanded to meet the increasing demand for eggs and chickens. It will thus be seen that every effort is being made to render all possible help to the *raiyats*. The Department has been given additional funds to the extent of about Rs. 74,000.

In the course of the discussions a representation was made that the facilities at present offered by Government

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

for the installation of irrigation pumps under the hire-purchase system should be extended and liberalised. Under the existing rules, 50 per cent of the cost of installation has to be paid by the consumer before the work is started, and the balance is payable in two equal annual instalments. The rate of interest, which was 6 per cent, was reduced to 5 per cent two years ago. In order that the pumps may be more largely used, the rate of interest will be further reduced to 4 per cent per annum, and discretion will be given to the Chief Electrical Engineer to extend the period of repayment up to a maximum of five years in suitable cases.

The representatives of Srinivasapur town and taluk will be happy to hear that, in addition to the towns mentioned in my address, it has since been decided to sanction the electrification of their town, and I hope that the work will be taken up and completed soon.

Electrifica-
tion of
Srinivasa-
pur.

I am glad to tell you that henceforth the Provincial and the District Board roads passing through towns and villages will be maintained by the Public Works Department. No contribution will be levied from the municipalities or the district boards for their maintenance. I hope that it will not be long before all these roads are tarred and rendered dust-free.

Provincial
and
District
Board
Roads.

With regard to the improvement of village communications, it is, I hope, superfluous for me to assure you that Government entirely sympathise with your desire that every effort should be made, in the interest of the countryside, to form and maintain inter-village roads in a satisfactory condition. Let it be our ambition to make every village in the State easily accessible to the motorist. I promise you the fullest co-operation and support of Government in realising that ambition as early as possible.

Inter-
village
Roads.

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Railway
Workshop.

As a result of the discussion on the labour situation in the Railway Workshop at Mysore, the members of the House, including the mover of the subject, were convinced that the Railway authorities had tried their best to devise suitable machinery for ascertaining the wants, and, where possible, remedying the grievances of the workers, and that their insistence on their alleged right to form a union was, in the circumstances, unjustified. Most of the important industrial undertakings in the State are either owned or controlled by Government who are as solicitous about the welfare of the workers as they are of other classes of public servants. As the majority of the speakers agreed, there is no need at present in the State for any trade union legislation. Government certainly have no intention of introducing such legislation now or in the near future, and if the workers in the Railway are wise, they will avail themselves of the opportunities for periodical consultation now offered to them by the Management. Nothing but disappointment and suffering can come to them, if they allow themselves to be beguiled by professional agitators. And, let me emphasise, the last thing we wish to do is to allow outsiders to meddle in our affairs.

I now declare the session closed.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT MANDYA.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the General Hospital, Mandya, on the 11th June 1939. He made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have met together on a 11TH very happy occasion. It is my privilege to lay the JUNE foundation-stone of a hospital which will be not only an 1939. architectural embellishment to Mandya and a building of which any town might be proud, but will also be an institution which, I can confidently predict, will be a boon and a blessing to the citizens of Mandya and the neighbourhood.

Medical science is making steady advance in its fight to eliminate disease and prolong life. But for the present preoccupations of the nations of Europe who, as you know, are now engaged in finding effective means of destroying life, it is quite conceivable that that advance, which we owe entirely to the West, should have been still greater.

While diseases of many kinds are being conquered, increased emphasis is being placed on preventive medicine. Hospitals will no longer be regarded as places where people go to die, but where people go to gain better health for the enjoyment of life and the more efficient performance of their normal work. The Government have in view a broad State-wide health programme to include more effective measures for the protection of the health of mothers and children; the organization of comprehensive efforts to cope with those prevalent causes of disease and death for which science has given us weapons of unquestioned power; the provision of additional hospitals, sanatoria, health centres and other medical facilities which are necessary and

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the General Hospital
at Mandya.*

now are lacking in many areas; and better medical services for the poor and those who have to rely on State assistance for medical relief.

Syphilis, tuberculosis, malaria, pneumonia and enteric are the most dangerous of the diseases against which we have to fight in this country. Syphilis is as serious as any disease and even more devastating in its economic and social effects. Against it there are, fortunately, cheaper methods of diagnosis, surer methods of arrest and cure. Yet the battle against syphilis has just started even in Western countries. So far as we in India are concerned, we are doing nothing or next to nothing to fight this arch-enemy of mankind.

May I, on behalf of the Government, thank all those gentlemen who came forward so readily with generous donations for the construction of this hospital? Their donations amount in the aggregate to Rs. 33,500. It is their generosity that has enabled the Government to undertake this work. They have earned the gratitude of their fellow-citizens for all time.

I do not think I need say more. I shall only express the hope that the building will be completed as soon as possible and made available for the use of the sick and suffering.

OPENING OF THE LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY AT YELAHANKA.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Local Fund Dispensary at Yelahanka on the 16th June 1939, in the presence of a large gathering. The local Municipal Council presented an address of welcome to the Dewan on the occasion. In reply Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist :—]

In performing the opening ceremony of the new Local Fund Dispensary building at Yelahanka, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, thanked the members of the local Municipal Council for their address and the very kind things they had said about him. He also expressed his gratitude for the cordial welcome which the citizens of the town had extended to him. 16TH JUNE 1939.

It gave him no ordinary pleasure, said the Dewan, to participate in a function of the kind arranged that evening. The Yelahanka Municipality had, indeed, displayed much enthusiasm in coming forward with a contribution of Rs. 1,725 towards the cost of the new building for the Local Fund Hospital. The District Board of Bangalore and the Government were together responsible for the contribution of a sum of Rs. 3,450 for the building. The Municipality were evidently active in promoting many other schemes of town improvement and what is more, their financial position was quite sound.

There was a small margin left in the income of the Municipality after meeting their expenditure. The Dewan felt that all this revealed a very satisfactory state of affairs on which the Yelahanka Town Municipal Council deserved to be congratulated.

The Dewan also felicitated all those private gentlemen who had come to the aid of the Municipality by giving

Opening of the Local Fund Dispensary at Yelahanka.

generous donations, on their philanthropy and public spirit.

The new dispensary would serve the needs of the town of Yelahanka and its neighbourhood. The Government were doing all they could to the extent permitted by their resources to extend the benefits of modern medical aid to every man and woman in the State. What was gratifying to them all was the spontaneous and unstinted co-operation which the Government had received in the past and were continuing to receive from persons of affluence all over the State. While a great deal had assuredly been done in the matter of the extension of medical facilities in Mysore, said the Dewan, there was an immense amount of work that still remained to be done in that direction. The continued co-operation of public bodies and private persons was needed in an ever increasing measure in the years to come if schemes of village improvement should be carried forward with vigour and success.

Emphasising the importance of the prevention of diseases, the Dewan said that much human misery could be saved if timely precautions were taken before the onset of diseases. It was an unfortunate fact that there were many people who not only did not take preventive measures, but neglected to take remedial measures early enough to have their diseases cured.

One of the ways of preventing the spread of diseases, the Dewan continued, was, of course, the dissemination among the people of a knowledge of some of the most fundamental laws of personal hygiene. Indeed, they must be educated in all matters appertaining to health. Another was the proper and timely utilisation of such of the facilities as were extended to the people by the Government. The Dewan said that everyone should

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Primary School at
Bendiganahalli in Hoskote Taluk.*

remember that there was no greater wealth that man could aspire to than health.

Concluding his speech, the Dewan expressed his earnest wish that the dispensary which he was opening that evening would be instrumental in greatly minimising the misery and unhappiness arising from ill-health and disease among the people in and around Yelahanka.

The Dewan then declared the Dispensary building open.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
PRIMARY SCHOOL AT BENDIGANAHALLI IN
HOSKOTE TALUK.

[The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Primary School at Bendiganahalli in Hoskote Taluk was performed by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the 18th June 1939. The following is the purport of the speech made by the Dewan in Kannada on the occasion :—]

In laying the foundation-stone of the Primary School 18TH at Bendiganahalli in the Hoskote Taluk, Sir Mirza JUNE Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure that the people of 1939. Bendiganahalli had welcomed the programme of rural reconstruction which had been drawn up and was being actively carried out by the Government. It was his earnest desire, he said, that all the people living in the rural parts of the State should fully utilise the facilities and conveniences which the Government were providing for them.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Primary School at
Bendiganahalli in Hoskote Taluk.*

It was but a truism that India was essentially a country of agriculturists. India was predominantly rural in the nature of its economy. It was, therefore, a self-evident truth that unless agriculture was developed and unless the rural parts shed their backwardness, the country as a whole would make very little progress. The strength of a chain lay in its weakest link and the economic strength of India lay in the economic strength of its villagers which, the Dewan said, was, unfortunately, not much at present. All the efforts of the Government were, therefore, directed towards the creation of a prosperous and robust peasantry.

This task was one which required the fullest co-operation between the official and non-official agencies. In saying this, however, it was not his intention, the Dewan remarked, to suggest that the people were not at present extending their co-operation. He only meant that the spirit of co-operation which had permeated the people and which was already in evidence to a gratifying extent should grow and become all-pervasive so that it might leave no line of national activity untouched. The people of the villages should first learn to make the greatest possible use of the facilities which the Government were placing at their disposal. They should all make a common effort to improve their own villages. Funds, it was true, were required for the promotion of the various beneficent activities, but it was an unfortunate paradox, true of India, that where money was most needed it was most scarce. There were other forms of assets, besides money assets, which were of much account in planning programmes of national improvement. India's vast and increasing man-power, which was a source of concern to some, was in a sense also a vast

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Primary School at
Bendiganahalli in Hoskote Taluk.*

and increasing asset if only the people could be got to work for their own and the country's benefit. Again, the will to work and the enthusiasm for work were no less valuable assets. They in India, the Dewan continued, could not honestly feel they were well off in this respect. If the will and enthusiasm for work were present, our villages would be cleaner places than they were. The villagers should, every one of them, contribute towards the cleanness of the whole village. They should not sit still for money to come to them from somewhere. No money was required to wash one's own clothes or to take a bath every day. No money was needed to take care of the cattle which were the raiyats' mainstay. Again, no funds were necessary to collect all the refuse of the village in a pit away from the village, instead of throwing it about the village streets. There was thus a hundred and one odd things which could be done without any money whatsoever but with a little effort of the will and a sense of discipline which were at present so sadly lacking.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that one of the essential features of the work which he would like to see done more and ever more widely is the spread of education in the rural areas. It was unnecessary for him to enlarge on the benefits of education. He would like to say just this that no programme of rural reconstruction, which in India was synonymous with national reconstruction could be regarded as complete or could have any chance of succeeding if it did not include the spread of education as one of its cardinal features. It was from that point of view that he would consider the function which he was to perform that evening as being specially significant. It was commendable that the people of

*Speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Mysore State
Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.*

Bendiganahalli should come forward to construct a more commodious building for locating their Primary School.

In conclusion, the Dewan expressed his cordial thanks to them for their invitation to lay the foundation-stone of the building and his most earnest wish that the School might flourish and prosper. It would give him great pleasure, he said, to convey to His Highness the Maharaja had their feelings of deep loyalty and devotion to which they given expression in their address.

SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF
THE MYSORE STATE BRANCH OF THE INDIAN
RED CROSS SOCIETY.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, presided over the Annual General Meeting of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, held at Bangalore on the 28th June 1939. There was a large and distinguished gathering present on the occasion.

Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech before giving away the prizes to the winners in the ambulance competition organised by the St. John Ambulance Association :—]

Mr. Matthan, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to attend once again the annual general meeting of the Mysore State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society, and I am glad to note that for the first time the local branch of the St. John Ambulance Association is also participating in the meeting as a sister association of equal status.

*Speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Mysore State
Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.*

The reports which have been presented to-day have given us a general idea of the activities of these two institutions in the State during the last year. There has been an increase in the number of local branches of the Red Cross Society, in the number of Junior Red Cross groups and in the number of ambulance divisions. Not only has there been an increase in terms of numbers but there has been an encouraging expansion of the activities of both bodies. Additional maternity homes, child welfare centres and nursery schools have been opened, more rural midwives have been appointed with the aid of grants from the Red Cross Society, and there has been a great increase in the number of persons obtaining First Aid Certificates, after examination by the St. John Ambulance Association. Altogether the progress achieved during the year has been quite encouraging, and I think you will agree with me that the local branch and those in executive charge of its affairs deserve our sincere congratulations.

The Red Cross organization is one of the most outstanding examples of international co-operation in humanitarian work, and it is a pleasure to note that our local branch has performed its part in such co-operation by responding to the appeals of the International Red Cross to send contributions for relief work for the sufferers in the war in China, and for refugees from Spain into France.

Both the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association were, as you know, originally intended for mitigating the sufferings of the victims of war—combatants or non-combatants. During times of peace the two societies have adopted various programmes of peace work, but the international crisis of last year reminded us that both these organizations may at any

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Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society.*

time be called upon to fulfil their war-time duties, and I trust the Mysore branches will not find themselves unprepared to co-operate with the parent associations in the measures that may have to be adopted to cope with such an eventuality should it arise. Although we in Mysore, as an inland country, may hope to escape the horrors of war and even of air-raids, our doctors and nurses and our young men and women will not, I feel, fail to offer their services for the relief of suffering brought on by war, whether within or outside our own State. In particular, I would ask that earnest efforts be made to register an adequate number of trained nurses who, in the event of war, would be willing to offer their services outside the State. The number of nurses so far registered in the State for this purpose is, I understand, very small, and I hope that they will be coming forward in large numbers. The St. John Ambulance Association, too, may well consider the possibility of arranging classes of instruction in air-raid precautions and anti-gas measures as was done in 1937.

The State Branch of the Red Cross Society has hitherto mainly concentrated on maternity and child welfare work and the success which it has achieved in this line of activity has been very creditable. While recognising the scope for vast extension of this particular line of work, I hope the Executive Committee will be ever on the look out for opportunities for new lines of work. To confine all efforts to lines already laid down may bring stagnation and a lessening of enthusiasm. New activities, not only for the State headquarters but also for local branches, have to be thought out and adopted. The housing and support of incurables, the relief of beggars who are incapable of work, the provision

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of medical and nursing comforts for the sick-poor are some of the new activities which local associations might consider. As our sensitiveness to the pain and suffering of our brothers and sisters increases, new vistas of service will open out before us. I was interested to read the other day that the Madras branch had introduced a Red Cross Blood Transfusion service. The Punjab branch has established first-aid posts on the Grand Trunk Road. In Bengal and Assam the Red Cross Society has helped to relieve sufferers from floods, while in the Punjab it has rendered assistance in famine relief work. In our own State instances are pretty numerous in rural parts of accidental fires which have resulted in the destruction of houses and huts and of food grains and household effects, with consequent distress and suffering. I wonder whether the organisation and administration of relief in such calamities may not be taken over by the State branch.

.I must say a word about the Junior Red Cross organization. I am glad to note that there has been an increase in the number of Junior Red Cross groups. I understand that the groups are to be found in the high schools and in the middle schools in urban areas. The movement has already spread to the primary and middle schools in rural areas. One of the principal aims of the Junior Red Cross movement is to inculcate habits of cleanliness and tidiness, both personal and communal, among school children and through them into their homes and villages. Every one who has visited the schools in rural parts will agree that a movement with this object, valuable as it is for urban schools, is infinitely more valuable for rural schools. In many of these schools that I have visited the lack of attention to

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personal hygiene and cleanliness is most distressing. Let the Junior Red Cross movement convey to these youthful citizens knowledge that will make them hate dirt in any form and train them in habits of clean living. Let them be taught the importance of the protection of all sources of drinking water-supply, the preventive measures to be taken in case of the outbreak of epidemic diseases, the laws of village sanitation, the value of bore-hole latrines, of soak pits and of covered manure pits and other essentials of good sanitation.

All this is possible only if we get enthusiastic and zealous leaders for Junior Red Cross groups. A special duty devolves upon the teachers because it is from among them that these leaders are to be sought.

Before I conclude, I should like to say how pleased I have been to give away the prizes to the winners in the ambulance competition organised by the St. John Ambulance Association, and to the young ladies who have completed their training in home nursing also given by the same Association. I should like to congratulate the winners on their success and also the Association on the very creditable expansion of their activities in both these directions. The Association, I understand, has considerable difficulty in finding lady doctors who have the leisure and the desire to give training in first-aid and home-nursing to girls in schools. The Senior Surgeon will, I am sure, do whatever is possible to help the Association in this matter, but the work is entirely voluntary and I feel sure that, in appealing to lady doctors for their co-operation in this direction, the Association will not be appealing in vain.

OPENING OF THE FIRST FACTORY OF THE MYSORE SILK FILATURES LTD., AT T.-NARASIPUR.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the first factory of the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., at T.-Narasipur on the 6th August 1939, in the presence of a large gathering. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion :—]

Mr. Rama Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was with 6TH
great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of the AUGUST
Mysore Silk Filatures to open this their first factory. 1939.
When the promoters of this Company approached
Government with a scheme for starting filatures in the
sericultural tracts of the Mysore District, beginning with
one at T.-Narasipur, they at once received sympathetic
consideration, because sericulture has always been an
object of Government's special solicitude, and its prosper-
ity depends essentially on the quality of the raw-silk
produced for the market. The project had a further
claim on sympathy, in that it made a special feature of
helping rearers to improve their business, thus placing
the whole enterprise on an ample basis of benefit both
for the factory and for the rearers. Government
considered the undertaking a well conceived and promi-
sing one, and were pleased to sanction certain concessions
and facilities.

It is always gratifying to the donor of facilities to see
that they have not been thrown away, but have been
properly appreciated and utilised, and I find here this
ground for satisfaction. Many of you may remember
the visit I made to T.-Narasipur a little over a year ago
to meet the sericulturists and to see for myself the
conditions under which the proposed Filature was to
work. I received representations from silk-worm rearers
which made it clear that their troubles mostly centred
round the problem of finding a ready and reasonable sale

*Opening of the first factory of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd.,
at T.-Narasipur.*

for their cocoons. I felt that if this problem was solved, all other difficulties would automatically disappear. I knew that a filature, working on a well considered and far-sighted plan—a plan which recognised the great truth that you cannot for any length of time draw from a prosperity to which you do not yourself contribute—would necessarily furnish a solution of the silk-worm rearers' difficulties. I may go further and add that the reality and extent of such contribution would, to my mind, be a juster measure of success and a richer recompense for work than a glowing balance sheet or an attractive dividend. The sericulturists, for their part, should not be slow to co-operate, by responding generously to every measure intended for their benefit, whether by the Department of Sericulture or by the Filatures. They should meet kindness with kindness and trust with trust. While on this subject, I may mention that Government are aware of the urgent need of ensuring a sufficient supply of good silk-worm seed. Of course, whatever is possible will be done, but an essential condition of success is an enlightened awareness on the part of the rearers themselves, which makes them reject the bad and choose the good.

A filature of 200 basins would not only give direct employment to about 500 people, but would intimately influence the lives of over a thousand and five hundred families, from whom it would purchase raw material. It would be spending nearly five lakhs of rupees a year in the area concerned with its operations, and this money must necessarily benefit economic and social life in a hundred indirect ways. It is perhaps significant that the immediate effect of T.-Narasipur's entry into industrial life has been the electrification of the town and the adjoining villages.

*Opening of the first factory of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd.,
at T.-Narasipur.*

I am glad to see, Mr. Rama Rao, that your Company has not been idle during the twelve months that have elapsed since my last visit. I am pleased with the use which has been made of the beautiful site allotted for the Filature. It is a commanding site—one of the best available for miles around. It is pleasant to think that the traveller's first impression of T.-Narasipur will be one of a busy economic life, with modern appliances of power and organisation, and that this impression will later on be complemented and made fuller by a glimpse of the town's deeper life as symbolised in its glorious, far-famed temples. This is the sort of living present I wish to see growing out of our immortal past, and I like to see it exemplified here.

I hope this Filature will help to win for Mysore silk the pre-eminent position which rightly belongs to it in virtue of its intrinsic excellence, and I wish it, and the Mysore silk industry of which it ought to be the spear-head, all success and prosperity. I wish and hope that the Mysore Silk Filatures will be able in course of time to establish factories in other parts of the State, and that their activities will result not only in giving an impetus to sericulture in general, but more particularly in raising the standard of the reeling industry which at present is the part requiring most attention.

Lastly, let me say, and I say it with real pleasure, that the Mysore Silk Filatures are fortunate in having Mr. Rama Rao as their Chairman. Mr. Rama Rao possesses intimate knowledge of the industry. As Director of Sericulture and later as Director of Industries and Commerce, he was long associated with it and spared no efforts to foster it. With him as your guiding genius, I have no doubt that your business will prosper.

I have now great pleasure in opening the Filature.

OPENING OF THE MATERNITY HOME AT NAGAMANGALA.

[The opening ceremony of the Maternity Home at Nagamangala was performed by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the 7th August 1939. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada on the occasion. The following is an English summary of the speech :—]

7th August 1939. In performing the opening ceremony of the Maternity Home at Nagamangala, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at being given the opportunity of participating in the pleasant function. He said that it was the first visit he was paying to Nagamangala as a taluk headquarters of a new district—the Mandya District, constituted from July, 1. Even when it was a taluk headquarters of the Mysore District before the latter was bifurcated it was not very often that he could pay a visit to Nagamangala. Indeed, it was a fairly long time since he visited the place at all. He proposed to visit it oftener hereafter by doing some of his journeys between Mysore and Bangalore *via* Nagamangala. He would thus be able to watch the town grow in its ordered progress and get into more intimate touch with its people.

The Dewan then thanked Mr. A. Thammaiya, the donor of the Maternity Home, for his address of welcome and for the good wishes which it conveyed to him.

Referring to the extension of facilities for medical aid in the State, the Dewan said that His Highness's Government had been spending increasing sums of money on the provision of medical aid, particularly to expectant and nursing mothers, in every part of the State. Trained midwives were being appointed in larger numbers. In places where dispensaries or hospitals could not be established for financial and other reasons,

Opening of the Maternity Home at Nagamangala.

the presence of midwives was, the Dewan hoped, most welcome and useful. Many public-spirited philanthropists had come forward in recent years to build hospitals and dispensaries at their 'expense. They had thus earned the gratitude of the public and the Government alike. It was true that the facilities for medical aid to mothers were now much greater and were more widespread than was the case before, but the amount of work that still remained to be done in that direction did not justify any complacency or relaxation in their endeavour.

They did not require to be told, the Dewan continued, that the period of motherhood was one of the periods in the lives of women during which it was very important that the utmost care and attention should be bestowed on them. This period was particularly full of risks to their very lives. Untrained and unclean midwives who still attended on the majority of labour cases were a source of danger both to the mother and the child. Maternity hospitals and trained midwives were intended to remove these dangers and from this point of view the philanthropy of those gentlemen who had generously provided such hospitals and thereby contributed to the noble work of saving the lives of many a mother and her child could not be sufficiently praised.

Mr. A. Thammaiya, said the Dewan, was one of such philanthropic gentlemen. It was a praiseworthy benefaction that he had built a maternity home in the name of his late mother, Mrs. Thimmamma. The women of Nagamangala and the neighbourhood would surely feel deeply grateful to him for his generosity. The Dewan commended the feeling of filial obedience and piety which had inspired Mr. Thammaiya in the provision of the home which he was presently to open, and on behalf of

Opening of the Maternity Home at Nagamangalā.

both the Government and the people of the town and taluk of Nagamangala, he expressed their grateful thanks to Mr. Thammaiyna.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that it was not enough if the women were taken care of only at confinement. It was very important, too, that the nursing mother and the child should be well looked after by the members of the household. The care of the mother and the child had grown into a fine art in the west. They in India, said the Dewan, were still very backward in this respect and it was unfortunately too true that the methods followed were still crude. The health of the nursing mother was not only important for her own sake but for the sake of the child also. A child which was thus denied the opportunity for full and healthy growth would make but a poor specimen of the race. It was, therefore, a matter of very great importance that the mother should be put on a wholesome and nutritious diet. The mother and the child should be subjected to periodical medical examination and the advice of the physician should be followed. Such care as was taken of the mother and the child was a contribution not only to the health and happiness of them both but also, in the long run, a contribution to the well-being of the race. The greater the advantage that the people took of such medical facilities as the Government and philanthropists afforded them the greater would be the incentive for affording them further facilities.

In conclusion, the Dewan expressed his gratitude to the people of Nagamangala for the cordial welcome they had accorded to him to their town.

He then opened the Maternity Home with an earnest wish that it might radiate health and happiness among the mothers and children of the town and neighbourhood.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the B. Appiah Naidu
Maternity Home at Malleswaram, Bangalore.*

can get free of charge the advice and help she so much needs in this critical period of her life.

I do not flatter myself, however, that our progress in this direction is complete; nor am I satisfied that the fullest use is being made of the existing homes, especially in the mofussil. Customs die hard and it is not easy to break through age-long tradition and superstition. Even in Bangalore City, I understand, nearly one-fourth of the labour cases are still conducted by *dhais* or barber-midwives. A good deal more still remains to be done and we should not rest content till the benefits of modern medical science are brought to the doors of the very poorest in every nook and corner of Mysore. To achieve this object the co-operation both of the State and the people is necessary. It is to philanthropists like Mr. B. Appiah Naidu that we must look to hasten the speedy realisation of our hopes.

A beginning in this direction has been made in this City none too soon. Bangalore is rapidly extending on all sides and the Vani Vilas Hospital, large and modern as it is,—and, if I am not mistaken, it is the second largest in India—is unable to cope with the demands made upon it; nor is it within easy reach of those living in the outlying parts of the City. It is, therefore, quite essential that auxiliary institutions should be established in convenient centres, and I would appeal to the generosity of our wealthy citizens to emulate the example of Mr. Appiah Naidu and help to establish such homes in other parts of the City where they are most needed. In this benevolent work I may assure them they will receive the active assistance of the Government, the Municipality—which, I am pleased to learn, has set out to provide maternity homes in every

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the B. Appiah Naidu
Maternity Home at Malleswaram, Bangalore.*

division—and last but not least, the great Red Cross organization whose beneficent activities are too well-known for me to reiterate them here. One of our most urgent duties is to begin a serious and earnest “push” in the direction of maternity and infant welfare. Men and women are thinking to-day and there is vision and right impulse: everything favours us in this endeavour.

The provision of hospitals and maternity homes is, however, not an end in itself. More important still is the human element that works them. Stately buildings and up-to-date appliances are of no avail if the human touch is wanting. I am sure we shall always find in our medical and nursing staffs what is called the missionary spirit, the untiring effort, to give of their best towards the relief of suffering.

There is one other point on which I should like to lay stress before I conclude, and that is the after-care of the mother and the infant, subsequent to their leaving the hospital or maternity home. This is as important as ante-natal clinics, for all the joy and satisfaction of a safe confinement may be marred by subsequent mishandling. It is, therefore, very necessary that ‘health visitors’ should be appointed to go periodically from house to house and watch the progress of the mother and the child. I hope that the Municipal Council will be able to do something in this direction before long.

I feel I am voicing the opinion of all present in expressing our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Appiah Naidu for his generous gift to the City. I wish to associate myself with the spirit of love and charity to our fellow-beings which has been the impulse of its origin. I

*Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Mysore Chamber of
Commerce, Bangalore.*

believe the surest and the pleasantest way to Heaven is through the hearts of our fellow-beings, through service rendered to them in a spirit of unselfishness and humility.

May I, in conclusion, thank you, Mr. Appiah Naidu, most warmly for the kind things you have said about me in your address? I greatly value them.

SPEECH AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BANGALORE.

[The Annual Meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce was held on the 5th October 1939, at Bangalore. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, addressed the members as follows:—]

5TH

OCTOBER,
1939.

Mr. Devarao Shivram and Gentlemen,—I thank you for the invitation you have so kindly extended to me for your Annual Meeting. I always look forward with pleasure to this meeting as it gives me an opportunity of meeting the leading merchants and industrialists of the State in their own domains. I am glad that the Mysore Chamber of Commerce is growing from strength to strength and this increase in strength is a fitting reward for the unremitting and patriotic labours of the Chamber.

I desire to pay tribute to the fine spirit of co-operation which the Chamber is displaying in the promotion of measures for the public good. The happiness of the people is the main objective of all administrative work, and whoever lends a helping hand in such work is contributing to the welfare of the country. Government Ministerships, of which one hears so much to-day, are only a means to an end. The economic betterment of

*Speech at the Annual Meeting of the Mysore Chamber of
Commerce, Bangalore.*

the people is the principal aim and desire of His Highness's Government and in the pursuit of that aim I claim your aid and co-operation. It is a great task and calls for our united effort.

In order to relieve the evil effects of poverty and alleviate suffering among the masses it is necessary to do something to make them more efficient men and women. Their earning and their purchasing power must be increased. The result of pursuing a policy towards the greater efficiency of the people may not be visible at first, but it becomes evident in the general activities of the people and the increased efficiency they exhibit in their daily avocations. All that affects the people is of the greatest concern and importance to the administrator. My interest in the Chamber has always been considerable for the reason that its work has a definite bearing on the lives of the people and the assistance it renders advances their interests and through them the interests of the country as a whole. There can be no higher aim for a mercantile body such as yours than to work for the common good. The world of commerce will undoubtedly gain from any and every economic betterment of the people.

True patriotism is nothing else than the love of one's country and the desire to make it great—great in the material and in the moral sense. A true patriotism such as this will make no distinction between parties and it will be respected by all parties. Individuals pass like shadows, the State remains fixed and stable. He who works for the State, and whose work contributes to the permanence of the State is, in the truest sense, a citizen. This Chamber is engaged in work of this kind. All will join with me in wishing that it may live

Opening of the Maternity Home and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Village Panchayet Hall at Gajanur.

long and continue its work for the common benefit of its members and the State. In wishing it and you all increasing success, I would allow myself the pleasure of coupling with it the name of Mr. K. Shama Iyer, your ever vigilant Secretary, who loses no chance of making the Chamber better known or of furthering its aims and ends.

Once again let me thank you for your pleasant hospitality and your kindly welcome.

OPENING OF THE MATERNITY HOME AND THE
LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
VILLAGE PANCHAYET HALL AT GAJANUR.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Maternity Home and also laid the foundation-stone of the Village Panchayet Hall at Gajanur on the 7th October, 1939. A large gathering from all the surrounding parts had assembled to witness the function. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada on the occasion of which the following is the gist :—]

In his reply to the address presented by the Village Panchayet of Gajanur, Sir Mirza Ismail referred to the fact that the village had been singled out for concentrated uplift work and said he was very glad to learn that the people appreciated the choice of their village as a "model" one. It was an article of faith with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the people of the State should be provided with every possible facility and amenity. All that Government looked for in return for what they had been striving to do for the people was a measure of appreciation of their anxiety to serve the

Opening of the Maternity Home and the laying of the foundation-stone of the Village Panchayet Hall at Gajanur.

people's needs, and a reciprocation, on their part, by extending to Government their goodwill and co-operation.

The Dewan then referred to the efficient manner in which the Village Panchayet was conducting its business. That made him very happy, indeed. The activities that were being promoted at Gajanur were calculated to serve the diverse needs of the raiyats. It was most gratifying that attention was being paid to village sanitation, the improvement of the live-stock, the solution of the fodder problem by growing "Napier grass" on village *gomals*, the popularisation of hand-pounded rice, the provision of goat's milk for children, the formation of a village library and other equally important matters. The Dewan reminded the audience of the adage, "Where there is a will there is a way" and said that the will of the people to improve their conditions of life was showing them the way to do so. The satisfactory working of the local co-operative society was another noteworthy feature.

Continuing, the Dewan said that he was very glad of the opportunity given to him of performing the opening ceremony of the Maternity Home at the place. He expressed his earnest hope that the Home would prove useful to the women of the village and neighbourhood. His pleasure was doubled in performing simultaneously another function—that of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Village Panchayet Hall. He hoped that they would raise the structure soon, and that they would put the building to the best uses.

The Dewan concluded by expressing his good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of Gajanur.

OPENING OF THE D. V. SUBBA RAO CIRCLE AT AGUMBE.

[On the 7th October 1939, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan declared open the D. V. Subba Rao Circle at Agumbe in the presence of a large gathering. An address was presented to him by the Village Panchayet of Agumbe on the occasion and in reply to it the Dewan spoke as follows :—]

7TH
OCTOBER,
1939.

Replying to the address presented by the Village Panchayet of Agumbe, Sir Mirza Ismail, expressed his pleasure at being able to visit the village and meet its inhabitants. The village was situated in delightful surroundings, said the Dewan. The wild beauty of the forest scenery round about Agumbe was a feast to the eyes, the mind and the soul. Agumbe was particularly reputed for the magnificent view of the sea which one gets from the top of the hill closeby. Places like Agumbe were not a few in Mysore which was the very home of natural beauty—a fact on which they could all pride themselves. There were some things which our State could justly boast of. Certain species of plants and animals and beauty spots to be found in our primeval forests were unique in their nature. God was indeed, very partial to Mysore in many ways, said the Dewan. He was partial in his gifts of natural beauty, in his gifts of material resources and not least, in his gift of a great and benevolent Ruler who conserved both the beauty and the resources of his State and harnessed these endowments of Nature for the enrichment of the life of his people.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that the fame of Mysore, which was already great, could be further enhanced if all the citizens could unite in a single-minded devotion to it and serve its highest interests with patriotism and loyalty. In Mysore it was very true to say that loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja was not only synonymous

Opening of the D. V. Subba Rao Circle at Agumbe.

with patriotism but was, in fact, patriotism of the highest kind. Everyone should strive to do his or her bit to make of Mysore a greater and happier land to live in. The Dewan reminded them of the Scotch proverb "Many a mickle makes a muckle" and said that the foundation of the future glory of the State was laid on the small—unseen, unremembered and unrecognised it might be—but patriotic acts of each one of its citizens.

The Dewan then expressed his gratification at the satisfactory manner in which the Village Panchayet was functioning. It gave him especial pleasure to learn that the needs of the under-privileged—the Adikarnatakas—were not forgotten. These people, too, said the Dewan referring to the members of the Adikarnataka community, were children of the same soil as the others. Our philosophy had taught us to see that "God abides in all born beings". The practical application of that great truth in the sphere of conduct should not be forgotten. After all, the progress of a country was judged from the standards obtaining among the least fortunate of its citizens. It was, therefore, imperative that the backward and less fortunate sections of the community should receive first attention. To the extent that those sections advanced did the entire community go forward along the path of progress and enlightenment.

Finally, the Dewan said that he was very glad to learn that the new circle, of which he was to perform the opening ceremony presently, was intended as a tribute to the services rendered by Mr. D. V. Subba Rao, as Chairman of the Village Panchayet. He was happy to participate in the function, particularly as it gave him an opportunity of expressing his appreciation of such services as Mr. Subba Rao had rendered to Agumbe.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES PRESENTED BY SADHU
KRISHNA CHAITANYASWAMY AND THE PAN-
CHAYET BOARD AT HEBRI (SOUTH KANARA
DISTRICT).

[In the course of his tour in South Kanara District in the month of October 1939, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, visited Hebri, an important village in the District. Two addresses of welcome were presented to him on the occasion of his visit—one by the Village Panchayet Board and the other by Sadhu Krishna Chaitanyaswamy. In reply to the addresses, Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada of which the following is an English summary :—]

8TH

OCTOBER,
1939.

In the course of his reply to the addresses presented to him at Hebri in South Kanara District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, expressed his pleasure in finding himself once again in the District after the lapse of but a few months. He also expressed his sense of gratitude for the addresses of welcome presented to him both by the Hebri Panchayet Board and by Sri Sadhu Krishna Chaitanyaswamy and the generous references which they contained about him.

Referring to the very kind remarks of Sri Sadhu Krishna Chaitanyaswamy, the Dewan said that he was conscious that he did not deserve all the good things that had been said of him, though he did not doubt in the least that the sentiments expressed by the Swamiji were inspired by much sincerity and goodwill. These sentiments, he thought, bore testimony rather to the large-heartedness and generosity of the Swamiji than to his own personal worth. He counted himself fortunate in having gained such a hearty measure of appreciation from the people of a neighbouring province of such services as it was given to him to render to the Mysore State and to his Maharaja. More, such

Reply to the addresses presented by Sadhu Krishna Chaitanya-swamy and the Panchayet Board at Hebri (South Kanara District).

appreciation was calculated to spur him on to further and more enthusiastic endeavour in the future. To that extent he felt grateful to the Swamiji for his kind and encouraging words. It was, indeed, very generous of the Swamiji to show such friendliness and goodwill towards one who belonged to another community. Such feelings of brotherhood and fellowship as inspired the Swamiji should animate everyone in the land, for it is only thus that a permanent solution could be found for the Hindu-Muslim problem in India.

The Dewan then made reference to the address of the Panchayet Board and said that it gave him no small pleasure to be afforded the opportunity of participating in the opening ceremony of the new road. He was very grateful to the Panchayet Board for that privilege. The construction of the new road, which he was presently opening to traffic, was, he felt sure, just one of the many evidences of the Panchayet's unremitting activities designed to promote the public good. It was well known that communications were one of the first needs of this vast country and their paucity was a great handicap to progress. The extension of communications in India was one of the most important means of stimulating inland trade and increased trade was an index of prosperity. The Panchayet Board could, therefore, be considered to have contributed something in its own small way to the progress of the country and the development of its trade and commerce.

The Dewan concluded by expressing his good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of Hebri and the neighbouring parts. He then declared the road open.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE AT SHIVAPURA
(SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT).

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the bridge constructed by the District Board of Mangalore at Shivapura on the 8th October 1939. A large and distinguished gathering witnessed the function. In declaring the bridge open to traffic, the Dewan spoke as follows:—]

8TH OCTOBER, 1939. *Dr. Vittal Shetty, Members of the District Board of Mangalore, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—The honour which you have conferred upon me by asking me to perform the ceremony of opening this bridge is one of which I am very proud. As for the generous sentiments which you have in the goodness of your hearts expressed towards me, what shall I say? I can only ask you to accept my most grateful thanks for them. To Dr. Vittal Shetty, your worthy President, I should like to offer a special word of gratitude. He has been as lavish in his hospitality as he has been unsparing in his efforts to make my visit what, indeed, it is—a most enjoyable and memorable one.

It was only a few months ago that I visited Mangalore and was the recipient of much kindness and courtesy from many people. Here I am again enjoying your hospitality. I am using no conventional phrase when I say that it is a very real pleasure to me to be associated with this occasion. I should like to congratulate the District Board on the completion of a work of such great importance to the public of this district. Any step taken towards the improvement of communications and facilities for trade and commerce in our country deserves commendation. I have no doubt that the bridge will come as a great boon not only to this district but also to the adjoining territory. I learn

Opening of the bridge at Shivapura (South Kanara District).

that the District Board has already constructed seventeen bridges at a total cost of Rs. 13'64 lakhs during the last nineteen years ; that five bridges costing Rs. 52,400 are under construction and that the construction of eight more bridges, at a total estimated cost of Rs. 6'35 lakhs, is either in contemplation or under investigation. These bridges—those already built and those to be built—will constitute a record of which the District Board will have every reason to be proud, for roads and bridges are the necessary precursors of prosperity. One of the most essential needs of our country is a good road system.

I cannot conclude without adverting to the wonderful fact that, while a terrible war is raging in Europe, we here in India can inaugurate a work of public utility like this. India owes much to England, as England, no doubt, owes much to India, and the greatest blessing that England has conferred upon India, is the blessing of peace and the security of her frontiers. At a time when she is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with a powerful adversary, let us wish her speedy and complete success, and give her all the help we can.

In declaring the bridge open to traffic, I will only say once more how grateful I feel towards you for the kindness of your welcome, and pray that, as the years roll on, your district may continue to flourish with ever-increasing prosperity and contentment.

SPEECH AT THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF
THE MUSLIM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION,
MANGALORE.

[The anniversary celebration of the Muslim Education Association, Mangalore, was celebrated on the 8th October 1939. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided on the occasion, made the following speech :—]

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Gentlemen,—I am glad to meet the members of the Muslim Educational Association again, and to acquaint myself with the record of quiet but important work you have been doing in the last few years. You have placed before yourselves two important tasks : one is to represent the cause of Muslims and Muslim Education whenever it is necessary to do so, and the other is to meet some of the urgent wants of your community yourselves, such as conducting a school, organising a poor fund, instituting a library and constructing a mosque. It seems to me that these latter activities of yours are not only important in themselves, meeting, at any rate to some extent, wants acutely felt by your community, but also because the example you set to others of self-help adds weight to your representations to the authorities for support from them. You have given convincing proof of your earnestness and good faith, and I am sure that your example will serve to move others to similar action.

You are aware that education now-a-days is not only for the young but also for the grown-ups, whether they have been to schools in their earlier years or not. The demand for adult education has made its appearance in recent years in India, though it has been a feature of the cultural life of the Western countries for several decades past. There is happily a keen desire in the country to promote literacy among the masses and generally to give

Opening of the Flower Show Exhibition at Mangalore.

them some of the benefits of a life of culture. I wonder if it will not be possible for your association to become the centre of such a movement for the spread of literacy and knowledge among the Mussalmans of this district. By taking the lead in such a movement you will have given one more proof of your earnestness for the advancement of your community, and made a contribution towards a rise in the level of enlightenment in the district.

I wish your Association increasing prosperity in the coming years.

OPENING OF THE FLOWER SHOW EXHIBITION AT MANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Flower Show Exhibition on the 8th October 1939 at Mangalore. The Flower Show was organised under the auspices of the South Kanara District Association. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Anything that concerns trees and flowers, gardens and fountains, has a strong appeal for me. Dr. Vittal Shetty must have been aware of this weakness when he thought of inviting me to open this Exhibition. It was a great pleasure to me to feel that I was to have an opportunity of seeing the best plants and flowers that Mangalore can produce.

I understand that you have been holding a flower show every year for the past eight years. I am sure that those responsible for organising these shows are rendering a great service to their fellow-citizens, for they are cultivating a taste for natural beauty and giving an

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Opening of the Flower Show Exhibition at Mangalore.

incentive to clean and healthy living, for, as the poet so well observes,

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
And the song of the birds for mirth,
You are nearer God's heart in a garden,
Than anywhere else on earth.

Unfortunately, in India very few cities seem to make a sustained effort to lay out public gardens and maintain them in a satisfactory condition. There should be no town of any size without its public parks and museum—places where the young and the old can resort for rest and recreation. I think it is a primary duty of every municipality worthy of the name to adorn and beautify its town in this manner. The Moghul Emperors made it a point to set aside a portion of their gardens for fruit trees. I think we would do well to copy their example and plant some fruit trees in addition to ornamental and flowering plants in our public gardens. One of the advantages is that fruit trees attract birds, and birds are almost as pleasing a feature in a garden as flowers.

Public parks and private gardens may not be the most important things in the world, but they are quite necessary if we are to live a full and happy life. They enrich life's flavour. Plants are, indeed, beautiful works of nature. We find here an immense addition to the pleasures of life and a means of innocent and charming recreation which can lift us above paltry thoughts of ourselves and raise us to Nature and Nature's God. If we can kindle our children's interest and delight in the loveliness which lies all around them, we shall have equipped them with a never-failing source of happiness when they grow up.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE AT KATEEL IN THE SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open to traffic the bridge at Kateel in South Kanara on the 9th October 1939. In doing so, the Dewan spoke as follows :—]

Dr. Vittal Shetty, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It was 9TH only yesterday that I had the great honour and pleasure OCTOBER, of performing the opening ceremony of an important 1939. bridge in your district. You have considerably added to that honour and pleasure by extending to me this second privilege.

It is difficult to express one's appreciation of such friendliness. Your inviting me to your district and treating me with such kindness is most significant in this: it emphasises the fact that we are citizens of the same country and united in that allegiance. Though we may live in different Provinces or States, and speak different languages and profess different religions and belong to different races, we are all one and inseparable. For the destiny of India is unity. Geography, common dangers, time and inventions work towards its ultimate integration. Indian rivers rise, fall and flow without reference to Provincial or State lines. The mountains are no longer barriers and bastions. And inventions know no boundaries. Every instrument science achieves, from telephone to television, jumps frontiers. And acts such as yours help to bring us closer still.

In declaring this bridge open to traffic, I wish you all—your district and its inhabitants—the fullest possible measure of happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
NEW WARD OF THE LOCAL FUND DISPEN-
SARY AT MOODABIDRI IN THE SOUTH KANARA
DISTRICT.

[In the course of his tour in the South Kanara District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the new ward of the Local Fund Dispensary at Moodabidri on the 9th October 1939. Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada on the occasion, of which the following is an English summary:—]

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OCTOBER,
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In laying the foundation-stone of the new Ward, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, said that it was his rare good fortune to be afforded the privilege of taking part in many pleasant engagements and functions through the kindness and courtesy of the citizens of the South Kanara District. This district was undeniably one of the most beautiful areas in the Karnatak. Its hills and valleys, its forests and its seashore were a feast for the eyes. He had seen these beauty spots some months ago and had come to see them again now. There was the same welcoming aspect of Nature which he saw in February last, he was being welcomed with the same cordiality and friendliness by the people and there was the same generous exhibition of kindly hospitality and courtesy all round. All these circumstances, said the Dewan, left him somewhat overwhelmed with feelings of gratitude. His gratitude to the people of Moodabidri and to the organizers of that day's function for their address of welcome and their all too kind references to him was, the Dewan confessed, too deep for words.

Moodabidri was known from antiquity for the high standard of its sculpture. It was a centre of pilgrimage to the Jains and was popularly known as "Jaina Kasi". Its principal attraction was the thousand-pillared Jain

Laying of the foundation-stone of the New Ward of the Local Fund Dispensary at Moodabidri in the South Kanara District.

Basti which attracted numerous pilgrims and sight-seers. It was but proper that facilities for medical aid should be extended to this place in an increasing measure. The ward of which he was laying the foundation-stone would, the Dewan hoped, add to the medical facilities in the town and its neighbourhood. He congratulated all who had had a share in this project. He referred, in particular, to Dr. Vittal Shetty. The South Kanara District was indeed very fortunate in having as the President of its Board such an efficient, kindly, able and experienced gentleman like him. Dr. Vittal Shetty was doing great work in the cause of the people of the District. He was actively engaged particularly in extending medical aid to the various parts of the District and was also in other ways bringing his zeal and enthusiasm to bear upon the work of advancing the people's welfare. He was an example of what a patriotic enthusiastic, able and popular President of a District Board could achieve in the service of his fellow-men. The people of the District could not be sufficiently grateful to Dr. Vittal Shetty. The Dewan expressed his earnest wish that it would be given to Dr. Vittal Shetty to serve the District and its people for a long time to come and that his efforts on their behalf would meet with an ever increasing success.

The Dewan, in conclusion, expressed his hope that the Ward that was to be built as an annexe to the Local Fund Dispensary might help to increase the usefulness of the institution and bring relief to the suffering people of Moodabidri and its neighbourhood.

ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS' UNION, MANGALORE,
AND THE STUDENTS' FEDERATION, SOUTH
KANARA.

[Sir Mirza Ismail addressed a meeting held at Mangalore under the joint auspices of the Students' Union, Mangalore, and the Students' Federation of South Kanara, on the 9th October 1939. The following is the text of his address :—]

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Students of Mangalore,—It is always a great pleasure for me to find myself in the company of students, to talk with them, to exchange ideas with them, and gather from them what personal ambitions and patriotic aspirations they cherish. But it is altogether another thing to have to address a gathering of students in a formal manner, and I cannot say I altogether enjoy such occasions. But since I cannot meet the students of Mangalore in a less formal manner during my brief stay, I welcome this opportunity of meeting you in a body.

Any one addressing a gathering of young students generally falls a victim to one of two temptations, if not to both. He is apt to be highly complacent of his own student days and to imply definitely that things in the student world at the present time are not what they were in the golden age of his youth. The other temptation is to indulge in advice, a commodity whose supply in this imperfect world of ours is always greatly in excess of the demand for it. I assure you at once I am not going to indulge in any reminiscences or draw any invidious comparisons between your days and my own as a student. I am afraid, however, I cannot promise to avoid the other temptation.

Some one has said that there are two kinds of unwise persons: those who give good advice, and those who

*Address to the Students' Union, Mangalore, and the
Students' Federation, South Kanara.*

do not take it. So long as it is certain that the advice I propose to give you is conceded as good, I shall not worry if I am placed in the first group, and you decide to join the ranks of the second.

Nor is this all. Any one who attempts to advise students and call to their minds their duties and opportunities cannot help doing one of two things. He may lay stress on the supreme importance of stability in the social order and on the need for discipline and thought before students are called upon to act. Or, he may invite the students to give expression to their idealism in deeds and to find channels for their spirit of adventure. If he emphasises that the student should be concerned chiefly with the discipline of thought and study he will be regarded as a wet blanket. If, on the other hand, he ventures to opine that students should give concrete expression to their ideals in action he will be condemned as a social incendiary and an apostle of revolution.

You are in the first of the Four Stages of Life according to the traditions of this country—Preparation, Participation, Retreat and Renunciation. Each stage has its own appropriate functions and privileges, and your function is to prepare for the next stage of active participation in the struggles of everyday life by study and quiet thinking, and your privilege is to be given unstinted facilities for so doing. You must strengthen your bodies and sharpen your minds for the tasks that lie ahead of you. Nothing is to be gained by short circuiting, by allowing the functions of the next stage to impinge upon the duties of the present one. You are destined to be earners and citizens in the coming years, and you must be learners now. It will be yours to

*Address to the Students' Union, Mangalore, and the
Students' Federation, South Kanara.*

maintain and develop the traditions of the past and the activities of the present. Nature does not take leaps, and when she occasionally does, the result is a 'freak'. The future is yours, but do not be in a hurry to enter upon your heritage.

It is said that in Nature there are no straight lines. So it would appear logical that even human evolution is a matter of ups and downs. Like the ebb and flow of an ocean, neither can be without the other. Perhaps it is well that no one can tell to what goal the devious path of mankind leads. But it is well to know where now we are and to adjust ourselves to circumstances and environs as they are.

We can all see now that in August 1914 came to an end the latest epoch of comparative peace and stability, of an era of progress by stages, of freedom broadening from precedent to precedent. It was hoped at the time that the Great War would 'end war and make the world safe for Democracy'. The post-war years have seen Democracy in retreat in a good many countries; and, as Mr. Winston Churchill remarked a few days ago, the rise of Dictatorships has even suggested to some that Democracy had failed as a form of Government, and should make room for a virile Dictatorship and for Totalitarian despotism. The great struggle that is now going on in Europe, and is certain if long protracted to gather into it in one shape or other the entire world, is a result of a challenge by brute force to Democracy and International Morality. The contest is between those who only understand force as the arbiter between nations, and those who believe that Right has yet a place in International Politics, and look upon war as a barbaric survival.

*Address to the Students' Union, Mangalore, and the
Students' Federation, South Kanara.*

We in India are not merely disinterested spectators of events. Our interests are most intimately bound up with the cause of the democratic powers and on their triumph rests our own political future. India's political form has been shaped by the example and the teaching of England and France, and our political aspirations are cast in the mould of Democracy and not of Totalitarian despotism. We are, therefore, vitally interested in the triumph of France and the British Commonwealth, for our own sake as well as for the sake of the principles of Right and of Popular Government.

The ultimate triumph of the Allies is certain, and equally certain also is India's rise in political stature to equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations. The country must rise to the occasion and be worthy of her new destiny. This means we have to set our house in order, and it is here that the younger generation comes into the picture.

The rise in the political and international status of India will have reality only if internal conditions improve in corresponding measure. We all know that the life of the country has been marked by bitter communal rivalries and conflicts, by the intrusion of religion into politics, by the low social and economic status of large sections of the community, and above all by the prevalence of ignorance and lack of education among large masses of the people. The initiative for improvement in these matters will no doubt be taken by the elder generation and by those in authority. But if the task is to be performed thoroughly and extensively, the burden will ultimately fall on you, the rising generation, who are now preparing yourselves to enter life. Even now while you are pursuing your studies and preparing

*Address to the Students' Union, Mangalore, and the
Students' Federation, South Kanara.*

yourselves to take your ultimate places in the social and economic framework of the country, you can help most effectively towards the creation of the New India by promoting in your own circles communal and social harmony.

Above all, you can take an active part in social and educational reconstruction, by assisting movements whose objective is to bridge the gulf between the Hindu and the Mussalman, between the town and the country and between the educated classes and the illiterate masses. These activities are not spectacular, and do not make so immediate an impression as the organization of a procession or a strike, but the work is constructive, and the results when they come, as indeed they must, will be a united country, whose people will be enlightened and will rejoice in the sense of a full life and of comradeship with each other. And, while we are watching with hope and trembling the outcome of the titanic struggle in the West, that is the great goal towards which we must strive here in this Eastern land.

Finally, I feel tempted to make a suggestion to you. It is merely this. Be kinder than necessary. It is a way to happiness. If you all should decide to follow this suggestion, one need not be surprised if by afternoon a glance in a mirror would show a smile!

Do, try and be kind in your dealings with your fellow-men, especially in this age of hate when the world seems to have had a mental break-down and to have entered an era of senseless brutality in which people who have control over others are determined to make an end of humanity, justice and decency. People have been taught to hate by classes, by races, by creeds, and by nations. Governments are erected on foundations of prejudice,

*Reply to the address presented by the Panchayet Board
at Suliya in the South Kanara District.*

emotionalism, vindictiveness and persecution. Men are leaders because they can preach hate and fury. Reason and goodwill have been driven underground. You, young men, have got to be more than careful not to fall a prey to the insidious poison which fills the atmosphere to-day, and follow the advice of an ancient law-giver.

"Let no one," Manu says, "even though in pain, speak words which cut others to the quick; let him not injure another in thought or in deed; let him not utter a word which may cause others to fear, since that will prevent him from gaining Swarga."

I must not detain you any longer, but before I close let me quote to you the Morgan formula for success:—

"Do your work; be honest; keep your word; help when you can; be fair."

Bear these words in mind and act up to them.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
PANCHAYET BOARD AT SULIYA IN THE SOUTH
KANARA DISTRICT.

[The Panchayet Board of Suliya in the South Kanara District presented an address of welcome to Sir Mirza Ismail on the occasion of his visit to the place on the 10th October 1939. In reply to the address, the Dewan made a speech in Kannada and the following is the gist of his speech:—]

In reply to the address presented by the Suliya Panchayet Board, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, said that he had the pleasure of participating in a number of functions in the last three days he was touring in the South Kanara District, as well as the privilege of

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1939.

*Reply to the address presented by the Panchayet Board
at Suliya in the South Kanara District.*

meeting a number of leading citizens of the District. During these days he had also the opportunity of renewing his friendships with not a few whom he had first met during his previous tour in February last. What was more, he had formed new contacts and new friendships. He was very grateful to the Suliya Panchayet Board for its kindly welcome and its cordial address.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that he was not feeling as happy that day as he was feeling during the past three days that he was in their midst. That was owing to the fact that the realization that his tour in the South Kanara District was now coming to an end filled him with regret. He was soon to bid goodbye to their beautiful District and its kindly and hospitable people. That was inevitable. The best of friends must part and till such time as he would have another opportunity of coming to their District again, he would cherish the sweet memory of their pleasant and lavish hospitality.

Referring to Dr. Vittal Shetty who it was more than any other that made this tour possible, the Dewan said that he was unable to voice his feelings of gratitude to him. When the heart was full, expression failed, said the Dewan, and his heart was too full of thankfulness to Dr. Vittal Shetty for all the trouble he had put himself to on his behalf, for him to express it in words.

Continuing, the Dewan said that progress was like travelling along a road leading to an unknown destination. The goal was never reached and the problems of uplift multiplied more rapidly than they were solved. But the problems themselves could be solved if everyone laboured for the good not of one's own self but of everyone else and kept true to the motto "Service, not

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Self". It was this motto which should inspire every Government and every local body, and the people at large could do no better service to the community than by extending their fullest co-operation and goodwill to institutions which laboured for the public good. It was such co-operation between the public institutions and the public which was the harbinger of all real progress and social achievement.

The Dewan then referred to the efficient manner in which the Suliya Panchayet Board was working and said that this efficiency was no doubt due to the understanding, goodwill and co-operation between the Board and the people of the place.

The Dewan concluded his speech by giving renewed expression to his gratitude for the welcome accorded to him and by wishing the people of Suliya all happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE
ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly met in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on the 16th October 1939. There was a large gathering of distinguished visitors who had come to watch the proceedings of the opening day. In declaring the session open, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, spoke as follows :—]

Members of the Representative Assembly,—I am glad 16TH OCT.
to welcome you on the opening of another session. 1939.

We meet to-day in an atmosphere darkened by clouds The War.
of war. Though our normal life is threatened with no
immediate danger, thanks to the protecting arm of Great

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Britain, we must remember that we are only at the beginning of what may prove to be a long and bitter struggle, and that sooner or later India will be called upon to take her share in it.

Nobody can foresee the character and final results of this war. The British Government are preparing themselves for a war of three years or more. We can only hope and pray that it may not last so long, for the longer it lasts the more disastrous and far-reaching will be its consequences. Let us, therefore, hope that a settlement based upon the enduring foundations of justice and understanding between nations will be reached much earlier, so that the awful loss of life, and the irreparable waste and destruction may be diminished, and the moral relapse that invariably follows the tension of prolonged warfare, may be avoided. Let us hope that the insane excesses of nationalism, which characterise present-day Germany, will give way to a new sentiment of human fraternity.

We can confidently look to the British nation to do all that lies in its power to restore hope to the world, to ensure justice and liberty and to re-establish a new world order. Our fortunes are so inextricably bound up with those of Great Britain that no right-thinking man can but wish her a speedy and complete victory. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction to all Indians that India has taken her stand by the side of England in the cause of freedom and in the defence of a great principle—"the principle that the relations between civilised States must be regulated, not by force, but by reason and law."

I will now proceed to make, as usual, a brief survey of the activities of the various departments of the administration during the past year, and to give you an idea of our programme for the coming year.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The seasonal conditions were not quite satisfactory. Seasonal Rainfall was not timely nor well distributed in most Conditions. parts of the State during the year under review. There was even scarcity of fodder and drinking water in some places, necessitating the adoption of relief measures.

Many State forests were thrown open to free grazing. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were instructed to grant fodder loans liberally wherever necessary, and to encourage the sowing of quick-growing fodder crops like *bili-jola* in tank beds.

Construction of roads, tanks and wells was taken up on a large scale wherever it was considered necessary to provide work for the agricultural classes. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed to waive the *raiya*'s share of contribution in respect of such tank works.

Mandya was constituted into a new district. The Bangalore taluk, which consisted of nine *hoblis*, has been split up into two taluks—North and South. Administrative Changes.

The work connected with the Record of Rights and the Index of Land Registers was completed in twelve taluks. The work has now been taken up in four other taluks, and sanction has been accorded to the extension of the scheme to three more taluks. Record of Rights.

The total land revenue demand for the year, including the arrears of previous years, was Rs. 1,47,43,592, as against Rs. 1,44,46,709 for 1937-38. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,23,34,542, including the amounts remitted, was collected during the year, as against Rs. 1,25,04,848 in the previous year. The percentage of total collections to the total demand works out at 83.66 for the year, as against 86.55 for 1937-38. Land Revenue.

According to the existing rules, land containing sandal trees, when granted for occupation, should always be sold by auction and the upset price should include the

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present value of the bonus that would be payable to the occupant for the trees. As this prevented the free grant of land containing sandal trees to the poor classes, Government relaxed the rules and empowered the Deputy Commissioners to waive the recovery of the bonus. Further, in order to prevent the alienation of lands granted at concession rates, a condition has been imposed preventing the sale of these lands.

I shall briefly indicate the several measures adopted by Government to give relief to the *rai-yats*, which illustrates the spirit that has always been behind the land revenue policy of our State.

Remission of land tax has been granted on a liberal scale. The rule providing for such a grant only in the case of the failure of previous harvests was relaxed, and the rules for the grant of seasonal remission were made applicable for the first time to rain-fed lands not forming the *atchkat* of any tank. Pending sanction of Government, suspension of the collection of half the wet assessment was permitted not only in cases where remission had been recommended, but also in those in which remission is, in the opinion of the Deputy Commissioners, permissible under the rules.

The rules governing the grant of remissions in areas suffering from drought have been further liberalised. The Deputy Commissioners have been empowered to suspend the collection of one-fourth of the assessment, the uncollected sum to be recovered in the following year or remitted altogether if the crops fail again.

The slump in the coffee and the cardamom markets is persisting. Under the Coffee Takavi Loan scheme, loans to the extent of Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 93,350 were given in the Hassan and Kadur districts, respectively.

Government have since appointed a Committee,

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consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, to investigate the condition of the coffee industry and to suggest further measures to help it in the difficult times through which it is passing.

The problem of ameliorating the condition of the rural population continued to receive the earnest attention of the Revenue officers. Rural welfare work has, I am happy to say, evoked a good deal of enthusiasm in the people, and there is an insistent demand for bringing more and more villages under the scheme.

The present position in regard to drinking-water wells in rural areas is encouraging; 12,018 villages have been provided with wells, of which 1,503 have separate wells for the depressed classes. A Committee, under the chairmanship of the Revenue Commissioner, was constituted to concert measures for the uplift of the depressed classes. The Debt Conciliation scheme is in operation in six taluks.

The Closepet Rural Welfare Centre has been of immense benefit to the villages. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to visit the Centre on January 13, 1939, when an exhibition was organized to demonstrate the various activities carried on in the area.

The District and Taluk conferences proved of great practical value. Important matters affecting the general life of the *raiyyat* population were discussed at these conferences, in which both officials and non-officials took part, and action is being taken on their recommendations.

The Muzrai Department has given a good account of Muzrai. the several educational institutions under its control. The order for the utilization of Rs. 5,040 from the *chattram* funds for giving cash doles to the old and indigent has been well received by the public.

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The temples at Belur and Halebid are being renovated and the electrification of the Sri Chennakesavaswami Temple at Belur has been completed.

Sanction was accorded to two schemes costing Rs. 25,197, for water-supply to the *jathra* grounds of Ghati Subrahmanya and Bettadapur.

The "Mahamastakabhisheka" ceremony of Sri Gomateswaraswami at Sravanabelagola in February next promises to attract a large gathering of Jains from all parts of India. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 30,045 in connection with the ceremony.

Excise.

The income from Excise showed a fall of Rs. 84,519. The rate of duty on *ganja* has been raised from Rs. 27-8-0 to Rs. 30 per share. The rates of tree-tax on date and cocoanut trees were raised from Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 3-6-0 and Rs. 5-4-0, respectively. There was a large fall in the consumption of arrack and special liquors.

In the experimental prohibition area in the Closepet Rural Welfare and Health Centre, twenty-three excise shops were closed, including five at Chennapatna, resulting in a fall of 230 gallons in the consumption of arrack. The consumption of *ganja* fell by 65 seers. There was a decrease of 340 date and 206 cocoanut trees in the number licensed for tapping toddy in these taluks.

Special measures were adopted to prevent smuggling of narcotics and strict control was exercised over their sale.

Forest.

A sum of Rs. 3,52,447, being the share of the State in the proceeds of the excise duty on matches, has been received from the Government of India.

The Forest Department had a busy and prosperous year. An addition of 20.99 sq. miles was made to the State Forests, which now comprise an area of 3,716.96 sq. miles.

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The Forest Research and Experimental Institute at Bangalore, to which I referred in my address at the last Dasara session, commenced work during the year. It is engaged, among other things, in experiments for the economic utilization of the various species of jungle wood to be found in our forests. These woods appear to be well suited for the manufacture of furniture.

A subsidy of Rs. 3,000 has been granted to the Natural History Society of Bombay which has undertaken to make a complete survey of bird life in Mysore, and supply specimens to the Museum at Bangalore. The possibility of having a bird sanctuary in the island of Seringapatam is being examined.

The development of fisheries is also engaging our attention, and we are trying to obtain the services of an expert for the purpose.

Legislation is proposed to be introduced for the protection of wild life on the lines recommended by the Game Laws Committee. This will, it is expected, prevent the wanton destruction of valuable fauna.

Khedda operations were conducted during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to the State in January last. A herd of seventy-five elephants was captured, of which fifty were roped and the rest released as they were too old and unserviceable. Five of the animals retained were kept for Departmental use, five were given away as gifts and the remaining forty were sold for Rs. 28,950.

Although there has been a fall in stamp revenue to the extent of Rs. 57,000, it is gratifying to note that the operations of the Agricultural Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Boards have had a beneficial effect. Stamps.

The demand under Income-tax rose from Rs. 19,24,678 to Rs. 20,60,019 and under Super-tax from Rs. 8,08,849 to Rs. 9,36,520. Income-tax.

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Railway.

Our railway yielded a net revenue of Rs. 25.16 lakhs as compared with Rs. 21.38 lakhs last year, the gross revenue being Rs. 80.12 lakhs and the total expenditure Rs. 54.96 lakhs.

By June next the Sagara-Talaguppe extension will be open to all classes of traffic. This will bring the Jog Falls within ten miles of the railway, besides facilitating the transport of electrical materials for the proposed hydro-electric scheme.

A fresh traffic and engineering survey at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam line and the estimates are under preparation by the South Indian Railway.

Electrical
Depart-
ment.

The gross revenue demand of the Electrical Department for the year was Rs. 70,09,798, but the amount actually collected was Rs. 69,83,914, as against Rs. 66,99,191 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4.25 per cent. The increase is mainly due to the revenue derived from the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Cement and Paper Factories and other industrial concerns and to the large number of new installations.

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The installation works at Sivasamudram were practically completed and the balancing reservoir was put in service from November 13, 1938. The completion of these works now enables the Generating Station to accept loads up to 60,000 H. P.

The Shimsha works made rapid progress. An expenditure of Rs. 32,61,198 was incurred, bringing the total outlay on the project to Rs. 40,25,327, as against the detailed estimates of Rs. 59,75,000. Large quantities of materials, such as, cement, timber, porcelain and iron were obtained from Government factories. With the exception of the switch-gear, the transformers and the second turbine unit, all the foreign materials have been received and are in course of erection.

The detailed estimates for the Jog project, designed to generate 128,000 H. P. in four stages of 32,000 H. P. each, and estimated to cost about Rs. 200 lakhs for the first and second stages, are under preparation. The inaugural stone of the project was graciously laid by His Highness the Maharaja on February 5, 1939.

The construction of a telephone line to Jog was completed, service roads and foot-paths were formed and the transmission line is under construction. Extensive surveys and investigations for the location of the dam and the canal were conducted, and the results are being examined by a sub-committee of the Hydro-Electric Schemes Committee. An expenditure of Rs. 11,76,183 has so far been incurred on this project.

With a view to affording further relief to those who have been supplied with irrigation pumps on the hire-purchase system, the rate of interest was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent per annum, and the maximum period for the payment of the price was extended from two to five years. The condition requiring a guarantee to take

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power for a period of five years in respect of heating and cooking installations, whose capital cost did not exceed Rs. 1,000, was also ordered to be waived.

Telephone. A gross revenue of Rs. 83,608 was realised from the telephone system. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 29,723. The net return on the capital cost of Rs. 8,31,108 works out at 6.49 per cent, as against 5.83 per cent in 1937-38.

Mines and Explosives. There were only 48 mining blocks, as against 49 in the previous year. The total royalty payable was about Rs. 23,26,368 as against Rs. 25,11,515 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,85,147.

It may be stated here that the Gold Mining Companies which are at present paying two-thirds of the scheduled rates of supplementary royalty on dividend or "adjusted profits" applicable to the new leases, will begin to pay the full rates from 1940.

The total number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1938 was 25,985, as against 26,666 in the previous year, and the total number of fatal and serious accidents was 164, as against 218.

Geology. The Geological Department maintains its reputation for alertness and intensive work. An aggregate area of about 800 square miles was surveyed in several parts of the State, about 60 acres at Guddadarangavvanahalli, near Chitaldrug, being surveyed by electrical methods.

The total area covered by mining leases and prospecting licences during the year was 70,515 acres and 25 guntas as against 72,323 acres and 23 guntas in the previous year. This reduction, in spite of the larger number of applications, is explained by the smaller areas applied for by individual applicants.

Among the striking geological finds may be mentioned the occurrence of about 100,000 tons of bauxite near

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Shivaganga. Though this may not be a suitable ore for the manufacture of aluminium, it could probably be used for preparing other industrial products, and the subject is under investigation. Prospecting operations for bauxite were also conducted in two separate regions in the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts in order to investigate the possibility of starting an aluminium industry in the State.

About 8,000 tons of asbestos are available near Idegondanahalli, Hole-Narsipur taluk. The possibility of utilizing this for making cement asbestos sheets is under investigation.

A detailed survey of the siliceous deposits near Bhadravati indicates the existence of nearly one and a half million tons of the mineral. These deposits will be useful for manufacturing glass, ferro-silicon and other products.

About twenty square miles of country round Shivaganga, in Holalkere taluk, were examined. In addition to the bauxite deposits, a number of other economic minerals, such as manganese ore, lithomarge and ochres and bluish quartz reefs, were located. The quartz is believed to be auriferous and is being tested.

It has been decided to start a factory at Hassan for Industrial the manufacture of tools and agricultural implements. Progress. The Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Co., the Mysore Silk Filatures, and the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, have started operations, while the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers and the Mysore Coffee Curing Works, are expected to follow suit shortly.

The Government Lac and Paint Factory started working in November 1938, and has been supplying the requirements of the Mysore State Railway and the Public Works Departments. Its products have had a

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good reception in the local market. The Mysore Tannery is being placed on a sound joint-stock basis, and similar attempts are being made in the case of the Match Factory at Shimoga.

The total number of large-scale industries has now increased to thirty.

Government have been equally solicitous about the development of cottage and rural industries in the State in order to raise the general standard of living. In fact, this is the pivot of our policy of rural reconstruction.

A three-year plan for the development of rural industries, involving an expenditure of over Rs. 1½ lakhs, has been recently sanctioned and is being actively carried out. In as many as thirty-five centres such village industries as smithies, lacquerware, improved pottery and coir-manufactures, tanning and leather work, mat-weaving, paper-making, oilseed-crushing and tile-making, are being established.

Demonstrations in improved methods of cotton weaving on handlooms were conducted in twenty-seven centres and 625 persons were trained. Improved appliances valued at about Rs. 3,200 were sold in these places. It is proposed to extend the demonstrations to twenty-six new centres.

In order further to assist handloom weavers, Government have abolished the octroi duty on hand-woven goods.

Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 21,650 were sanctioned in 47 cases for starting such small industries as flour mills, power looms, coir manufacture, improved pottery, etc.

There were 879 students undergoing training in all the industrial schools and aided institutions in the State. The grant of small loans and other facilities to the

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students of these schools to start small industries in their villages was continued during the year. The question of re-organizing the courses of studies in these schools in order to make them useful centres of village industrial development and rural uplift in general, is under the consideration of the department.

Mysore products are now attracting attention both in and outside the State. Local manufacturers of art-ware, etc., have been enabled to find a steady market for their products by the organization of show and sales rooms at important commercial centres.

In spite of adverse conditions due chiefly to the continued dumping of foreign silk in the country, measures have been taken for the development of the silk industry in the State. A larger number of sericulturists are now alive to the advantages of using good tested seed. The Department is trying to stop altogether the use of unexamined seed by supplying all the examined seed needed by the sericulturists. It supplied 105 lakhs of examined seed during the year, as against 93 lakhs in the previous year. Sericulture.

The sericulturists appreciate the new variety of hybrid seed supplied by the department as it gives them a larger yield. The silk produced has, as a result of the experiments undertaken by the department, also steadily improved in quality.

Though market conditions are showing signs of improvement, the amount of protection afforded to the industry is still inadequate. The total imports of raw silk, silk yarn and artificial silk yarn, which amounted only to 14,215,805 lbs. in the year 1933-34, i.e., a year before the protective tariff was levied, exceeded, on an average, 24½ million pounds per year during the following five years in which the tariff was in force. This shows

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Since March 1939 the Mysore Paper Mills have placed The
on the market different kinds of paper made of bamboo Mysore
pulp and its quality has been widely appreciated. The Paper
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not completed until recently. It also took some time to
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every attempt is being made to increase the output and
further reduce the manufacturing costs.

The Mills have been making a special variety of paper
at prices which compare favourably with the present
price of newsprint. They are also investigating the
possibility of making mechanical pulp from local woods.

In the Judicial Department, on the civil side, the Judicial.
number of suits pending rose to 810, owing chiefly to the
abnormal number of institutions (1,884) in the Munsiff's
Court at the Kolar Gold Field in June 1939, in anticipa-
tion apparently that the Moneylenders' Bill would soon
become law. The number of ordinary suits more than
a year old was further reduced from 378 to 351. A few
courts had no such arrears at all, and in many others
there were only a few old cases pending for valid
reasons.

In the number of criminal cases filed there was an
increase of 832 or 2·8 per cent, with an increase of 393
or 0·89 per cent in the number of persons involved. In
the percentage of convictions there was an increase of
4·5 per cent.

With an average of one medical institution for every Medical
91·6 square miles of area and for every 20,072 of the
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that the protection granted to the industry is not adequate.

The Government of India are continuing the protection as an *interim* measure. The recommendations of the Indian Silk Tariff Board are still under their consideration and it is hoped that they will take a sympathetic view of the present condition of this ancient industry and grant adequate protection to it.

The
Mysore
Iron and
Steel
Works.

It is a matter for gratification that for the first time since they were started the Mysore Iron and Steel Works gave us a surplus which not only covers the entire depreciation on the plant for the current year, but also leaves a margin of about two and a half lakhs of rupees. Government do not, however, propose to take this profit to the revenue account, but will credit it to the depreciation fund against arrears. This policy will be continued until an adequate depreciation fund is built up.

Steady improvement in the operation of each section of the Works has contributed to this result. The only exception has been the wood distillation plant, the operation of which has become uneconomic on account of the synthetic manufacture of methanol, acetone and acetic acid at a lower cost. Arrangements have, however, been made to run a portion of the plant continuously during the period of the war in order to supply the acetate of lime required for defence purposes.

It is anticipated that the financial results of the operation of the Works will show a further improvement during the current year, and Government, therefore, propose to levy a royalty on ore and seigniorage on wood, from which the Works have so far been exempt. The question of the levy of an excise duty on steel ingots on the same basis as in British India is also under consideration.

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Five new maternity homes, two child-welfare centres and one nursery school were opened during the year, bringing the total to forty-one maternity homes, thirty-two child-welfare centres and twelve nursery schools. A definite procedure for the opening of these institutions, as well as of dispensaries and wards in rural areas, has been recently laid down to ensure their proper maintenance.

A total sum of Rs. 1,54,000 was collected in the State towards the King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. A State Tuberculosis Association, which will be affiliated to the Tuberculosis Association of India, has been constituted for the administration of this Fund. A care and after-care committee for the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, was formed for looking after the health of the discharged patients.

The cultivation of medical plants and herbs, the extension of the scheme of subsidised rural medical practitioners to four more centres and the campaign against venereal diseases may be mentioned among other activities of the department. Anti-venereal drugs were supplied free to some private missionary institutions.

Besides the examination of blood and smears free of cost in the State medical laboratories, depots were opened in the major medical institutions and in a few taluk dispensaries for the free supply of drugs to poor patients. The out-patient wards of the larger hospitals were extended in order to provide better facilities for the treatment of venereal diseases. A specialist was entrusted with the duty of organizing a State-wide campaign against these diseases.

Public
Health.

The state of public health was, in general, satisfactory during the year. The total expenditure on public health was Rs. 52.6 lakhs, including the Rs. 19.5 lakhs spent by the Medical Department on the curative side. The

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increase of expenditure on public health, over that of the previous year, was over Rs. 7 lakhs. This expenditure is exclusive of what is incurred for the same purpose by the village panchayets.

I am glad to state that the vigilant work of the department is being increasingly appreciated by the public. The year registered a low incidence of small-pox and a big drop in the number of deaths from cholera. As a preventive measure, 224,412 anti-plague and 6,462 anti-cholera inoculations and 250,780 vaccinations were performed. An anti-rat campaign by means of fumigation with cyanogas was also undertaken in 18 places and 6,284 houses were fumigated.

Malaria accounts for over thirty per cent of the total mortality in the State. The control of this disease is, therefore, a very important public health problem. In addition to the work in this direction already being carried out in various parts of the State, malaria control was begun in the towns of Chikmagalur and Sakrepatna during the year and malaria surveys were completed in a number of towns and villages.

Twelve water-supply, eleven drainage and seventeen bore-well projects were completed during the year.

Morbidity studies were continued. The order of healthiness in districts, as indicated by the morbidity rates is (1) Bangalore (2) Tumkur (3) Chitaldrug (4) Mysore (5) Kolar (6) Hassan (7) Shimoga and (8) Kadur. The high morbidity rates in the cities are due to the existence of several medical institutions attended by many patients from outside. Detailed studies are being made to discover the localities in the *malnad* which are very bad in respect of morbidity and mortality and which, therefore, should first receive the benefit of specific remedial measures.

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Insurance. Fresh policies to the extent of nearly Rs. 57½ lakhs, annual receipts of nearly Rs. 39½ lakhs and a simple reversionary bonus of Rs. 20 per thousand per annum in respect of all with-profit policies in force on the date of the valuation—that represents the working last year of the Mysore Government Life Insurance Department, both in the official and public branches.

Agri-
culture. The work of the Department of Agriculture was mainly concerned with crop livestock husbandry and poultry farming.

The outstanding feature of the work in relation to crop husbandry was the improved correlation that has been brought about between the three lines of activity, namely, the research work of the scientific sections, statistical field experiments on the Government farms and practical demonstrations on the *rai-yats'* own plots. The results of such correlation were specially noteworthy in the case of some important crops, such as, sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and cotton.

Under agricultural research, several improved varieties of cane have been evolved and are undergoing statistical field tests. A large number of high-yielding paddy selections evolved by the Department have been released for cultivation and certain varieties of *ragi* which give a heavy yield and mature early have also been evolved and distributed. It has been found that a new variety of cotton—the Mysore-America II—yields better results in conditions prevailing in Mysore than any other variety yet tried in the State.

Field experimentation with statistical lay-outs has been developed in the last two years on the Irwin Canal Farm where field experiments in respect of the various crops, such as, sugarcane, paddy, *ragi* and cotton are

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concentrated. Nearly a hundred experiments are now being conducted on the Farm.

While one would regard these two lines of activity as important in themselves, what is still more important is the third line of activity which is concerned with the practical demonstration of the results of scientific investigation and research on the *raiya*t's own plots. The acid test of the success of the Agricultural Department and its usefulness to the *raiya*t's lies in the extent to which it is able to influence farming operations and methods and the adoption of the improved processes.

"The great need at the present time," says Sir John Russel in his report on Agricultural Research in India, "is wider and fuller use of existing science rather than the development of new science. There remains a great gap to be bridged—what can on present knowledge be accomplished and what is actually being done by the cultivators."

The gap which Sir John has referred to is sought to be bridged in Mysore by practical demonstrations on the *raiya*t's own fields. During the past year, 375 demonstrations in respect of sugarcane, 906 in respect of paddy and 938 in respect of *ragi* were carried out, and about 4,000 demonstrations, in all, have been provided for in the current year. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of the seed and manure required for these free demonstrations. It is gratifying to note that this line of activity has been meeting with an enthusiastic response from the *raiya*t population.

Turning now to livestock problems, it has been the aim of Government to enable the *raiya*t to make the fullest possible economic gain from his cattle by improving the breed. It is the intention of Government to convert the Amrit Mahal breed of cattle, originally

Livestock.

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famous for their use in connection with quick military transport, into utility animals which could be pressed into service by the agriculturist. To this end, Government are pursuing a policy of rearing these animals on farming conditions.

The Ajjampur Cattle Breeding Station, with its sub-station at Basur, was established ten years ago. The establishment of another cattle farm of 500 Amrit Mahal cattle at Hunsur has been sanctioned this year. To improve the milch strain of the cattle in towns, Government have sanctioned the maintenance of good Hallikar bulls in the veterinary dispensaries at district headquarters.

Sheep breeding has also been receiving increasing attention of late. It is an important subsidiary occupation for the Mysore *raiyat*. The work that is being done by the Department in regard to sheep husbandry is concerned with increasing the income from the wool of the sheep. The work of the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association has increased threefold during the last three years. This Association furnishes an excellent instance of how an organized association for both breeding and marketing can improve the income of sheep breeders.

The Mysore Sheep Breeders' Association started last year is also making good progress. The income from wool derived by the members of the Association is stated to have increased by as much as a hundred per cent, thanks to the improved breed of sheep reared and the improved methods of shearing and marketing that have been adopted. It is the policy of the Department to start similar associations in other districts also.

As regards poultry farming, the Department has now nine poultry farms in various centres in the State. There is considerable scope for increasing egg production

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in Mysore, not only to satisfy the local demand, but also for export.

I feel I should express our gratitude for the assistance and co-operation which the Department has been receiving from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in carrying on investigations in respect of a number of agricultural problems. The Mysore Thick Cane Breeding scheme under which certain new and improved varieties of sugarcane have been evolved, the scheme for improved sheep breeding in Mysore, and the Mysore scheme for poultry disease research, are some of the schemes which are being carried out by the Department with the active assistance of the Council.

The number of veterinary institutions in the State has increased to 82, and it may be stated that as regards the ratio of the veterinary institutions to the total cattle population, Mysore occupies a high rank in India. Private philanthropy is largely responsible for this happy result.

The opening of horticultural and *mali* classes is expected to supply the demand for trained men. A special officer is in charge of the development of horticulture in the districts.

The State has been divided into five administrative divisions, each in charge of an Assistant Registrar, that there may be continuous and effective control and supervision over the societies.

The most striking features of the work of the Co-operative Department were the increase in the number of societies, membership and share capital, despite the unfavourable seasonal conditions coupled with the long continued and unprecedented economic depression, the tightening of the coercive measures in older societies against contumacious defaulters, and the vigorous

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application of the rule restricting multiple membership in credit societies. The deposits held by the societies amounted to Rs. 128 lakhs and their reserve funds to Rs. 35 lakhs. The turnover aggregated Rs. 9 crores and the net profits Rs. 3.93 lakhs.

Side by side with the expansion of the movement on approved lines, the consolidation and rectification of older societies were carried out. Audit, inspection and supervision of the societies were placed on a better footing. The frozen assets of the societies were got revalued and arrangements made for their recovery in easy instalments by the grant of special concessions, such as, reduction of interest, complete remission of penal interest, etc. The question of amending the Act so as to enable the Department to ensure that the societies are worked more efficiently and to prevent abuses in their working is receiving attention.

To remedy one of the main defects of the movement which is more or less one-sided now, credit preponderating, and to make it subserve the needs of the agriculturists to a larger extent, the attention of the Department is being directed to the development of non-credit activities.

I referred in my address last Dasara to the starting of the Plantain Growers' Marketing Society at Hiriyur, the Fig Marketing Society at Ganjam and the Co-operative Cotton Seeds Society at Chitaldrug. The possibilities of forming societies for the supply of butter in parts of Mandya, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, Maddur and Nagamangala taluks have been investigated and the formation of a society for the marketing of pomegranates from the Madhugiri taluk is receiving attention. A Potato Growers' Marketing Society has been formed at Ramagondanahalli and the co-operative sale of areca and

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other crops of commercial importance is receiving attention. An officer was deputed to study the markets for Mysore areca in the Madras Presidency.

The organization of multi-purpose societies and of multiple activities among the existing credit societies, wherever conditions are favourable and the proper personnel to manage the concerns efficiently is available, is engaging the attention of the Department.

The land mortgage societies registered marked progress in both membership and share capital. The lending operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were extended to four more taluks and by the end of the year thirty-three taluks, three sub-taluks and portions of three other taluks had been brought within its jurisdiction. The Bank has been permitted to float a fifth series of debentures to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest. The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been placed in exclusive charge of the Land Mortgage scheme and the development of the non-credit side of the movement.

The total paid-up capital of the companies limited by shares is Rs. 2,46,79,411, as against Rs. 2,08,81,374 in the previous year.

Joint Stock
Companies.

Nineteen new companies were floated and ten old companies closed down either on account of voluntary or compulsory liquidation or on being struck off the registers.

The Education Department continues to expand, both in the number of institutions and of students. In my address to this House a year ago, I had recorded an increase in the number of educational institutions amounting to 210, and an increase in the total strength of these institutions amounting to just over 13,000. This year I have to record that there has been a further increase over last year of 286 institutions—public and

Education.

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private—and their strength has risen by nearly 24,000 pupils. The total number of educational institutions now is 8,327 and the number of pupils is 376,667. Comment is sometimes made that educational expansion is not as rapid as it should be, but these figures go to show that there is a steady and increasing growth from year to year.

High
School
Education.

A new High School aided by Government was opened at Bhadravati on June 7, 1939, and its strength reveals the fact that it is appreciated in the district. In March 1940 the first S.S.L.C. Examination under the revised scheme will take place. In order to provide for those candidates who have already sat and failed under the existing scheme, Government have ordered three additional examinations to be held for such candidates. These will take place in November 1939, March 1940 and November 1940.

Middle
School
Education.

Middle School education continues to be a perplexing problem. Five new middle schools have been opened since the commencement of this school session in May 1939. There has also been a steady increase in the enrolment in the existing schools, and this has necessitated the opening of additional sections in many of them.

I have on more than one occasion during the past two years alluded in my addresses to this House to the problem of the perpetually increasing demand for middle school education in the State. I have already indicated that the problem of re-imposition of fees is one that cannot be much longer delayed. This State enjoys a concession in this matter not known elsewhere in India, and with increasing pressure upon Government for the expansion of primary education, the financial aspect of free middle school education is one that must now be resolutely faced. If there is to be any very large

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expansion of primary education—and this is a matter about which there can be no difference of opinion—the time has now come when those who can afford to pay for middle school education must be asked to do so. In urban areas, in particular, there are large numbers of people who can well afford to pay for their children's education at this stage.

Throughout India there is constant reference in these days to vocational instruction. In 1938, Government sanctioned the conversion of the Central Adikarnataka Institute into a complete Vocational Middle School. I regret to have to say that Government's generosity in this matter has not received that measure of appreciation which we are entitled to expect, and the strength in the new vocational school is less than it should be.

Provision has been made in this year's budget for the construction of a vocational school at Tirumakudlu in which carpentry and lacquer-work are proposed to be taught. Lacquer-work is already a vocational instruction in the middle school at Sosale nearby, and carpentry at Gargeswari, but despite this fact, the response to the proposed new school has been disappointing. Only seven pupils have signified their willingness to join such a vocational school, if it is opened.

These two instances seem to me to reveal a rather disquieting state of affairs. On all hands, Governments are assailed with complaints of the uselessness of the so-called literary education. When, however, attempts are made, as in the two instances cited above, to divert pupils into technical courses of instruction, it is found that there is a most inadequate response. In every country in the world there is a fairly large percentage of children who are intellectually unable to profit from those courses of study which lead ultimately to the

Vocational
Education.

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University. If recent experiences in the Education Department are any guide, it would appear that this fact has not yet been realised in this State.

Many people have evidently yet to grasp the fact that it is better to earn an honest living as a skilled artisan than to fail in the Middle School or in the S. S. L. C. Examination and join the band of those unsuccessfully seeking employment for which they are not qualified. Vocational education is an expensive type to provide, and there is great need for a re-orientation of public opinion regarding it before Government embark upon further expensive schemes. In the light of recent experiences in the Education Department, a detailed survey of the possibilities is very desirable.

Primary
Education.

In my address to this House at the last Dasara session I referred to the *interim* report of the Committee, which Government had appointed to enquire into the working of the Elementary Education Regulation. This Committee has recently completed its work and the final report is now receiving the consideration of Government. It is on the lines already indicated in the *interim* report, and it is proposed to start 1,000 new primary schools during the next four years.

The main problem in any such scheme of expansion is naturally that of financing it, and the proposals of the Committee in this respect are being carefully examined. Apart from finance, the main recommendation of the Committee is that Government should resume control of Elementary Education. In order, however, that public opinion in the State may be at the disposal of Government and the Education Department, it has been proposed that there should be in each district advisory committees, as well as a Central Advisory Committee for Primary Education. By this means it is expected

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that Government will be kept constantly informed regarding local opinion, while the advantages of centralised departmental control will also be obtained.

The Committee has also made proposals for the training of more teachers, and is very insistent that no teacher should in future be confirmed in the Department until he has a proper professional qualification. The carrying out of this reform will mean increased cost, but the results will be well worth the money spent.

The Committee has also proposed the expansion of the Inspecting Agency for primary schools. There are now Assistant Inspectors who have nearly 190 schools in their jurisdictions, and it has for some time been realised in the Education Department that this is one of the main factors which leads to wastage in primary education. The Committee has proposed that no Assistant Inspector should have in his charge more than 100 primary schools. This re-organization of the Inspectorate is a fundamental part of any scheme of expansion of primary education, because money spent in other ways will not produce its full value unless it is possible at the same time to provide adequate supervision and control.

The University continued to increase in numbers and in the range and volume of its activities. The number of students in the several institutions increased from 3,143 in 1937-38 to 3,414 in 1938-39, and the larger part of the increase took place in the Intermediate classes where the number increased from 1,768 to 1,987. This enormous number of students in the Intermediate stage is concentrated, with the exception of pupils in the Women's Colleges, in the two Intermediate Colleges at Mysore and Bangalore, the latter alone having over a thousand students.

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It has been increasingly felt that the young students, after completing their High School courses, are best educated in places nearer their homes and in a familiar environment, instead of being all gathered together at Mysore and Bangalore. Accordingly, the University examined the question of reviving the Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur, but on account of lack of accommodation, this could not be done in the new academical year. Proposals for opening them in June 1940 are under consideration.

Overcrowding in the several degree courses and the increasing number of graduates have given rise in Mysore, as elsewhere in India, to the familiar problem of educated unemployment. The University took two measures to deal with the problem: one was the institution of an Employment Bureau, whose main function will be to find suitable avenues of employment for the young graduates, and to maintain intimate relations with employers of educated labour, in the interests of the University graduates.

A more radical measure was the institution of post-secondary diplomas in vocational subjects, such as, agriculture, sericulture, veterinary science, civil, mechanical, electrical and automobile engineering, pharmacy, music, domestic science, printing and binding, and commerce and administration. The underlying idea is that a diversion should be effected, at the end of the high school stage, from the usual degree courses of pupils whose temperaments and capacities are suited to other courses. This will also help to lead them to avenues of employment where the demand for their services is likely to be better. The scheme prepared by the University was sanctioned during the year and it is hoped to start some of these courses in 1940-41. The

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inauguration of the scheme has been facilitated by the transfer of the School of Engineering to the control of the University. The new courses in engineering will come into operation in the school from 1940-41, but side by side with the Diploma courses there will also be conducted the old lower grade courses.

An important amendment to the Mysore University Act was passed by the Legislature, by which the University will be able in future not only to administer colleges and schools directly as hitherto, but also to recognise and affiliate colleges managed by other agencies. This will be a means of bringing under common control institutions of higher education in the State itself and it may also help to bring under one common University the system of higher education in all Karnataka.

Several measures of academic importance were also under consideration during the year, *viz.*, the institution of courses in geography, bio-chemistry, chemical engineering, and Urdu as subjects for Honours.

Research work is a necessary feature of a university, and although the large amount of teaching work they have to do makes it difficult for the members of the University staff to do as much in this direction as they would like, a considerable amount of research work has been done and found its way into the pages of important scientific periodicals. Two junior members of the University qualified in this way during the year for the degree of Doctor of Science in zoology and chemistry, respectively. In order to offer larger facilities for research work, the system of studentships has been changed into one of fellowships. The emoluments of a Fellowship have been fixed at Rs. 100 so that there might be no temptation to drop research in the middle of the tenure to secure a job.

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Extension
Lectures.

The University continued to do a large amount of work in the field of popular culture. Extension lectures were delivered as usual and the system of culture weeks conducted by the University Teachers' Association received a further development; two centres, viz., T.-Narasipur and Anekal, were selected for continuous work during a considerable part of the year. Lectures were delivered during a number of successive week-ends and they were later published as booklets. It is proposed to extend this system of lectures at the same centre and to publish their substance in popular language. These activities are expected to help in making Kannada an ever-increasingly effective medium for scientific and literary work for the benefit not only of a select class but also of the community at large.

This work is supported by the important scheme of the English-Kannada Dictionary under progress, the preparation of which has been accelerated by the appointment during the year of an assistant to the general editor.

A survey of Kannada dialects has also been started on a small scale, and as funds permit and suitable workers become available, it is proposed to extend the scheme, so that after the field has been carefully surveyed, a dialects map of Karnataka may be prepared, as well as a dialects dictionary of Kannada.

vsical

The physical well-being of the students continued to engage the attention of the University and to the number of existing canteens was added the one opened at the Medical School. It is proposed to open another at the Maharani's Women's College. His Highness the Chancellor, who was pleased to make a donation towards the funds of the Central College canteen during 1937-38, was graciously pleased to make similar donations to the

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canteens at Mysore. The existence of the canteens made it possible to consider compulsory physical education as a practical proposition, and the Senate accordingly resolved to introduce physical education on a compulsory basis, starting with the Junior Intermediate Class of 1939-40. The scheme has been put into operation both at Bangalore and Mysore.

The longstanding desire of the University to impart military training to its students was at last realised, and Government sanctioned during the year the scheme proposed by the University. Arrangements have been made for training 100 students each at Mysore and Bangalore. It is hoped in the coming years to make provision for the training of larger numbers.

For some years past the students of the University have been interesting themselves in social work both at University headquarters and in the villages nearby, but this branch of University activity was till now carried out under the auspices of the University Unions. As it was considered desirable to give it greater prominence and provide larger facilities for the work, a special officer, Mr. P. S. Wright, a member of the Oxford Fellowship at Cawnpore, was appointed. It is proposed to establish a University Settlement immediately at Bangalore and another very soon at Mysore.

We spent on irrigation a sum of Rs. 12,77,790 last year, bringing 1,155 acres under cultivation, as against the proposed *atchkat* of 2,202 acres under the Thumbadi tank, the Dalavoy tank in Chicknaikanahalli taluk and Kamasamudram tank.

The main channel of the Marconahalli reservoir was completed up to a distance of ten miles. Even during the construction period it was possible to supply water to an extent of 2,000 acres, and if the lake receives a

University
Settlement.

Public
Works.

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sufficient supply of water during the north-east monsoon, it may be possible to open the main channel for irrigation during the current year. The entire work is expected to be completed by June 1940, much earlier than anticipated.

The bund, sluices, weir and right and left bank channels of the Anjanapur reservoir have all been completed. The area originally proposed to be irrigated by the reservoir was 9,302 acres, but it is now found that an extent of 10,036 acres can be irrigated. During the year under review, an extent of 6,455 acres and 8 guntas was supplied with water. On the whole, 21 villages with about 75 tanks and *kattes* would derive benefit from the project both by way of irrigation and as a source of water supply for men and cattle.

I may add, in passing, that several other irrigation works of magnitude, such as, (1) the new tank across the Vadli stream near Hairege in the Hunsur taluk, (2) the masonry *anicut* across the Bhrugu River near Halasur, (3) the left bank channel from Kudlur new *anicut*, and (4) the improvement and extension of Sri Rama Devaru South Channel, were all in progress during the year.

It will be recalled that in October 1937, heavy rain caused damage to 21 irrigation works with an *atchkat* of 8,064 acres and yielding a revenue of about Rs. 38,500. An outlay of Rs. 2,28,574 was incurred during the year on these works and water has been stored in almost all the tanks.

Four new irrigation works, which will irrigate 6,300 acres, were started during the year. The Byramangala project, estimated to cost Rs. 9,38,700, is expected to store 2,858 units of water and to irrigate an extent of 4,000 acres. This project will help to solve the

New
Irrigation
Projects.

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economic problem of several villages in the Closepet and Kankanhalli taluks.

Work on the other three tanks—the Alahalli tank, to cost Rs. 2,30,000, that across the Bandihalla to cost Rs. 2,50,000, and the Markandeya tank, to cost Rs. 3,10,000—was also in progress. The outlay on these three tanks has been transferred to the Irrigation Development Fund which was constituted in the current year with an initial contribution of Rs. 28 lakhs and with the further provision that the amount realised every year in the shape of contribution and water-rate from the irrigation works so far financed from the revenue account should also be credited to it.

The problem of taking up a larger number of major Tank and minor tanks for restoration is under the considera- Restora- tion of Government, and as a first step they have tion. approved of a triennial programme of tank restoration for the years 1939-40, 1940-41 and 1941-42. To implement the programme and keep ready a sufficient number of projects for sanction and execution, a special staff has been sanctioned for each of the divisions for the preparation of estimates.

The total number of minor tanks restored during the year was 48, thus bringing the total number of restored minor tanks at the end of 1938-39 to 5,088, out of 20,803 existing minor tanks. The minor tank restoration grant has also been increased from Rs. 1.25 lakhs to Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

The girder bridge over the Vedavathi at Kellodu in Chitaldrug District, estimated to cost Rs. 83,800 and the girder bridge over the Vedavathi at Allapur on the Chellakere-Pavagada road are nearing completion.

A five-year programme for opening new roads and a triennial programme for the construction of bridges in

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the Kadur and Chitaldrug districts were sanctioned. These programmes are financed from the interest accrued on the accumulated fund and the annual realisations during the period.

Krishna-
raja Sagar.

The extent of land under irrigation below the Irwin Canal and its distributaries rose from 48,025 to 51,630 acres. The extension of the 24th mile distributary of the Irwin Canal, which is practically complete, will supply water to an extent of 3,000 acres in the Seringapatam and French-Rocks taluks.

The second section of the Cauvery Branch from 13½ to 25 miles has been completed and a fresh area of about 5,000 acres has been brought under irrigation. The Lokasara Branch of the Irwin Canal, whose construction is nearing completion, will bring in an additional extent of 3,000 acres under irrigation in the Maddur taluk. The Shimsha Branch has been excavated to a length of eighteen miles and the Kowdle Sub-branch to two miles. With the completion of the tunnel works in this section shortly, an extent of about 5,000 acres will be brought under irrigation in the Naga-mangala taluk.

Irwin Canal water was supplied to the tanks in the Malavalli taluk which had almost dried up, thus saving crops on 1,657 acres. Works at an estimated cost of Rs. 45,000 for feeding the Kirugaval and other tanks are in progress.

On roads in the Irwin Canal area we spent Rs. 1,80,000. For new projects, designed to irrigate 28,210 acres, a sum of nearly Rs. 13 lakhs has been sanctioned. Three schemes costing about Rs. 62 lakhs, one for the first stage of the Kabani reservoir and the two irrigating 3,842 acres and 2,000 acres, respectively, are under consideration.

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A scheme for the electrification of Tiptur town was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,39,680, while electrification was completed in Davangere, Hunsur, Krishnarajanagar and T.-Narsipur. Municipalities.

Six new medical institutions came into existence in the year, *viz.*, the Tuberculosis Hospital at Davangere, the Devanahalli Maternity Home, the Yelahanka Local Fund Dispensary, the Maternity Ward at Koppa, the Maternity Home at Sira and the Veterinary Dispensary at Saligrama. At Kadur, Saligrama, Tarikere, Chamarajanagar and Mandya, maternity homes and hospitals are rapidly nearing completion. Private philanthropy has liberally come to the aid of medical relief everywhere.

Although their finances were unsatisfactory many District District Boards showed commendable activity in the construction of bridges and roads out of the railway cess funds. His Highness the Maharaja opened the Sri Jayachamarajendra Bridge over the Shimsha at Halagur. The five-year programme of bridges and roads undertaken by the Chitaldrug District Board is being put through. District Boards.

Out of Rs. 1 lakh sanctioned to the Chitaldrug District Board for well works, 53 wells have been completed at a cost of Rs. 37,051.

A new dispensary was opened at Bilichodu in the Chitaldrug district. Subsidised types of dispensaries were opened at Belakvadi, Malavalli taluk, and at Yegati and Singatagere in Kadur taluk. The opening of two more—one at Saswehalli and another at Udri in Shimoga district—was sanctioned.

The scheme for intensive rural uplift was in operation in 234 selected villages in the State. A survey of the work done in these villages provides a most encouraging proof of rural awakening. The construction of model Village Panchayats.

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houses and provision of wells for Adikarnatakas, the demand for improved *charkas* manufactured by the Government Electric Factory, the opening of maternity wards, the installation of radios in parks, the establishment of rural dispensaries with subsidised medical practitioners, the laying of pipe lines for the supply of water from perennial sources, voluntary subscription to the Red Cross Fund—all these indicate that our villages are on the onward march.

As many as forty-two Muzrai institutions and two village forests are under the management of the village panchayets in the Chitaldrug district alone. Six village panchayets came forward to levy optional lighting taxes. Goat-keeping and rearing has been introduced as an experimental measure in some panchayets in the Shimoga district to encourage the use of goat's milk.

As the panchayets are taking keen interest in the planting of economic and fruit trees, Government have empowered the Revenue Commissioner to grant land, not exceeding six acres of dry and two acres of wet, to the deserving panchayets, free of cost, for the purpose.

Inclusive of Government grants, over Rs. 6 lakhs were spent on public works, such as drainage schemes, approach roads, village panchayet halls, drinking water wells, etc., during the year. A staff of one sub-overseer and a peon has been sanctioned for each revenue sub-division as a basic scale for attending both to the village panchayet and the well works.

The number of village panchayets in the State stood at 11,843 as in the previous year. The tax demand, inclusive of the arrears, amounted to Rs. 55,07,674, out of which the collections and remissions amounted to Rs. 9,26,388, as against Rs. 13,33,119 in the previous year. The balance of Rs. 45,81,286 is still to be collected

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and it is hoped that this will be done soon through the agency of the revenue officers. The panchayets had a closing cash balance of Rs. 27,03,615, as against Rs. 32,21,531 in 1937-38. The allotment during the year for the village panchayets was Rs. 1,10,000.

In my address to this House in May last, I indicated Finance. that the revenue transactions of the year 1938-39 were likely to result in a deficit of Rs. 7·33 lakhs, but I am now glad to inform you that the net result has shown a definite improvement. From the preliminary accounts now received from the Comptroller, it is observed that an improvement in the total revenue to the extent of about Rs. 7 lakhs is expected, while the expenditure actuals show a saving of about Rs. 1 lakh. The net result of the Revenue Account is thus likely to disclose a surplus of about half a lakh of rupees. I may explain that this net improvement is mainly attributable to the increase in revenue under the heads Sandal Oil, Income-tax, Railways and Chamaraj Sagar Water Works.

You will doubtless remember that several members of Public the Assembly made a representation to Government at Security the last session that the Criminal Law Amendment Act Act. in force in British India might be introduced into the State in order to deal with subversive activities. Government did not then think that there was any necessity to introduce such a measure but stated that they would have no hesitation in doing so if circumstances rendered it necessary. The Viduraswatha Disturbances Enquiry Committee also suggested the advisability of amending the criminal law on similar lines.

Government hoped that such a necessity would never arise in our State, but, unfortunately, a section of the public have thought it proper to resort to open defiance of law and order in pursuance of their political activities,

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resulting even in danger to life and property. Government have had, therefore, regretfully to enact the Public Security Act, which has been welcomed by the people in general as evidence of their determination to deal firmly with all manifestations of lawlessness. This Act is nothing new. It is based on the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Seditious Meetings Act, both of which have been in force for some years in British India. Government do not intend to exercise their powers under the Act except when it becomes absolutely necessary to put down organized lawlessness.

Let me suggest to our misguided patriots that constitutional reform—if that is what they are aiming at—is best effected by reason, not by rowdiness.

Plea for a
World
Federal
Union.

Mr. Chamberlain has stated that the Allies desire to set up after the war a stable international organization that will secure the just and peaceful settlement of all disputes between States and so prevent war. We shall all agree, I am sure, that these aims deserve the enthusiastic support of all Indians. A general determination to support the cause of civilisation with India's full strength in the present conflict would greatly strengthen our spirit of national unity. In that spirit we ought to be able to compose our internal differences sufficiently to agree generally on the kind of Federal Government that we desire for India. If we can do that India will, I believe, certainly achieve Dominion Status when the Allies have won the war, and be able to take her place as an equal member and a strong pillar of support in a new democratic world order.

The British Government have not yet defined even the outlines of the new world order which they envisage, and they can hardly be expected to do so at this stage. Both the expert publicists and the general public of the various

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

countries must first study and discuss the matter as thoroughly as possible, and arrive at some consensus of opinion as to the manner in which the world should be rebuilt. When public opinion has crystallised along definite lines, the Allied Governments will no doubt put forward a detailed scheme.

Just as India needs a Federal Government to deal with common affairs that concern the whole country, so does the World need a Federal World Government to deal with World affairs that concern mankind as a whole. The League of Nations has failed to bring the nations under an effective rule of law, but we must preserve our faith in the high ideal of a world commonwealth comprising the whole brotherhood of man and search for a more promising line of advance towards it. The federation of the whole world at a single step is, of course, impossible. But a number of distinguished thinkers and writers are now advocating, as the next step in the evolution of a world commonwealth, the formation of a Federal Union of peace-loving, democratic countries after the war. They offer good reasons for thinking that such a union would be a great success capable of ending the epoch of world wars and that it would develop in time into an all-inclusive Federal Union of the World. The proposal is a startling one, which runs counter to very deep-seated national prejudices. It deserves, however, our most careful consideration and, unless we can find a more promising plan, our fullest support, if we are really anxious to see a better world order established in our life-time.

In conclusion, I invite you to join with me in the earnest prayer that the war may reach a speedy and satisfactory termination so that Humanity may not be hampered in that march to the unknown which we call Progress.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly concluded on 24th October after its deliberations had lasted over a week. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, in winding up the proceedings, spoke as follows:—]

24TH
OCT.
1939.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall not detain the House with many words in closing this Session of the Representative Assembly.

We may all look back with satisfaction on the Session. The debates throughout have been marked by good temper and a spirit of co-operation and by a feeling that Government has only one end in view—the well-being and progress of Mysore.

Mysore
Public
Security
Act.

I was glad that the House expressed itself all but unanimously in favour of the Mysore Public Security Act. This was to be expected of men of wisdom and experience, with full knowledge of what is going on around them.

Motor
Spirit Sales
Taxation

With regard to the Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Bill, Government hope to defer the levy until the financial situation definitely requires the augmentation of our revenue from this source. In this connection, the possibility of avoiding an increase in the price of petrol, at a time when it is abnormally high owing to other causes, will also be kept in view.

Income-tax
Amend-
ment Bill.

It was suggested by some of the members that the higher rate of tax proposed in the Bill for amending the Income-tax Act (that is, two annas in the rupee) might be applied to companies and registered firms with incomes exceeding Rs. 4,800 per annum. Government have noted this suggestion, and will, if possible, adopt it when the Bill is placed before the Legislative Council.

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

I should like to refer very briefly, in passing, to some of the important matters that were raised in the course of the debates at this Session.

Members representing both urban and rural constituencies have brought to notice certain hardships caused to landholders by the operation of the present rules regarding the use of agricultural land for building purposes. It was stated that the rates of conversion fine were somewhat heavy, and that the practice, which has latterly come into vogue, of imposing a special assessment in such cases virtually amounted to a double levy. Government propose to examine the whole question, and see what relief, if any, can be given, having regard to the desirability of encouraging village and town extensions, but without prejudice to the right of the State to tax a part of the unearned increment accruing in such cases.

Appropriation of agricultural land for building purposes.

The working of the Debt Conciliation Boards came in for some criticism. I must admit that the amount of debt so far dealt with is not very large. Government are, however, taking steps to have the working of the scheme and other allied measures for the relief of agricultural debtors investigated by a special officer, and, in the light of the results disclosed, action will be taken to place these schemes on a more satisfactory basis.

Debt Conciliation Boards.

The discussion on the question of introducing Kannada as a compulsory subject in Urdu schools revealed the anxiety of the Muslim representatives that their boys should acquire not merely a working knowledge of the State language, but a fair amount of proficiency in it. This was suggested partly on utilitarian grounds, but mainly as a means of enabling Muslims in the State to participate more fully in the general life of the community. The proposal is an index of the spirit of common

Introduction of Kannada in Urdu schools.

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

citizenship which is so strong among all sections of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects. There may be practical difficulties in adding a new subject to the heavy curriculum of studies in Urdu schools, but the proposal merits, and will receive, very careful attention.

Broad-
casting.

There is a desire on the part of the members that arrangements should be made early to establish a Broadcasting Station in the State. Broadcasting has come to take a prominent place in the life of the individual as much as of the nation. Government have already taken up the question of establishing a 5-Kilowatt Short Wave Station in this city.

Constitu-
tional
Reforms.

I feel I should tell the House that the Report of the Constitutional Reform Committee was received by Government on August 31. The minutes of dissent—and they are many and lengthy—came in much later. The Report is receiving the earnest consideration of Government, and they expect to pass orders upon it before long. I have every hope that the recommendations of the Committee and the Government order thereon will be received with satisfaction by the country.

It is the special desire of His Highness the Maharaja that the integrity, the efficiency and the stability of his Government should remain unimpaired, so that every section of his subjects may have the fullest confidence in it, and live without any feeling of animosity or suspicion against one another or against the Administration. That, after all, is, I believe, the acid test of any constitution, and I trust that, judged by that test, the new Constitution will not be found wanting.

It only remains for me to thank the members for the work which they have done during the present Session, and to wish them God-speed.

SPEECH AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE
ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE HELD
AT MYSORE.

[The Eleventh Session of the All-India Industries Conference met in the Lalitha Mahal Palace at Mysore on the 15th December 1939, under the presidentship of Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Representatives from most of the States and Provinces in India had assembled and prominent among these were: Sir Alan Lloyd, Dr. T. I. Gregory, from the Government of India, Mr. Pannalal, I.C.S. (U.P.), Mr. M. B. Mullick (Bengal), Mr. P. B. Advani (Bombay), Mr. H. M. Hood, I.C.S. (Madras), Sir Theodore Tasker (Hyderabad), and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar (Bombay Mill Owners' Association).

In welcoming the delegates to the Conference, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewān, made the following speech :—]

Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar and Gentlemen,—It is my 15TH honour and privilege to bid you welcome to the State of DEC. Mysore in the name of our revered Ruler, His Highness 1939. the Maharaja. His Highness has been graciously pleased to instruct me to read to you the following message of welcome :—

“I cordially welcome to my State the large body of
“distinguished men on whom has devolved the duty of
“advising on the industrial policy of this great country,
“not only for normal conditions, but also for those
“arising out of the catastrophic strife that is proceeding
“in several parts of the world. To adjust a country's
“policy to such conditions needs great qualities—know-
“ledge, imagination, patriotism, foresight and prudence.
“I hope that your deliberations may be such as to
“promote the success of the Empire in the War as well
“as the permanent good of the country that you serve.
“I trust that your stay with us will be as pleasant to

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Conference held at Mysore.*

“yourselves ‘as I am sure it will be profitable to
“Mysore.”

His Highness lays stress in his message, in the first place, on the importance of the Conference from the point of view of those who are to take part in it. We have had visits from Associations, such as, the British Science Congress, World Conferences of the Y. M. C. A. and the World Student Christian Federation, All-India Conferences of scientists, educationists, orientalists, engineers and nurses. But this is, I believe, the first occasion on which an official conference, presided over by a member of the Government of India, which would have in the usual course of things been held at Delhi or at a provincial capital, has met in an Indian State. Mysore is, therefore, privileged to welcome distinguished officers from all the provinces of India and the leading Indian States, and important industrial and commercial magnates from different parts of India. I regard this action on the part of the Government of India as the dawning of a new spirit of recognition of the partnership of the States in the settlement of great questions, and it is for this reason that I am rejoiced to welcome you, not only on your own account, but as the harbingers of a new era of co-operation between British India and the States.

While I extend this welcome to you all, I do so especially to your distinguished President. The precision tool, which is the brain of Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, was cast in the mould of the Law, was shaped, tested and turned in the machine shops of the Legislative Council of Madras and the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State at Delhi, was sharpened by contact with the keen brains at the Round Table Conference and

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during a long stay at the capital of the Empire, and is now to be employed on the task for which just such an instrument of precision is most urgently needed. May I add that there is another reason why Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar is specially welcome in this State? While his name and that of his brother are well-known in Southern India, Mysore is also fortunate in giving a home to another member of the family, *Dharmaprakasha* Mr. V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar, who is one of the most generous benefactors of the poor and needy in a State which is famed for the number of such donors.

His Highness the Maharaja has emphasised the importance of your Conference from another point of view, that of the immensity of the problem with which you have to deal in advising on an industrial policy for this great sub-continent, both in normal times and in the crucial times that have resulted from the War. The amount of literature that has accumulated on the subject is itself staggering. We have had the Industries Commission, the Fiscal Commission, the Banking Commission, the Railways Commissions, the Commission on Agriculture, and I cannot say how many others. We have Imperial Institutes of Agricultural Research and Industrial Research and Committees dealing with silk and wool, cotton and coal, and I do not know how many besides, to say nothing of the Board of Economic Resources which is perhaps to-day the most important of them all. Not being in the secrets of the Government of India, I do not know how far the duty is cast on Dr. Gregory, as it has been upon Lord Stamp in England, of knocking the heads of the bureaucrats together and ensuring that their measures shall secure, "not the severance of arteries, but the orderly arrangement of commerce."

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But I can assure him that, if he can succeed in this great task, he will indeed be entitled to the benedictions that are reserved for those who make peace in the world.

The great need of the hour is the ability on the part of those in authority, officials and non-officials, to see the Indian Economic scene steadily and see it whole. It is unhappily a fact, if they at all visualise their field of action, the vision is both fitful and fragmentary. There has been no sustained and continuous visualisation of India's economic life in its several aspects, integrated into a self-consistent whole. Proposals like those of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee for a comprehensive statistical organisation and of Sir Arthur Salter for an Economic General Staff have been allowed to disappear into oblivion. On the other hand, specific fields have been surveyed with thoroughness by various Committees and Commissions, for example, Industries, Currency and Banking, Railways, Agriculture, but no effort has been made to examine the implications of the results of the surveys in their general economic setting.

Meanwhile, the economic life of the country has not stood still. It has been moving and undergoing changes, in the main passively under pressure from forces outside India, sometimes as the result of a deliberate policy followed in one field or another as the result of the enquiries I have just mentioned. The results have not been satisfactory.

Take the problem of the rapid industrialisation of the country, which may be taken to be accepted as necessary and possible, since there is a wide margin before the dangers of over-industrialisation need be apprehended. A few industries like steel, cotton, sugar, and cement have made in recent years considerable progress, but

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already the alarm of over-production has been raised. That is because it is not realised that the real market for the output of these industries lies in the villages, and neither in the towns nor abroad. Industrial expansion in India is a function of the prosperity of the villager, and is possible on no other basis.

But if the villager is to be a consumer, it follows that his purchasing power should be increased, and this can be done not merely by agricultural improvements, but also by encouragement of subsidiary occupations in rural areas. Not only is the farmer idle for several months in the year, but he has also now to support an undesirably large proportion of unoccupied dependents. Work must be found for the idle months and the idle hands.

What are known as cottage industries are the obvious method of dealing with the situation, and their number and variety are large. Some are allied to agriculture, like the fruit industry and dairy farming, while others reach out to industries properly so called, like weaving. The point I would like to emphasise is the unity of the Indian economic problems. Industries on a large scale, agriculture on improved lines, and cottage industries, all these can be developed, and must be developed, by simultaneous action, and the prosperity of the one spells the prosperity of the others. But the nation lives in the cottage, and the villager is the patron-saint and the beneficiary of the economic progress of the country.

The shadow of the war hangs over all our hopes and efforts. The last war exposed the numerous weaknesses in the economic position of India, but it also revealed India's large potentialities as a source of supply of war materials. I am not sure if the quarter of a century that has passed has helped to strengthen India's ability

Opening of the Mysore Glass Works, Ltd., Bangalore.

to meet the essential needs of her people and her industries when access to external resources of supply is suddenly cut off, or to supply like the other members of the Commonwealth some of the war materials. I hope that the lessons of the last war reinforced by the experiences of the present will lead to the establishment of some of the munition industries in India on a permanent basis. Those of them which are chemical in their background will help in peace-time to supply India with a number of chemicals that her industrial development so badly needs, while those that are metallic in their background will help in peace-time to make the country more machine-minded than it can be said to be now.

While I have dilated upon the work that lies before you, I hope that you will not allow your President to keep your noses to the grindstone all the time. I hope that you will allow Mysore to show you some of her many charms, and that you will really enjoy your very brief visit to our State.

OPENING OF THE MYSORE GLASS WORKS, LTD.,
BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Mysore Glass Works, Ltd., in Bangalore, on the 18th December 1939, in the presence of a very large gathering of prominent persons, Indian and European. The following is the speech of the Dewan made on the occasion :—]

18TH DEC. 1939. Mr. Garudachar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is with very great pleasure that I perform the opening ceremony of the Mysore Glass Works, a pleasure which is consi-

Opening of the Mysore Glass Works, Ltd., Bangalore.

derably enhanced by the knowledge of the high reputation the original glass works in Satara have acquired for themselves under their chief promoter, Shrimant Rajah Saheb of Aundh. I need hardly say that it augurs well for the success of a young industry that it is starting at a time when the demand for its articles will be very keen owing to the curtailment of imports from abroad.

It is in the fitness of things that an enterprising firm like the Ogale Glass Works, with their long and useful experience, high reputation in enamel and glass work, skilled labour, and special equipment, should decide to establish another factory in Bangalore. The special advantages which Bangalore has to offer to them are apparent. Raw materials, such as quartz and felspar, are here in abundance. The geographical position and the easy means of communication make distribution of finished goods easy and economical. The Government Electric Factory will provide them with moulds and necessary bakelite accessories. While electricity furnishes them with cheap power, it incidentally creates a demand for a variety of electrical goods, such as, bulbs, globes, shades, which the Factory will be able to manufacture.

The Mysore Glass Works, with their share capital of over Rs. 1 lakh, will, I have no doubt, prosper and produce, in course of time, more than their modest ambition of three tons of glass per day. My own ambition goes very much farther and higher. I see no reason why these Works should not aspire to become in course of time the leading glass works in India. There are many different branches of the glass industry; it must be your aim to develop them one by one in this factory as circumstances permit.

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in Madras.*

You need, I hope, no assurance from me that if the Government of Mysore can help you to realise that ambition, they will only be too glad to do so.

The works are fortunate in having *Lokasevasakta Rao Bahadur* Mr. B. K. Garudachar as their Chairman. He is one of our foremost businessmen, and I have no doubt that his advice and guidance will be of the greatest value to the Works.

OPENING OF THE ALL-INDIA KHADI AND SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN MADRAS.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition in Madras, on the 22nd December 1939, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. S. Satyamurthy presided on the occasion.

Sir Mirza Ismail, in declaring the exhibition open, spoke as follows :—]

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EC.,
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Mr. Satyamurti, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I regard it as a high privilege and proof of confidence that the authorities responsible for the organization of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition should have invited me to come here to perform the opening ceremony. We have heard a great deal lately of the reactionary tendencies of those strongholds of mediævalism, the Indian States, and I, in particular, have been described as a monster of autocratic repression, as one who stifles the aspirations of the poor man to lead his own life, as one who spends the people's money on useless adornment of the cities for the delectation of visitors from abroad.

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in Madras.*

This invitation suggests that those who are here responsible take a view that is more frank and generous, and are prepared to consider without prejudice Mysore's efforts to help the rural people. I have replied to Congress critics that I consider myself a truer Congress-man than they; and since this is not a personal matter but one of considered State policy, I should like to-day to explain my meaning in some detail. I will try to show that we in Mysore have, to put it bluntly, pursued the chief aim of Congress honestly, consistently, sensibly, considerately and successfully. And by the chief aim of Congress I mean (I trust, with truth) that of securing for the common people subsistence, contentment and progress.

I take it that the rationale of the Congress industrial policy proceeds on some such lines of argument as this. India is a poor country. The bulk of the population derive their living from the land. There is not enough land to go round. Even if there were, conditions of Indian agriculture make it only a seasonal occupation. The agriculturist has on his hands a great surplus of one commodity, namely, time. It is undesirable under the conditions that have hitherto obtained for him to take his time for sale to the cities and to add to the crowd of industrial labourers, who live in undesirable conditions, are subject to the temptations of drink, and more often take back disease than savings to their villages. Therefore, the only alternative to selling his time for money is to convert it into goods, and this he can do if he applies himself to simple cottage industries which furnish him with the necessities of life and keep him healthily employed away from the temptations of the town.

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in Madras.*

While I accept the premises, I do not altogether adopt the conclusions.

Mysore's
economic
policy.

If I may state my alternatives briefly, they are these. Firstly, that, while it is not possible to increase the extent of the land horizontally, you can increase it vertically by increasing its fertility. Secondly, that there are many occupations subsidiary to agriculture, in which the agriculturist can engage himself in the intervals between seed time and harvest without encroaching on the province of other castes like that of the weaver. Thirdly, that if it is unhealthy for labour to go to the factory in the town, it is not necessarily so for the factory to go to the country. And fourthly, that, even in the matter of cottage industries, the employment of improved methods and processes to the extent of using fairly elaborate machinery may be effected to the considerable profit of the users without necessarily throwing great numbers out of employment. I should like, if you will bear with me, to develop each of these points in some little detail.

Irrigation
works.

To make the land carry more people, that is to say, produce more crops, the first step is, of course, to reinforce the water supply given by the monsoons. I think, I can claim that we in Mysore have neglected no opportunity of increasing the supply of water to the land. You, in Madras, I believe, have a rule that you will not undertake an irrigation work unless you are sure of a return on capital up to a fixed minimum. In Mysore, I am afraid, we are heretics in this matter, but we can claim in that respect to follow the same line of thinking as the Premier of South Africa. I have often been warned that our irrigation undertaking as a whole is not paying interest on its capital cost. Regarded as a

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commercial enterprise, I daresay it is not, but regarded as a means of enabling the land to feed the people, I believe it is fully justified. Nor do we stop with the major irrigation works. We are pushing on incessantly with the repair of minor irrigation works, with the digging of wells, with the fitting up of electric pumps, and with every other means we can find of putting water on to the land.

After water, the next most important thing is manure. We have established a large factory for the manufacture of chemical manures that hitherto had to be imported from abroad. We have established, and are trying to extend rapidly into the villages, a process of converting cattle manure and municipal refuse into compost. And all this is helping to convert barren land into valuable arable. With the aid of these facilities we are attempting the introduction of new crops which themselves afford the raw material for new industries, those with which we have been most successful up-to-date being sugarcane and tobacco. I might, perhaps, mention further the attempt we are making to deal with grazing grounds with the aid of what is known as 'dry Napier' grass. We hope with this literally to make two blades grow where one grew before, and we hope by a vigorous campaign of selection and castration, coupled with good feeding, to secure a very great increase in the cattle wealth of our country.

Meanwhile, we are mindful of the saying that the life of the *raiya*t is a long-drawn question between a crop and a crop, and we are endeavouring to answer that question by filling in his time between the monsoons with other profitable occupations. I need not enlarge on the Mysore Silk Industry which now extends from

Manure.

Industrial
occupa-
tions for
raiya'ts.

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27,175 acres of mulberry and 750,000 lbs. of silk spun, to a factory which produces finished products to compete with those from Europe and another which utilises what is known as the 'spun silk,' which was hitherto a waste product. In addition to this, we have the fruit industry which covers not only the local fruits, such as, mangoes, guavas and plantains, but the more expensive classes, such as, apples, oranges, limes and grape fruit, figs and raspberries. We are trying to introduce some or all of these into a great number of villages. We hope we shall soon be selling Mysore fruit in the Madras market alongside of the Bangalore vegetables. Poultry again is a subsidiary industry of great importance, although I think I am right in saying that it is left entirely out of account in all the estimates that have been made of the *raiyat's* income. Only the other day we saw that the Board of Agricultural Research were arranging contracts for half a million eggs, and we mean that our *raiyats* should have their share of those contracts. Similarly with bees. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall be able to develop a large trade in Mysore honey.

factories
mofussil.

My third point is that, if you do not like the labour going to the industrial towns, the solution is to bring the factory to where the labour is. And that is a policy which we have been steadfastly pursuing. We have Iron and Steel Works, a Cement Factory and Paper Mills in Bhadravati, Silk Factories in Channapatna and T. Narsipur, a Tool Factory in Hassan, a Match Factory at Shimoga, Chemical Works in Belagola near Mysore, a Sugar Factory at Mandya, a Stoneware Pipe Factory in a village near Bangalore, and tobacco barns in a number of places, each drawing its labour from the surrounding villages. And in each of these cases we are

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endeavouring, as we establish the factories, to see that proper provision is made for the accommodation and recreation of the labourers, who are thus enabled to earn enhanced wages and increase the wealth of the country without subjecting themselves and their families to the unhappy conditions that have, not in India alone, but in many countries, accompanied the drift of labour to the centres of industry.

While we have thus endeavoured to turn the agriculturist's spare time into money by enabling him to increase the produce of his land, to engage in industries subsidiary to agriculture, and where he is so advised, to seek employment in industries adjacent to his home, we have not neglected the cottage industries. In regard to this, I should like to say that we do not regard the question solely from the point of view of the agriculturist. There are the other traditional craftsmen of the village to be considered, and in the case of those, our enquiries tend to show that much can be done to improve their output, their efficiency and their earnings, without necessarily decreasing the number employed. We have endeavoured to apply this policy in the case of weavers, silk workers, tanners, blacksmiths and sundry others. We are endeavouring to promote the co-operative sale of hand-pounded rice. I hope you will see and buy at the Exhibition some of our specially refined jaggery.

When I am saying all this I do not for a moment mean to suggest that I am opposed to hand-spinning and weaving as an employment for the agriculturist and his family in their spare time. On the contrary, we in Mysore do all we can to encourage this activity through our centres in Badanval and elsewhere. The weaver is selling his time for money. The agriculturist or his

Cottage
industries.

Hand-
spinning
and hand-
weaving.

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in Madras.*

wife is bartering his or her time for goods. They have an excess of one commodity, time. To quote Mahatma Gandhi, "the problem with us is not how to find leisure for the teeming millions inhabiting our villages. The problem is how to utilise their idle hours, which are equal to the working days of six months in the year." They have no market for this time in money, but by utilising it in spinning yarn on the co-operative basis which we have in force in Badanval, they can convert their time into *Khadi* cloth without any money passing at all. This is a process which is by every manner of means to be encouraged, and we have encouraged it until we have secured a production of a potential value of nearly a lakh of rupees a year.

Sweetness
and light.

Lastly, I come to the question of what Matthew Arnold calls "sweetness and light." In any study of a European family budget of the present day, even of the people who are unemployed and are on the dole, you will find that, not only a place, but a very prominent place, is given to amusements. On the other hand, I think I am right in saying that, in the life of the Indian villager, these amusements have been as much left out of the expenditure side of the calculation as chickens have been left out of the receipt side, and I think we may attribute to this fact certain lamentable features of village life, the innumerable factions arising out of idle gossip, and the generally dull and depressed outlook of many of the villagers. Our endeavour in Mysore has been for many years past to try and alter this. We began by trying to induce a little corporate pride by providing for each village a dignified entrance with an announcement of its name. And the villagers in a great many cases followed this up by making an approach

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road equally worthy of the dignity of the village. To that we have added parks and orchards and village halls. In another category, perhaps, may be reckoned the water supply and the electric light that has already penetrated to no less than 189 villages. We are now trying to spread the influence of the radio and the travelling health cinema, to encourage physical and other exercises, scouting and Junior Red Cross, *Bhajana* parties and adult education by University students. In the towns, these activities are naturally intensified and I am not in the least degree ashamed when I read innumerable appreciations of Mysore and Bangalore as being among the most beautiful and well-kept towns in India. I only wish that all the delightful things that are said of them were fully deserved. Would it be presumption on my part to suggest that the Congress would be assisted in its nation-building work if it added 'sweetness and light' to truth and non-violence?

To sum up, Mr. President and Gentlemen, the difference between my policy and that of the critics to whom I have referred is that, as I see it, their Swadeshi is negative, while mine is positive. It is one of the tragedies of our ancient land that a negative attitude, adopted with reference to everything, great and small, and with endless and wearisome iteration, results only in waste of effort and ultimately in attempts to hurt the feelings and susceptibilities of one another. This tendency is even more marked when we adopt as our own a foreign system of rule. In a country like ours with its diverse castes and creeds, brotherly feeling and the ballot box seem to go ill together. Undue emphasis is placed on religious and cultural differences, and sentiment is allowed to play too large a part, while

Positive
and
negative
Swadeshi.

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in Madras.*

commonsense is at a discount. The more we can infuse brotherhood into democracy the happier will be our country.

It has been my good fortune to play a positive part, to plough my furrow in a fertile field, and my experience has led me to see rich and rare fruit on every side. I look for social and political reform not through the making of revolutions, but by the awakening of thought and by the progress of ideas. Peace and economic prosperity are closely linked together. Economic prosperity cannot develop unless there is peace and order in the country. For this purpose we need co-operation in all things and it seems to me that the most powerful instrument for achieving such a result is common industrial enterprise. Money is a wonderful solvent of many a difficulty. Politics divide people, but industrial enterprise unites them, perhaps more than anything else. In my view, therefore, large-scale industries, cottage industries and all kinds of industries, in which people of different castes and creeds can be associated for their mutual gain, should be undertaken with foresight and intelligence. This will help not only to fill many a starving mouth and to raise the standard of living in a country where it is appallingly low, but also, what is, perhaps, even more important, to bring about a fusion of diverse groups and diminish the undue emphasis which we in India are apt to lay on our religious and cultural differences.

Value of
exhibitions

In such a sphere of action exhibitions play a most important part. Exhibitions are the time-keepers of progress. They record the country's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intelligence of the people and they help the building up of the

Address to the Mysore Jaina Association at Sravanabelagola.

commercial prosperity of the country. Upon this, indeed, the very life of the country depends.

Holding these views, it is a very great pleasure indeed to me to have been selected to open this Exhibition, which, though it is limited in its scope, is designed to push forward in every possible way that section of the industry of the country which is carried on in the cottages and the homes of the people. I believe the main aim of this Exhibition is, on the one hand, to revitalise old industries and discover how they should be adapted and improved, and, on the other hand, to foster new ones. The march of time may have shown that some branches of industry have outlived their usefulness, and it is hoped that this enterprise may serve to reveal the weak spots and to encourage the establishment of new works, new methods, new channels of labour, thus providing work for many of the unemployed—both educated and uneducated—who are so numerous in our country.

It is with the utmost sincerity, therefore, that I offer my congratulations to the President and the members of the Exhibition Committee upon the great service they are rendering to the City and Province in holding the Exhibition year by year, and I wish the fullest possible measure of success to their patriotic endeavours.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE JAINA ASSOCIATION
AT SRAVANABELAGOLA.

[In the course of his tour in the Hassan District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, visited Sravanabelagola on the 27th December 1939. The Mysore Jaina Association presented the Dewan with an address of welcome on the occasion of his

Address to the Mysore Jaina Association at Sravanabelagola.

visit. In reply to the address the Dewan made a speech in Kannada and the following is an English summary of his speech :—]

27TH DEC.
1939.

Replying to the address presented by the Mysore Jaina Association at Sravanabelagola, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, thanked the members of the Association for their warm welcome and their address.

Sravanabelagola, said the Dewan, was situated in pretty natural surroundings and was celebrated for the magnificent work of art—the image of Sri Gomateswara. The image was the pride of the State. Whenever he visited Sravanabelagola, his mind harked back to those far off times when a huge boulder was chiselled by the patient labour of the artist into the gigantic proportions of an image whose majesty and serenity were visible for miles around. He always wondered at the consummate ability of the artist in maintaining the proportions even when executing the work on so enormous a scale and in imparting life into mere stone.

It was many centuries ago that the Jains migrated to Sravanabelagola. Tradition had it that a great Jaina saint committed “Sallekhana” (spiritual suicide) in one of the caverns on the hill. The degree of spiritual discipline of the saint who thus shed his mortal coils was a matter of great admiration and wonder.

The Dewan said that Mysore was proud of the fact that Sravanabelagola was a centre of pilgrimage for the Jains. He was glad that a learned spiritual leader was the head of the Mutt at the place. What further added to their pride was the circumstance that the Mahamasthakabbhisheka ceremony which was to take place shortly was a function which would attract the Jains in their thousands from all parts of India. It gave him a peculiar pleasure whenever he saw the rocks at

Address to the Mysore Jaina Association at Sravanabelagola.

Sravanabelagola which bore the very writing of the great Kannada poet, Ranna, himself.

Continuing, the Dewan said that the Jaina community was noted for its signal contribution to Kannada literature. Pampa, Ranna, Nagachandra, Janna were some of the names in the galaxy of the eminent Jain men of letters. Though he was unacquainted with the beauties of Kannada literature, he had heard of some of the great men to whom Kannada literature owed a great debt.

The Dewan expressed his gratification that the members of the Jaina Association had wholeheartedly welcomed the further constitutional rights and privileges which His Highness had graciously conferred on his people. It was the devout wish of His Highness that the State and its people should grow in prestige and in stature. In his actions His Highness had always liberally tried to help the people forward. It was the sole endeavour of his life to see that they advanced on the right lines in political as in social matters.

Referring to the requests made in the address, the Dewan said that the Government were doing its utmost to improve the town of Sravanabelagola. As a town of all-India importance to the Jain community, it would not be entirely amiss if one expected some assistance from those Jains who, though they did not belong to Sravanabelagola or to the State, yet regarded the place with feelings of veneration. There were, among the Jains, some of the richest persons in India and the Dewan expressed the hope that these persons would do all that they could in making Sravanabelagola a better, cleaner and brighter place. He again thanked the Mysore Jaina Association and its members for their cordial welcome and their good wishes.

OPENING OF THE DISPENSARY AT RUDRAPATNA IN THE HASSAN DISTRICT.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Dispensary at Rudrapatna in the Hassan District on the 28th December 1939 in the presence of a large gathering. An address of welcome was presented to him by the Village Panchayet. In declaring the Dispensary open and replying to the address, Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist :—]

28TH
DEC.,
1939.

In declaring open the new dispensary at Rudrapatna, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at being given the opportunity of participating in the function. He thanked the citizens of Rudrapatna for the warm welcome they had accorded to him.

The Dewan complimented the Rudrapatna Village Panchayet on the spirit of self-help which they had displayed in constructing a road at a cost of Rs. 900 out of their own funds. If Village Panchayets took a serious view of their duties and responsibilities and discharged them with enthusiasm, the future of the village would be very bright indeed, observed the Dewan. Village Panchayets were once very useful and efficient institutions in India. It was quite possible, said the Dewan, to make the Village Panchayets even more useful and efficient at the present time than they were in the past. What was lacking by way of financial resources could be more than made up for by enthusiasm and an abiding interest in the problems of rural welfare. If all the villagers co-operated they could do many things which would otherwise call for an expenditure of money. It was the policy of the Government, the Dewan affirmed, to afford all possible amenities to the people in the villages and thus to brighten their lives all round.

The Dewan next referred to the feelings of gratification to which the address had given expression in regard

*Opening of the Dispensary at Rudrapatna in the
Hassan District.*

to the constitutional rights and privileges which His Highness was pleased to bestow on his people recently. He was very glad to know that the people of Rudrapatna welcomed these reforms so warmly. One of the most noteworthy features of the reforms, the Dewan said, was the extension of the franchise. A far greater number of people would be given "the vote" under the new dispensation. A great responsibility would naturally devolve on those to whom the right of electing their representatives had been given. The character of the Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly would be largely determined by the kind of representatives in whose favour the primary voters exercised their suffrage. The vote, said the Dewan, should therefore be exercised with due discretion and in favour of such candidates only as would serve the real interests of the people and enhance the prestige of the State. The people should learn to distinguish between true patriots and false, those who were past masters in the art of vote-catching and those who were willing to serve the State wholeheartedly, and without ostentation, those who wore their patriotism on their sleeves and those who were patriots at heart.

Continuing, the Dewan said that it was unnecessary for him to tell them how deeply solicitous His Highness had been of the welfare of his subjects, particularly those living in remote rural parts. An evidence of His Highness's solicitude was furnished by the increasing amounts that were being spent by His Highness's Government on objects calculated to promote the prosperity of the villages in the State.

The Dewan then declared the new Dispensary building open.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
DISPENSARY AT KONANUR IN THE ARKALGUD
TALUK.

[On the 28th December 1939, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Dispensary at Konanur in the Arkalgud Taluk. The Municipal Council presented him with an address of welcome on the occasion. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada of which the following is an English summary :—]

28TH DEC.
1939.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Dispensary at Konanur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said he was very happy to know that the south-west monsoon (the *Hingar* rains) had brought Konanur and the surrounding parts an abundance of rain and that the outlook for the agriculturists was consequently quite cheerful. He was particularly glad to learn that the position in regard to fodder and drinking water for cattle had improved a great deal on account of the recent rains.

Livestock, it was well known, constituted a very important part of the agriculturists' wealth and capital resources and what ensured plenty for the cattle ensured, as a logical result, plenty for the raiyat.

The Municipal Council had given expression in their address to their feeling of pride in the fact that the State of Mysore was known far and wide as the model State in India. That was pardonable and indeed, legitimate and justifiable pride, said the Dewan, pride which he himself shared to a degree. For such pride was the concomitant of true patriotism and patriotism was the mainspring of all progress and national endeavour.

The address had also referred in terms of much gratification to the constitutional reforms graciously conferred on the people by His Highness the Maharaja.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Dispensary
at Konanur in the Arkalgud Taluk.*

The Dewan said he was very glad to note that the Konanur Municipal Council, speaking for the citizens of Konanur, had welcomed the reforms. His Highness had always the highest interests of his people uppermost in his thoughts and the constitutional rights and privileges which His Highness granted to the people from time to time had always been inspired by the desire to ensure the orderly and permanent progress of the State and its people. The reforms recently granted had also been inspired by the same desire and no reasonable man could dispute the fact that they constituted a substantial advance on the present position.

Continuing, the Dewan said he was aware of the criticism that had sometimes been made that, under the reforms, the non-official ministers were not elected entirely by the people's representatives. That criticism was not quite justifiable because responsible government, pure and simple, could not work anywhere and everywhere. It could function efficiently only in places like England where there was a well-defined party system. In India it could not be said that there was a party system based on politics as was the case in England. Even in British India the political parties themselves were in the last resort based on differences in religion and the leader of the majority party was called upon by the Governor to form the cabinet.

The Dewan opined that a cabinet formed by His Highness the Maharaja would be better than one formed by a leader of a party, for in the former case the interests of all parties and communities would be taken into account, whereas in the latter case it was at least theoretically possible that the interests of parties and communities other than the majority party or community would be allowed to

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Dispensary at
Konanur in the Arkalgud Taluk.*

suffer. The system that obtained in England could not be successfully introduced without suitable modifications in other countries where quite different circumstances prevailed. It was, therefore, clear, said the Dewan, that instead of the ministry being allowed to be chosen by the people it was much better that His Highness himself chose them as His Highness would then take into consideration the claims and interests of every section of his subjects. No one could claim greater solicitude for the welfare of the State and its people than His Highness who was, verily, the father of his people. His Highness was always labouring hard for the good of the people. Considered from any point of view the constitutional reforms were far reaching and had great possibilities and potentialities for the good of the State.

Referring to the sentiments of gratitude expressed in the address towards Government for the assistance rendered in connection with the execution of the drainage scheme and the construction of a building for the dispensary, the Dewan said that the pleasure as well as the duty of the Government lay in rendering all possible assistance in respect of schemes likely to benefit the people.

Concluding, the Dewan said that the female dispensary, of which he was laying the foundation-stone, was bound to be of great assistance to the people of Konanur and the surrounding parts. Mr. Venkataranga Setty who had generously given a donation on behalf of Messrs. B. Nanjiah Setty and B. Ramiah Setty, and Mr. P. Nanjiah Setty who had also come forward with a generous donation of his own, were entitled to the citizens' gratitude. The Dewan wished the people of Konanur all happiness and prosperity.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE BELUR WATER WORKS.

[In the course of his tour in the Hassan District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Belur Water Works on the 29th December 1939. An address of welcome was presented to the Dewan by the Belur Town Municipal Council. In reply to the address Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada. The following is the purport of the speech :—]

Replying to the address presented by the Belur Town 29TH Municipal Council on the occasion of the laying of the DEC., foundation-stone of the Water Works, Sir Mirza Ismail, 1939. Dewan, expressed his pleasure in being able to participate in the day's function, and his gratitude for the warm welcome accorded to him.

The address had made laudatory references to the keen interest displayed by him in the renovation of the temple at Belur. Such generous references were no doubt a source of much encouragement to him, said the Dewan. The temple at Belur was known the world over as a veritable treasure-house of the specimens of architectural beauty.

Continuing, the Dewan said that one of the resolutions that he formed in entering on his duties as Dewan of Mysore was to see that, so far as he possibly could, no temple in the State remained in a neglected and dilapidated state, especially those of historical or archæological importance. In pursuance of this resolution he had helped during the last few years in the improvement of many temples and in saving many others from ruin. This policy, the Dewan said, had to be continued diligently and persistently for some years more before the task could be said to have been completed.

Although he did not follow the Hindu religion, the Dewan said, he could nevertheless sincerely assure them.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Veerasaiva
Hostel at Belur.*

that the sight of a temple well-kept and well-attended by worshippers always filled him with genuine pleasure.

The temple at Belur was far-famed and it was but fitting that the place in which such a temple was situated should be kept clean and sanitary. Belur town had now the amenity of electric power and light. Thanks to the generosity of Messrs. Giddegowda and Gurrappa Gowda, the facilities for medical assistance were also increasing.

The function which he was to perform that day was one connected with the provision of an adequate supply of pure drinking water to the town. Nothing essential was thus wanting and it was, therefore, up to the citizens of Belur to maintain the town in a condition worthy of their celebrated temple.

In conclusion, the Dewan wished every prosperity to Belur town and all happiness to its inhabitants.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
VEERASAIVA HOSTEL AT BELUR.

[During his visit to Belur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Veerasaiva Hostel on the 30th December 1939. The following is an English summary of the Kannada speech he made on the occasion :—]

30TH
DEC.,
1939.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Veerasaiva Hostel at Belur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that he was very happy to have the privilege of taking part in the function that morning.

Government, were doing said the Dewan, their utmost to spread the benefits of education among the people.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Veerasaiva
Hostel at Belur.*

To that end they had been spending on this very useful nation building activity the maximum amount that their resources permitted. The proportion of the State revenues that was thus being spent on education was progressively increasing year by year. Education was one of the spheres of public activity in which the people could most effectively co-operate with Government. The provision of educational facilities could be a very appropriate object on which philanthropists could devote a part of their riches. It was a happy circumstance, acknowledged the Dewan, that persons who possessed wealth and the instinct for charity in the State had not been found wanting in their readiness to help as much as possible in forwarding the cause of education.

Continuing, the Dewan said that the Veerasaiva community was specially noted for its interest in the promotion of education and enlightenment. Kannada literature owed a debt to not a few authors belonging to that community. Even now the community took a lively interest in matters educational.

The establishment of a hostel for the Veerasaiva boys at Belur was a commendable project, said the Dewan. It was necessary to provide some facilities for the boys coming from mofussil places to read in the Middle School. The Dewan looked forward to the early completion of the building. He expressed that he would watch with interest the progress made by the Hostel and other similar institutions towards the fulfilment of their object, viz., the dissemination of education and enlightenment among the people of the State.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
VILLAGE PANCHAYET OF MIRASABIHALLI,
CHELLAKERE TALUK.

[The Village Panchayet of Mirasabihalli in the Chellakere Taluk presented an address of welcome to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the occasion of his visit to the place on the 1st January 1940. The Dewan made a reply in Kannada and the following is a summary of it:—]

1ST
JANUARY, 1940. Replying to the address presented by the Village Panchayet of Mirasabihalli in the Chellakere Taluk, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure in being able to meet the people of the village that morning and thanked them for their warm welcome and their address.

The people of Mirasabihalli had expressed their gratification in their address, the Dewan said, at the Constitutional Reforms, recently announced by Government. He was very glad to know that they welcomed these reforms which the people of the State owed to the far-sighted wisdom and statesmanship of their gracious Ruler. The Reforms, if worked in the proper spirit, were capable of yielding substantial results for the good of the people and the State. The more the people grew in education, knowledge and enlightenment, the greater the success with which the reforms could be worked and the better the results. The essential features of the reforms had to be understood by the bulk of the people and the ways and means of deriving the maximum advantage from the various bodies that would be brought into being under the scheme should be carefully studied.

It was one of the cardinal principles which inspired the policies and actions of His Highness's Government, said the Dewan, that the lot of the raiyat should be improved in all possible ways. In pursuance of this

*Reply to the address presented by the Village Panchayat
of Mirasabihalli, Chellakere Taluk.*

principle, Government had extended many and varied facilities to the agriculturists and it was up to the latter to make the fullest use of these facilities and wholeheartedly co-operate with Government in the discharge of their responsibilities.

The Dewan referred to the opinion of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore that much of the backwardness of our country was due to the fact that the people in India looked up to the Government to provide many of those things which should more properly be supplied by the individual or the collective social effort of the people themselves. There was a great deal of substance in Dr. Tagore's view, said the Dewan. That, of course, did not mean that works of improvement and amelioration of every description could be done by the people themselves without the aid of Government. Government were, for their part, always ready to do the best they could to second the efforts of the people where local initiative was forthcoming or to take the initiative themselves in many cases. The least that the people could do in the latter circumstance was to extend their support and co-operation and reap the highest benefits arising from such concerted efforts. The Dewan laid stress on the value of the self-help which was the foundation of all enduring progress in the country.

The Chitaldrug District Board, said the Dewan, furnished an example of what could be done by self-help and self-reliance. The construction of a road from Mirasabihalli to Jajur at a cost of Rs. 20,000 was a case in point. The road facilitated communication and trade in the neighbourhood of Bellary, Kalyandurg, and other places. The Dewan said that it gave him special pleasure to declare this road open to traffic.

SPEECH AT THE LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE
OF THE MYSORE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION
BUILDING AND THE OPENING OF THE JOINT
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MYSORE ENGI-
NEERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INSTITUTION
OF ENGINEERS (INDIA), MYSORE CENTRE.

[In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of Engineers from all parts of the State and of other prominent people, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the corner-stone of the Mysore Engineers' Association building and opened the Joint Annual Meeting of the Mysore Engineers' Association and the Institution of Engineers (India), Mysore Centre, on the evening of the 6th January 1940. The following is the speech made by the Dewan on the occasion :—]

6TH

JANUARY,
1940.

Mr. Forbes, Mr. Garudachar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—
We are met together to-day, not only to inaugurate the 30th annual meeting of the Mysore Engineers' Association and the fourth meeting of its younger brother, the Mysore Centre of the Indian Institution of Engineers but to lay the corner-stone of a building for these bodies, which have now grown so proud and so important that they find it inconvenient to continue as boarders in the Government's house and wish to be masters in their own.

Your profession is, we have often been reminded, the oldest profession in the world,—older than spinning, older than war, older even than agriculture itself, and your Association, of which Mr. Ramaswamy has given us such an interesting history, is not only the oldest professional association in the State, but, I cannot help thinking, must be older than some at least of the engineering associations in other parts of the Empire. Tracing its history back to 1863, it almost forms a link with the days of that great engineer-administrator,

Laying of the corner-stone of the Mysore Engineers' Association Building and the opening of the Joint Annual Meeting of the Mysore Engineers' Association and the Institution of Engineers (India), Mysore Centre.

Sir Mark Cubbon, and has played its part in all the great developments of Mysore for the last three-quarters of a century. I hope that Mr. Ramaswamy will some day find time for a further development of this long history. It would be most interesting, and might perhaps be very useful to us, to have some idea of the ideals that these great engineers of old times set before themselves, and of the extent to which these have been fulfilled or the reasons for which they have been departed from. It would be very interesting, for instance, to know what were the engineering ideas at the back of the construction of the *nalla* which is associated with the name of Dewan Purmaiya, or again, what was the object of the vast expenditure that must have been incurred on contour channels round about the City of Mysore and to what extent that object is being fulfilled at the present day. Perhaps, these subjects have been dealt with in some of the three hundred papers which have been embodied in the journal of your Association. If that is the case, I should be glad if your librarian would call my attention to the papers that deal with the subject.

Mr. Forbes has pointed out that your Association is an all-embracing one. In other countries, the older branch, namely, that of the civil engineers, has apparently been somewhat step-motherly in its treatment of the newer members of the family. Thus I find that in London there are not only two separate associations of a general nature, namely, the British Engineers' Association and the Institution of Civil Engineers, but that there are separate associations with separate homes for the electrical engineers, the mechanical engineers, the marine

Laying of the corner-stone of the Mysore Engineers' Association Building and the opening of the Joint Annual Meeting of the Mysore Engineers' Association and the Institution of Engineers (India), Mysore Centre.

engineers, the sanitary engineers and the architects. In Mysore; we have changed all that. Your Association embraces all branches of the profession and among its 255 members covers quite a number of them, and you are going to accommodate them all in your new home. Perhaps we might attribute this in no small degree to the fact that the President of the Mysore Engineers' Association who has taken a prominent part in the work of it over the last quarter of a century, is himself an electrical engineer, while the chief promoter of the Mysore Centre of the Institution of Engineers, though he was a civil engineer himself, devoted the greater part of his life-work to architecture.

Another most distinguished ex-President of your Association passed on from engineering to administration, and was as great an ornament of his latter profession as of the former. And having his own career in mind, I was somewhat astonished to read the other day his statement at the annual dinner of the Bombay Centre of the Indian Institute of Engineers that your profession was "something of a drudge in the national household." I am sure that that is not the light in which your Association regards it, if I may judge from a perusal of some of your presidential addresses. The charter of the Institution itself states that engineering "embraces "the whole art of directing the great sources of power "in nature for the use and convenience of man," and one of your Chairmen a few years ago enlarged on this by a quotation to show that "the engineer is the ally of many groups which are shaping the destiny of the race. He is contributing to philosophy, ethics, economics and

Laying of the corner-stone of the Mysore Engineers' Association Building and the opening of the Joint Annual Meeting of the Mysore Engineers' Association and the Institution of Engineers (India), Mysore Centre.

to the acquisition, preservation and spread of knowledge." Sir M. Visvesvaraya himself has pointed out in the speech to which I have referred, that it is the engineer "that converts the discoveries of the scientist and inventor into goods and services, into practical utilities for the convenience of man." Another of your Chairmen quoted a statement to show that war itself was sixty per cent engineering, and another noted with approval a statement in "Indian Engineering" that every one looks to engineering for salvation, that engineering is unquestionably the most important profession in the world, that the reason why politicians fail in State management is that they are not engineeringly-minded, and that what is wanted for the purposes of government is a body of engineers, scientists and economists. Yet another Chairman made the proposal that the engineers should attend the sessions of the Civil Service Association, because they would obviously assist in dealing with the problems of administration, but that it would be useless for the Civil Servants to attend theirs because the subjects discussed would be out of their depth. Without altogether accepting the position that no one who is not an engineer can be an administrator, I am fully in agreement with the idea that the administrator cannot possibly do without the engineer. And I feel sure you will all agree that in Mysore we have always been ready to acknowledge our indebtedness and to seek the co-operation of your profession at every turn.

The objects of your building are to house the library, the reading room and the office of the Association and to accommodate both conferences and committee meetings.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the High School
Building at Krishnarajanagar.*

I note that for the time being you propose to depend for a laboratory on the adjacent Engineering College, whereas your own building will be a laboratory of ideas. I am sure that it will be one worthy of all these purposes. I am sure also that it will afford an agreeable architectural addition to one of the most beautiful quarters of this great City.

Mr. Forbes, Mr. Garudachar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in declaring the 30th annual session of the Mysore Engineers' Association open, and before you commence your discussions, shall now proceed to lay the corner-stone of your building. A corner-stone is, I understand, distinguished from a foundation-stone in that it unites the two walls which meet at the corner, and I hope that the corner-stone which I am about to lay may symbolise the strong and permanent union of the two institutions which are to occupy the building.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING AT KRISHNARAJA-
NAGAR.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the High School building at Krishnarajanagar on the 10th January, 1940. The Krishnarajanagar Town Municipal Council presented an address of welcome to the Dewan on the occasion. Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada of which the following is an English summary :—]

10TH
JANUARY,
1940.

In reply to the addresses presented to him by the Krishnarajanagar Town Municipal Council and the donors of the building for the High School of which he laid the

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the High School
Building at Krishnarajanagar.*

foundation-stone, Sir Mirza Ismail said that it always gave him much pleasure to visit Krishnarajanagar which was named after His Highness the Maharaja. The citizens of Krishnarajanagar owed the sanitary and pleasant surroundings in which their new town was situated to the gracious thought and kindness of His Highness the Maharaja. It was a matter of gratification that the new town was fast developing in every direction as the years passed.

All national progress, said the Dewan, hinged on the spread of education. He recalled the famous saying in the "Bhagavad Gita" that there was nothing in the world to compare with wisdom and enlightenment. The phenomenal progress which the western nations had made was based ultimately on the great progress which they had made in the realm of education. Advancement of learning was social service of a most valuable kind.

His Highness's Government, said the Dewan, were doing all that was possible for the progress of education. If it were possible for Government to establish within the limit of their resources educational institutions in each and every town or village of any importance in the State, Government would not have hesitated to do so. But as matters stood their resources were not also elastic and did not permit them to go so far. The revenues of the State were held in for the benefit of the people and were expended on a variety of objects designed to promote the public good. That the raiyat's money was being used for his welfare and for the advancement of the State as a whole had been testified to times without number by all impartial observers—both foreign and Indian.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the High School
Building at Krishnarajanagar.*

If they looked at any country in the world which had attained pre-eminence, one fact stood out prominently, namely, the co-operation between the Government and the people. A country in which the people expected their Government to do everything for them never went very far on the road of advancement. It was from this point of view that the Dewan said he considered that the future of Mysore was bound to be very bright indeed. For here private individuals had been coming to share in an ever-increasing measure the responsibilities that devolved on Government for providing facilities for the moral and material advancement of the people. The more well-to-do section of the public had been utilising a portion of their wealth for the promotion of causes designed for the public good. Philanthropy had become infectious in Mysore and it was true to say that in this State wealth and philanthropy almost invariably went together.

An example at once of co-operation and philanthropy was furnished by the construction of a High School at Krishnarajanagar at a cost of Rs. 22,000. The members of the Municipal Council and philanthropic citizens had, in this case, co-operated to very good purpose, indeed.

The address which the Municipal Council and the donors had presented to him, the Dewan said, gave eloquent expression to their sentiments of loyalty and patriotism. He was very gratified to know that they in Krishnarajanagar had consistently given the cold shoulder to those agitators who under the guise of patriotism were engaged in doing grave disservice to the State. As a citizen of the State and as a devoted and loyal subject of His Highness the Maharaja it gave him

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the High School
Building at Krishnarajanagar.*

much pleasure, said the Dewan, to learn that the heart of the people of Krishnarajanagar was sound. Those who indulged in subversive propaganda and those who gave them encouragement were alike doing grave injury to the best interests of Mysore. He hoped, said the Dewan, that these misguided people would yet realize the error of their ways and become constructive workers for the public good.

It behoved all the citizens of the State, said the Dewan, to subordinate their private interests to the interests of the State as a whole. Mysore had won the proud distinction of being the "model" State in India and His Highness was known far and wide as a true "Rajarishi" and as a model to all who were called upon by Providence to rule over men. More than one distinguished visitor to Mysore had spoken in terms of the highest commendation of the policy which inspired His Highness's Government. If anyone doubted the testimony of these persons, he could pay a personal visit to the State which was there like an open book and see things for himself.

The Dewan said, in conclusion, that it was most appropriate that the new High School building at Krishnarajanagar should be named after His Highness the Maharaja.

OPENING OF THE GIRLS' MIDDLE SCHOOL AND THE NURSERY SCHOOL AT NANJANGUD.

[During his visit to Nanjangud on the 12th January 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Girls' Middle School and the Nursery School. The following is an English summary of the Kannada speech he made on the occasion :—]

12TH

JANUARY,
1940.

Replying to the address presented by Mr. C. Perumal Chetty of Nanjangud, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that it gave him much pleasure to participate in the function.

In ancient times, said the Dewan, there was an intimate relationship between the propagation of religion and the spread of education. Among Christians the most learned were among those who were officially connected with Church. The pen was often referred to as being mightier than the sword. Islam, too, as a religion attached paramount importance to education. It was a well-known fact that wherever there was a mosque, whether in Arabia or in India or any other country, a school was always a necessary adjunct to it. Other religions, too, attached the same importance to education as Christianity and Islam.

As regards the love of learning inculcated by Hinduism, it was hardly necessary for him to say much, said the Dewan. There was nothing in the world to compare with learning—so ran a famous Sanskrit axiom. Learning thrived in ancient India under royal patronage and the encouragement which it received from religious mutts also. That tradition had continued even to this day in Mysore. For, said the Dewan, His Highness the Maharaja was a great and generous patron of learning and there were many mutts in the State which had been for years actively interesting themselves in the promotion of activities

*Reply to the address of the Karnataka Sangha at
Nanjangud.*

connected with educational progress. His Highness's Government were, under the inspiration of His Highness, doing their utmost for the spread of education in the State and the expenditure incurred in this sphere of activity was steadily increasing from year to year.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that it was chiefly in the sphere of education that Government had been receiving for some years past much co-operation and material assistance from philanthropists. One of such noble men was Mr. C. Perumal Chetty. He had generously offered a sum of Rs. 3,000 for a "sisuvihar" or nursery school and another sum of Rs. 7,000 for constructing a building for the Girls' Middle School. Mr. Perumal Chetty's generosity had made possible the construction of these two fine buildings of which it was his privilege, said the Dewan, to perform the opening ceremony. He congratulated the donor on his public spirit and expressed the hope that the institutions for which the buildings were meant would long continue to serve the educational needs of Nanjangud.

**REPLY TO THE ADDRESS OF THE KARNATAKA
SANGHA AT NANJANGUD.**

[The Karnataka Sangha of Nanjangud presented Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, with an address of welcome on the occasion of his visit to Nanjangud on the 12th January 1940. In reply the Dewan made a speech in Kannada of which the following is a substance :—]

Replying to the address presented by the Karnataka 12TH Sangha at Nanjangud, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said JANUARY, that it gave him much pleasure to meet the members of 1940.

Reply to the address of the Karnataka Sangha at Nanjangud, an organization which was engaged in serving the cause of Kannada language and literature.

It was a matter for sincere gratification, said the Dewan, that Karnataka Sanghas were increasing in number. The first institution of the kind came into existence when the Karnataka Sangha of the Central College, his *alma mater*, was established in 1919. Thenceforward a number of institutions inspired by similar aims had come into being and not a few of the distinguished sons of Mysore were now devoting their energy and time to the improvement and enrichment of their mother-tongue.

In the realm of letters, said the Dewan, there was unlimited scope for members of all communities in India to co-operate and render united service. In saying that he did not of course imply there could not be such co-operation and unity among the different communities in the country in other departments of national life and endeavour. Religion, rightly understood, could never operate as a hindrance to unity and co-operation in matters secular. If religion was felt to be an obstacle to such co-operation, as it was sometimes unfortunately the case in India, it was due to an imperfect and, perhaps, perverted appreciation of the tenets of one's faith.

Continuing, the Dewan said that the members of the Karnataka Sangha of Nanjangud knew better than he did how ancient Kannada language was. They had also better opportunities than he had to understand and appreciate the beauties of Kannada literature.

The Jains, the Veerasaivas and the Brahmins had made great contributions to Kannada literature. Christians like Dr. Kittel had also done their bit for it. And it was a matter for genuine satisfaction that many

Reply to the address of the Karnataka Sangha at Nanjangud.

Muslims had also taken to Kannada literature in recent years with much enthusiasm.

Kannada owed a great deal to the Royal House of Mysore, said the Dewan. Sri Chikkadevaraja Wadiyar of old and Sri Mummadi Krishnaraja Wadiyar of hallowed memory were themselves authors of no mean order. Kannada received a further stimulus through the royal patronage and encouragement of His late Highness Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar of revered memory. Dramatic literature in Kannada, in particular, received tremendous impetus during His late Highness's reign. As for His Highness, their beloved Ruler, every one of his subjects knew what a generous patron of Kannada literature, music and allied cultural activities he was. Under His Highness's inspiration, His Highness's Government were giving all possible encouragement to the growth and development of the language of the State and its people.

The Dewan expressed his pleasure that the Karnataka Sangha of Nanjangud had been doing good work. He hoped that it would continue to do all it could for the advancement of Kannada in the future and that it would come to be looked upon, in the fullness of time, as a radiating centre of light and learning.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE ALUR VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

[The following is an English summary of the speech in Kannada made by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, in reply to a welcome address presented by the Village Panchayet of Alur in Chamarajnagar Taluk :—]

13TH JAN. 1940. Replying to the address presented by the Alur Village Panchayet (Chamarajnagar Taluk), Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that it gave him no small pleasure to visit Alur which was one of the 'Model' villages in the Chamarajnagar Taluk.

They were all aware of the attempts being made by Government to rehabilitate rural life in the State by the scheme of intensive improvement of certain selected villages which were known as 'Model' villages. It was the cherished desire of His Highness and His Highness's Government that all the 16,000 villages in the State should in course of time attain the standard which the 'Model' villages had set for them. Such a consummation was only possible if the people in the villages wholeheartedly co-operated with Government and themselves carried out such schemes of improvement as they could without extraneous assistance.

The Village Panchayet had referred to the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs which Government had incurred in restoring some tanks which breached some time ago. The Dewan said he was glad that the Village Panchayet realised that the raiyats derived much benefit from the expenditure so incurred. The Village Panchayet had also expressed gratitude to Government for the assistance they had given in respect of various other works of improvement in the village.

Though Government were thus doing everything within their power to help the *raiya*t population in the

Speech at the Association Day Celebration at the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.

State, there were people who had been carrying on an unscrupulous propaganda charging the administration with the neglect of the villages and of the poor. The Dewan wondered if these people themselves believed what they said. At all events the Dewan hoped that those for whose consumption this kind of propaganda was being sponsored would refuse to believe it.

Continuing, the Dewan expressed his gratitude to the members of the Village Panchayet for the opportunity they had given him of laying the foundation-stone of the Middle School and the Panchayet Hall, which together were estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 9,000. The construction of these buildings bore testimony to the efficiency with which the Village Panchayet was functioning and to the co-operation which the Panchayet was receiving from the people of the village.

**SPEECH AT THE ASSOCIATION DAY CELEBRATION
AT THE MAHARANI'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
BANGALORE.**

[The Association Day at the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore, was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 5th February 1940. There was a very large gathering of prominent ladies and gentlemen present on the occasion. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided over the function, made the following speech :—]

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Miss Black, Ladies and Gentlemen, 5TH FEB.
It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day. The 1940.
academical year that is just coming to a close has witnessed important changes in the character of your institution and to-day's celebration is of more than usual significance.

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The Women's Intermediate College at Bangalore has been transformed almost beyond recognition. It has become a constituent College of the University, and includes all the women students in the University at the Bangalore centre, with the exception of those who are reading for the Honours degree or are preparing for the M.Sc. degree. The building has been much enlarged and provided with a splendid Assembly Hall, and further extensions are still to be made. It will probably be necessary to add a first floor to meet the demand for additional room.

All this is gratifying evidence of the spread of a keen desire for higher education among the young women of Mysore; and we are all anxious that in respect of numbers, efficiency of teaching, and the type of woman graduate turned out from this institution, the Maharani's College should be in every way worthy of its association with the name of the gracious lady who did so much for the progress of the women of Mysore.

The College must stand for an ideal and make a definite contribution to the life of the State. What should that ideal and contribution be? Many years ago Swami Vivekananda, writing from America, said that there was no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women was improved, and that it was not possible for a bird to fly with one wing. He was anxious to establish a Mutt for women in India, the aim of which would be to produce *Gargis* and *Maitreyis*. It was to be an institution whose function would be to produce women of individuality and culture, women who could hold their own in competition with men. I do not know with what success the Swami met on his return to India, but I am sure that his ideal is a noble one, and

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College for Women, Bangalore.*

that on its realisation depends an even development of life in India and a much needed diffusion of culture. It must be the function of a Women's College like this to work for the realisation of the great ideal which the Swami placed before the women of India.

Of course the system and curriculum of the *Gargis* and *Maitreys* of modern India will be different from that of the past. They must contain, to meet the eager demands of our young lady students of to-day, modern science subjects. The modern lady student will handle a dissecting knife with a skill and *sang-froid* which might have filled previous generations with amazement and even with alarm! Expansion of the women's educational curriculum, after all, only keeps pace with the expanded ambit of womens' life in India, which has become so comprehensive that there is no part of the life of the community from which it is excluded or, indeed, can safely be excluded without loss of self-respect to the fair sex. But the essential ideals remain the same; the women of the country should receive all the benefits of a full education, and should take their rightful place in the life of the community.

The pattern of a woman's life to-day is more like the pattern of a man's life than it used to be fifty years ago. It includes the home and the human relationships which enter therein; it includes work, often outside the home; it includes a wide range of recreation, in sport and in the arts, now recognised as an important human need; and it includes the responsibility of citizenship.

I have no doubt that many of you are anxious to follow one or other of the numerous paths that lead to an occupation or a profession, and not merely earn a living but also make for yourselves a name. Women have

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obtained an accepted place in important fields of service to the community like Education, Medicine, Music; and in recent years Scientific Research and Politics have become familiar ground to them.

All the same I hope you will not misunderstand me when I say that one sphere of the life of the community will always remain women's special field, a field on the proper cultivation and care of which depends, in every sense of the word, a rich and healthy life for the community. I mean the home. Whether you decide to marry and share your life with some fortunate man, or to live in single blessedness following your own vocation, in either case the making of a home will almost certainly be one of your main interests. The married woman must make for herself and husband a home, which will provide necessary comfort and relaxation from the toil and worry of everyday life. The single woman, the independent worker must also share the burden of home-making and house-keeping. Therefore, for the great majority of women, it will be necessary to know the essentials of home-making, or what they call in America, Home Economics. I look forward to a development and re-organisation of the studies for women in this University, which, while guaranteeing to women students equal facilities for admission to all the courses that are open to men, will yet emphasise the supreme importance of home-making, and provide facilities for imparting a sound knowledge of all things that go to the making of a satisfactory home.

It is no doubt true that happiness in the home depends ultimately on the personality of the husband and of the wife and on the adjustment of these personalities to each other, and that material things play a subordinate part.

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But yet they do play a role. The lady who advised her daughter in respect of her newly acquired husband to "feed the brute" was wise in her generation. She knew, did that wise lady, that good digestion waits on good cooking, and domestic harmony on both. Everyone nowadays from the humblest individual to the League of Nations realises the supreme importance of correct nutrition. I hope that the problem of nutrition, the right kind of things to eat and the equally important problem of making the right kind of things attractive and toothsome will engage the attention of those that, in the coming years, will teach Home Economics in this College of yours.

Whether you decide to plunge into the full life of the community or to limit yourselves to the home and watch with sympathetic interest the life that goes on around you, supporting and helping others who are taking an active share in that life, it is necessary that you should have strong bodies and excellent health. For this purpose you should receive in these formative years of your life suitable physical education. You have in the grounds of your institution, I am sure, adequate room for all the games that girls play, and it is also our desire to give you the benefit of systematic instruction from a well-qualified lady Physical Culturist. I would urge you to pay to the building up of your body and the maintenance of sound habits of life as much attention as you pay to your studies. Herbert Spencer once said that the first requisite for man was to be a good animal. "A sound mind in a sound body" is a maxim of equal application to women and men.

In conclusion, let me once again express the great satisfaction it has given me to be here with you this

*Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Sharada
Stree Samaja in Bangalore City.*

evening, and assure you that the progress and the welfare of this institution will always be dear to me.

SPEECH AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION
OF THE SHARADA STREE SAMAJA IN BANGA-
LORE CITY.

[The Silver Jubilee of the Sharada Stree Samaja, Bangalore City, was celebrated with great *eclat* on the 9th February, 1940, in the presence of a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided on the occasion, made the following speech :—]

9TH FEB-
RUARY
1940.

Lady Puttanna Chetty, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to be here this evening and to participate in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of this Samaja. I am grateful to Lady Puttanna Chetty for so kindly asking me to preside at this function and for the address of welcome which she has just read—an address full of generous sentiments in reference to me personally.

I think it is hardly necessary for me to remind an audience of cultured ladies, such as this, how the women's movement has grown in Mysore from its modest and unpretentious beginnings in the days of His late Highness Sri Chamaraja Wadiyar of revered memory. It was in the very year of the installation of His late Highness that an educational institution for women called after Her Highness Sri Vani Vilas Sannidhana was established in Mysore City, and it is this institution which has grown in the fulness of time into a First Grade College, with nearly 250 students on its

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rolls. In those days, the women's movement in India, as we know it now, was still in its infancy. The early experiments made in Mysore for the educational advancement of women could, therefore, well be regarded as pioneer efforts in this direction. The women of Mysore may well count themselves fortunate in a special sense in that the activities connected with their uplift have always been fostered with the sympathy and encouragement of the Royal Family. His Highness the Maharaja himself, following the example of his illustrious Parents, has given abundant proof of his keen interest in, and solicitude for, the cause of women's education in his State, and his Government, as you are aware, are doing everything in their power to make the women of Mysore more enlightened and useful citizens of the State. It is a matter of just pride to us that our women, for their part, have risen to the occasion and made ample use of the opportunities afforded to them for their advancement.

The growth of Samajas, such as your own—which, I understand, is one of the oldest in existence—has now-a-days become the symbol of the progressive spirit that has been slowly but surely taking its root among our women and of the growing consciousness on their part of their privileges as well as of their responsibilities, for I am sure they realise that privileges and responsibilities are inseparable and you cannot have the former without the latter. Your Samaja is twenty-seven years old and has been functioning during this period with a degree of efficiency which does credit alike to the institution and to the ladies in charge of it. I am glad to observe that it is celebrating its Silver Jubilee with a membership that is twice what it was at its start. I take that

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as an indication of its increasing popularity and usefulness. Your Samaja is also fortunate in its management. Indeed it has always been so, for its affairs have throughout been in the hands of some of the most competent and enthusiastic ladies in this City. It is not to be wondered at, then, that the many distinguished men and women who have visited your institution have been so full of praise for the way it is being run and for the success with which it has served the cause of women. It may be a platitude—but it does bear repetition—that we can please God best by serving our fellowmen. Social service is one of the noblest manifestations of religion—it is, in fact, religion in practice. Looked at from that point of view your Samaja can well be said to be engaged in work of a most useful and fruitful character.

You, members of this Samaja, have good reason to be proud of your building, situated as it is in such pleasant surroundings. I am very pleased to know that embroidery, tailoring, weaving and rattan work are taught here. And I should like to take this opportunity of congratulating you most warmly on being able to carry off so many prizes and medals at the various exhibitions to which you sent your articles for display.

It is, I am sure, superfluous for me to say that the success of your Samaja is due not a little to your energetic President, Lady Puttanna Chetty, and to the other members of the Committee of Management. Lady Puttanna Chetty, in particular, is one of the moving spirits of your institution and I am sure you will all agree when I say that the Samaja owes a great deal to her zeal and indefatigable efforts in the cause which your institution has made its own.

*Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Sharada
Stree Samaja in Bangalore City.*

It has fallen to me this evening to perform the function of unveiling the portrait of the late Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty. While I am, of course, happy to have been asked to unveil the likeness of one for whom I entertained the highest regard during his life-time, I must at the same time confess to a feeling of sadness in performing this ceremony. Were he alive to-day, he would surely have made it a point to be present here. A patriot to the very core of his being, a statesman, a philanthropist and a gentleman of mature wisdom and experience, Sir Puttanna Chetty was one whose friendship I, like many others, valued most highly. May the portrait which I shall unveil presently serve as an inspiration to all those who work in these premises!

Lastly, it is my earnest hope that your Samaja may grow from strength to strength as the years pass and that when it comes to celebrate its Golden and Diamond Jubilees in the fulness of time, it may be said of your Samaja that it has made a solid contribution towards making our State a greater and happier land.

SPEECH AT THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION
OF THE G. R. VEERABHADRAPPA'S SANSKRIT
AND VEDA PATHASALA, BANGALORE CITY.

[In the presence of a large gathering, the Silver Jubilee of the G. R. Veerabhadrappa's Sanskrit and Veda Pathasala in Bangalore City was celebrated on the 10th February 1940. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion and delivered the following address:—]

10TH FEB. 1940. *Mr. Rudrappa, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—Let me, at the outset, thank you, Mr. Rudrappa, very warmly for the opportunity you have given me of coming here this evening and of participating in this pleasant function and for the cordial address which you have just presented to me.

An institution which has functioned long enough to be able to celebrate its Silver Jubilee has, I think, good reason to congratulate itself upon its vitality and its record of service. Your Pathasala has not only existed for a quarter of a century now but has been doing throughout that long period educational work of a most elevating kind.

With the celebration of its Silver Jubilee this Pathasala may well look upon itself as having come of age, so to speak. On an occasion, such as this, I am sure you will agree that we owe it to ourselves and to this institution to remember the name of the founder and his generosity and public spirit with feelings of gratitude. You need hardly be reminded that it is to the munificence of the late Mr. Veerabhadrappa, Mr. Rudrappa's revered father, that this Pathasala owes its existence.

I do not know whether it would be regarded as an overstatement if I said that the study of Sanskrit is something more than an intellectual luxury. While it would obviously be difficult to maintain that a knowledge

Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the G. R. Veerabhadrappa's Sanskrit and Veda Pathasala, Bangalore City.

of the language or its literature is required in the work-a-day life of the average man, I suppose that it would not at all be amiss if I said that our educated young men would be doing nothing but good to themselves by devoting a portion of their time and energy to acquiring a fair knowledge of this great and wonderful language. As for the serious student of history who wishes to understand the greatness of India's past, I am doubtful if he can really afford to dispense with Sanskrit. For the very epitome of India's ancient civilization is Sanskrit literature, and in it is enshrined the quintessence of Hinduism.

Though Hinduism and Sanskrit learning thus go together, the appeal which the language and its literature carry with them transcends geographical and religious frontiers. Students of Indian history will tell you that some of the Moghul Emperors were great patrons of Sanskrit learning. Akbar, for instance, true to his cosmopolitan tastes and catholicity of outlook, afforded all possible encouragement to the study of this language. His ministers, Faizi and Abul Fazal, were both Sanskrit scholars. Dara Shakoo, the son of Emperor Shah Jehan, displayed considerable interest in Sanskrit. It is said that he took great pains to learn the language and became such a master of it that he was able to translate great works like the "Yogavasistha," the "Bhagawad Gita" and the "Upanishads" into his mother-tongue.

People in other lands, too, both in the west and in the east, have taken a keen interest in Sanskrit—a circumstance which should make every Indian feel proud of his great heritage.

From the cultural point of view, Sanskrit occupies a pre-eminent position. All the Indian languages have

Speech at the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the G. R. Vccra-bhadrappa's Sanskrit and Vedu Pathasala, Bangalore City.

benefited to a greater or less extent by contact with it. Even to-day the process by which the literature of languages is enriched by Sanskrit is going on. It would, perhaps, interest you if I referred, in this connection, to the efforts of Professor Shustery of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, who has translated the "Bhagawad Gita" into Persian. The translation has been published in Iran under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja, and I am glad to be able to say that it is widely read and appreciated in that country.

Having said so much about the greatness of the language—which, I am sure, is being earnestly taught in this Pathasala and as earnestly acquired—I must confess that I, for my own part, can claim no knowledge of Sanskrit. My strong point is not any proficiency in the language but an unbounded admiration for it and for the beauties of its literature, into which I manage to have an occasional glimpse through translations.

I am glad to learn that this Pathasala is becoming so popular—a result which is largely due to the unremitting attention which Mr. Rudrappa and his brother, Mr. Channabasappa, have been bestowing on its affairs all these years. I am gratified to learn that over two hundred pupils have so far passed out of this institution.

It has given us all very great pleasure, I am sure, to hear the announcement which Mr. Rudrappa has just made that he and his brother have decided to make over properties worth Rs. 15,000 and a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be utilized for the improvement of the Pathasala. I should like to felicitate the brothers most warmly on their generosity. I feel they could not have thought of a more appropriate way to render the Silver Jubilee of the

Speech at the Founder's Day Celebration at the Sanskrit College at Madras.

Pathasala a memorable event than to make such a splendid contribution to ensure the further progress of an institution which was founded by their father.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it only remains for me to express my earnest wish that the G. R. Veerabhadrapa's Sanskrit and Veda Pathasala may continue to serve the interests of Sanskrit scholarship and learning for many a year to come.

**SPEECH AT THE FOUNDER'S DAY CELEBRATION
AT THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE AT MADRAS.**

The Founder's Day of the Sanskrit College, Madras, was celebrated with great *clat* in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering on the 26th February 1940. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who had been invited to preside on the occasion, made the following speech :—]

26TH FEB.
1940.

Sir Siraswami Aiyar, Mr. Balasubrahmanya Aiyar, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am very grateful to Mr. Balasubrahmanya Aiyar for inviting me to join with you in paying our tribute to the memory of the founder of these two institutions—Ayurvedic Dispensary and Sanskrit College.

Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar was a great lawyer and a profound Sanskrit scholar, and we all know the notable part he played in the political life of the country in his time, and the distinction with which he served, though for too short a period, as Member of the Madras Executive Council, an opportunity of service which had just then been thrown open to Indians under the Morley-Minto

*Speech at the Founder's Day Celebration at the Sanskrit
College at Madras.*

Reforms. There are, no doubt, many in this audience who can speak with much greater knowledge and authority of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's personality and scholarship, but I have ventured to pay my own tribute, knowing as I do by report how striking a personality and benevolent a donor Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was.

One of his gifts, among many others, to the community was this Sanskrit College, where the study of Sanskrit is cultivated along time-honoured lines, and scholars of the well-known pandit type recruit the ranks of the great pandits, which, alas, have been thinning out somewhat markedly in recent years.

It is not necessary for me to dwell at any great length upon the unique place that Sanskrit holds in the affections of the Hindu community and the great role it still plays in their intellectual and religious life.

Sanskrit is said to be a dead language. It is, no doubt, a dead language, but dead only in a sense. In another and a more vital sense, it is a language which is very much alive even to-day. For is it not still sustaining and enriching many a living Indian language from its vast storehouse of literature? Is it not still inspiring—and will it not continue to inspire as long as Hinduism lives—millions of people with some of the noblest thoughts and the loftiest ideals to be found in the literature of any language in the world? The riches of Sanskrit literature are, indeed, unfathomable and one hopes that more and more people will enrich their lives by a study of that literature.

The study of Sanskrit is at the present time pursued in our country under two somewhat dissimilar, and certainly segregated, sets of conditions. On the one side we have patashalas like the one the memory of whose

*Speech at the Founder's Day Celebration at the Sanskrit
College at Madras.*

and I believe they are spending considerable sums to encourage the study of Sanskrit, but their resources require to be supplemented by those of the patriotic and cultured members of the Hindu society.

One cannot contemplate with equanimity, though happily such an eventuality is improbable, a condition of things when Sanskrit would be as divorced from the everyday life of the masses in this country as Latin and Greek are in Europe. A light would have gone from the life of the people, and the distinctive features of Hindu civilisation and culture which have won for it an honoured place in world thought would soon be effaced from the life of the community to the great disadvantage and loss both of India and of the world. Therefore, we recall with special respect and gratitude the action of those who were sufficiently far-sighted in the past years to endow seats of Sanskrit learning like the one where we are assembled to-day, and an honoured place among those benefactors belongs to the distinguished Founder of this College.

In the State from which I come, the Government has always recognised the great value of the Sanskrit language and has bestowed special attention upon it. His Highness the Maharaja himself is a great devotee of the Sanskrit language and culture. The State maintains two fully equipped and excellently staffed Sanskrit colleges in Mysore and Bangalore. There is a third college at Melkote, the sacred place of the Shrivaishnavites, besides several smaller ones in Bangalore and elsewhere maintained by various Mutts, both Brahmin and Veerashaiva, and by private individuals, like the Veerabhadrappa Pathasala in Bangalore which celebrated its Silver Jubilee recently.

*Speech at the Founder's Day Celebration at the Sanskrit
College at Madras.*

I am proud to say that I was intimately associated for a number of years, while I was on the Personal Staff of His Highness the Maharaja, with the most important Sanskrit college in the State, the one at Mysore, and had opportunities of coming into close contact with the Professors and students of that institution. The State spends annually nearly Rs. 80,000 upon the Sanskrit colleges in Mysore and Bangalore, besides giving substantial grants to the various private institutions. Examinations are held once a year and the successful candidates receive their rewards at the hands of His Highness the Maharaja himself at a Durbar during the Dasara festivities. In this way every effort is made to keep the torch of Sanskrit scholarship and culture burning with undiminished brightness.

I take it that in your Pathasala, as in ours, Sanskrit is taught in the old orthodox way, one of the features of which is the part assigned to memory. The students are enjoined to commit many passages to memory ; especially is this the case with the study of the Vedas. I rather like this special feature of Oriental teaching and I hope that it will never be given up.

Though not a Hindu, I am deeply interested in the religion, culture and the sacred language of my Hindu fellow-countrymen, and it has ever been my earnest endeavour to serve them to the best of my ability, for, I believe, it is only thus that an Indian can serve his country best. To the true citizen of India all the religions of our land deserve respect. He has illwill towards none, he has goodwill towards all.

In conclusion, let me say once again how grateful I am for the privilege afforded to me of coming here to-day, as I have tried to do, my tribute to a great

*Address of Welcome presented by the Mysore
Association, Calcutta.*

countryman, but also for the opportunity you have given me of identifying myself, in however small a degree, with my Hindu brethren, in paying my homage to their noble language, and to the great culture, philosophy and the sacred traditions which it enshrines. I cannot, alas!, lay claim to a knowledge of Sanskrit, but I can, nevertheless, claim to be an admirer of it, and it is only as such that I am so happy to appear before you to-day.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED BY THE
MYSORE ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA.

[In the course of his visit to Calcutta in March 1940 to deliver the Convocation Address at the Calcutta University, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, paid a visit to the Mysore Association at Calcutta. He was accorded a rousing reception by the members of the Association and an address of welcome was presented to him on the occasion.]

The following is the text of the address:—]

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Sir, We, the members of the Mysore Association, Calcutta, deem it a pleasure and a privilege to offer you, our distinguished Vice-Patron, a hearty and respectful welcome on this, your first visit to Calcutta since our Association was founded.

Your deep and unflinching devotion to the person of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and your selfless and incessant labours in the cause of the people of Mysore have earned for Mysore the unique and coveted distinction of being known as the model State of Indian India, so aptly described by Mahatma Gandhi as *Rama Rajya*.

Your wide national outlook on Indian problems so refreshingly free from communalism, your readiness for

*Address of Welcome presented by the Mysore
Association, Calcutta.*

reasonable compromise and your zeal for timely action have been the keynote of your success and reputation as a statesman, both in the State of Mysore and the rest of India.

Many and abiding are the benefits that your wise and constructive efforts have bestowed on Mysore and Mysoreans. With a rare and far-seeing vision you have put Mysore on the map of India as a land of beauty, industry, good government and, above all, of happiness. This achievement has contributed, in no small measure, to the attainment, by the people of Mysore, of a quicker civic and social consciousness, and of a better standard of living than ever before.

We, who have made Calcutta our temporary home, find in the Mysore Association not only a haven of rest, recreation, and social intercourse, but also a constant reminder of the land of our birth. We recall with gratitude, Sir, that through your kind and sympathetic interest, the Government of Mysore have extended to us, with their characteristic generosity and readiness, their willing help and co-operation in many ways. We hope and fervently pray that with further encouragement from them, and from you, as our Vice-Patron, we, as a corporate body, may be enabled to bring to the notice of the citizens and visitors of this great metropolis the many attractions that Mysore can offer as a centre of industry, culture and enlightenment.

We thank you most heartily for the readiness with which you have been pleased to accept this humble address of welcome to you as a token of our love and esteem. May we convey through you, Sir, our sense of deep loyalty and sincerest devotion to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore?

Speech at the Mysore Association, Calcutta.

Replying to the above address, the Dewan spoke as follows :—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me first thank you for your great kindness in inviting me here this afternoon and for giving me such an excellent opportunity of meeting so many Mysoreans. It is a specially great pleasure to feel myself in Mysore in the heart of Calcutta.

Your Association has one principal object, namely, to make sure that no Mysorean visiting Calcutta shall feel a stranger in a strange land. Calcutta is to all of us in Mysore a land of poignant memories, symbolised by the memorial at Kalighat, over which, I am sure, your Association keeps a fostering eye.

Of the inhabitants of the British Isles, the Scotchman has the reputation of being the most ubiquitous, the most ready by peaceful penetration to establish himself anywhere where the going is good. Of the inhabitants of India, the Bengalee has the same characteristic in the greatest degree. I am very glad to see that the Mysorean is following these great examples. We have little colonies now in many parts of the world—in England, Africa, and Japan, in Assam, Burma, and the Malay States, and we are always delighted to hear of their progress. More than all we have reason to be proud of this Association of seventy members which has dug itself in the midst of a city of Bengalees and Scotchmen themselves, and is already in the tenth year of its existence.

The Scotchman takes his products with him wherever he goes—his porridge for sustenance and his haggis for luxury. I am afraid the new doctrine of nutrition has hardly gained enough way yet for you to have introduced to the denizens of Calcutta the Mysore equivalent of

Speech at the Mysore Association, Calcutta.

porridge, the succulent and nutritious ragi ball, but I am sure that when you entertain them at your tea parties, of which you have given such a delightful specimen to-day, you will not fail to make them acquainted with the charms of *Mysore pak*, *Mysore bonda* and *bisibele-bhath*. Having once enjoyed them here, they will, I am sure, not fail to find their way to the Mysore Lodge a few houses up the road for further supplies.

You also make it a point, like good Mysoreans, to keep the Mysore festivals regularly and to show your respect for the portrait, flag and anthem of your Ruler. And I hope the day is not far distant when you will be able to bring to fruition your cherished scheme of establishing a Mysore Show Room and teaching the inhabitants of this cosmopolitan city to appreciate the advantages of Mysore kumblies and chemicals, drugs and dhotis, silk and shirtings, soap and sandal, ties and turbans and the hundred and one other products that our new factories are offering to the world.

May I say that I appreciate above all your activities that of the Children's Day? We have in India many days named after many important people, some of whom it behoves us to remember, some of whom it might, perhaps, be better to forget. But there is one set of people whose day is more important than them all, and whom we should never, in our political and other preoccupations, allow ourselves to forget, and these are the people of the coming generation and especially the children of India and the children of Mysore.

May I, in conclusion, express to you, Mr. Srinivasa Rao, my deep gratitude for the very kind way in which you referred to me. I shall always remember your kindness with the greatest happiness.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS AT THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[At the Calcutta University Convocation which was held on the 2nd March 1940, and over which His Excellency Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Chancellor of the Calcutta University, presided, His Excellency paid an eloquent tribute to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who had been invited to deliver the Convocation address. He said, referring to Sir Mirza :—

“ His humane understanding of the value of the ordinary man, his deep and lively sympathy with the University generation which stands on the threshold of life and his wide and balanced sense of values have put in our hands this morning what I can only describe as the touchstone of true quality. Few of us can have listened to that address without a deep searching in our own hearts and none of us will easily forget it. He has held before us a pattern of that intellectual and moral humility in which lies true greatness and has shown us how true scholarship and the richest gifts of intellect can be truly devoted to the service of mankind in India and Bengal. Surely there can be no higher aim than this for those who set out with all the enthusiasm of youth upon the campaign of life.”

Prior to H. E. the Chancellor's speech, Sir Mirza Ismail delivered the following address :—]

2ND
MARCH
1940.

Your Excellency, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Graduates of the year, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first duty is to express my deep sense of obligation that you should have honoured me with the privilege of addressing the Annual Convocation of this great University.

Sir
Brajendra-
nath Seal.

On this occasion, I cannot help recalling that our own University of Mysore was associated for nearly a decade with one of your greatest sons, *Rajatantrapravina* Sir Brajendranath Seal, who made the University of Mysore illustrious by his association with it, and stamped on

Convocation Address at the Calcutta University.

its activities and ideals the impress of his powerful personality. Not only was he a great and many-sided scholar, but he was also a man of affairs. In the midst of his important work for the University, he found time to preside over a Committee for Constitutional Reforms in the State, and under his guidance the Committee produced a most valuable and original report, which led to the introduction of an important scheme of constitutional reforms in the State in 1924. A committee that recently went into the same question explicitly took the Seal Committee's Report as the starting point for its own work.

Nor can I on this occasion fail to recall the name of your great Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mookerji, who honoured the Mysore University by delivering the first Convocation Address in 1918. It may be briefly said of him that he gave to the practice of law what would have enriched the world of learning. His deep culture and enthusiasm for learning found expression in the transformation he effected in the character and activities of the University of Calcutta.

In those days, the University of Calcutta like other Indian Universities could hardly avoid the reproach that it was a mere examining university and only helped to create an increasing number of degree-holders. Placing before himself the ideal of a university as a corporation of teachers and students, banded together in the pursuit of learning and for the expansion of the bounds of knowledge, Sir Ashutosh created the now famous Department of Post-Graduate Studies and gathered within it brilliant scholars not only from Bengal, but from wherever in India his vigilant eye could spot them, for he recognised no boundaries, provincial or other. By a tradition with which his venerated name will ever be

Sir
Ashutosh
Mookerji.

University
of Calcutta.

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associated, this University devotes much attention to the practice of highly specialised scholarship and research. It has, indeed, in its time, been charged with using the thousands as fodder for the few, financing the cherished post-graduate with the fees obtained from the despised but not rejected common undergraduate. I prefer to believe that the many functions of a great university are as nicely and beneficently balanced here as anywhere.

In this profoundly important matter of research, the University of Calcutta has rendered to the whole country a double service—first, by the fruitfulness of the work done, and second, by its firm emphasis on the necessity of such work wherever the name of a university is used. This University has proved at once a zealous and a cautious explorer of the past, and in scientific investigation has most notably extended the range of human knowledge. There is no fear that in research Calcutta will ever rest on its laurels.

Specialisa-
tion in
Indian
Univer-
sities.

Your University now stands forth not only as the largest university in India, but also as a guide in several respects to other universities, when we think of the large volume of its contributions to learning and the high level of post-graduate teaching. The range of its interests is wide, and rightly so, because, as Sir Ashutosh told us at Mysore in 1918, "A student on his entrance to the University should have the choice of a rich variety of courses, and all sources of knowledge must be opened to all students if they want them." At the same time there is some need for caution and a great call for co-operation. Although it may be readily accepted that at the stage of the first degree, there should be provision for as many varied courses as possible, since it is difficult to expect that the universities in India should specialise

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at this stage, I ask in all seriousness, if it is not desirable, nay even necessary, for Indian universities to take stock of their position and organise some distribution among themselves of the courses of higher studies and the lines of research work. The outlay on equipment and staff in the higher and specialised branches of learning is very large, and it is in the national interest that the "PLANT" works to full capacity. The time is come for our universities to take common counsel and distribute courses of a highly specialised and advanced character on a regional basis. This will also effect economy of resources in another way. At present, a large number of our students go abroad and one reason for this is to pursue studies of an advanced character at universities which have obtained a reputation under the guidance of a great teacher in one subject or another.

Specialisation of the kind I have suggested ought to enable us to develop such centres in our own country, and not only keep our students from going abroad but probably even attract students from abroad. Of course, there will always be a movement of students from one centre of learning to another, and I certainly do not desire that our students should desist from going abroad to seek inspiration at the feet of a great master. But the necessity to go to foreign countries for want of facilities at home is not a matter for gratification. Not only should Indian universities themselves specialise but they should join together in supporting a certain number of all-India institutions where instruction of the most advanced kind and facilities for research of the same standard as in foreign universities should be available freely for those who are qualified to take advantage of them.

I think, however, that always, but especially now, the *first* duty of a university is towards its rank and file, the

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ordinary, average thousands who for a brief period submit themselves to its discipline and accept, with outstretched arms, whatever it is willing to give.

The under-graduates.

This nation, this democracy, is to be our care. We have always cared much about the distinction of the distinguished, the profundity of the profound, the peculiarity of the peculiar. But now there is one thing which to India is to matter more than these—the ordinariness of the ordinary, the massive, efficacious, sensible dulness of the educated multitude—and through this the same invaluable quality in the uneducated masses of the people. I am afraid that so far as dulness is concerned the young men of Bengal are comparatively ill-endowed. They are rather quick and lively. They need perhaps the rein rather than the goad or the twisted tail. But even here the great bulk of students and of graduates, consists of not particularly distinguished people. Their brains, however, are good enough; their hearts are in the right place; and in their physique they are probably better than their academically remarkable friends. It is on them mainly that the immediate and distant future depends. And in Bengal their special quickness and sensitiveness of response provides special opportunity and special danger. They are ready to love and follow what is highest and best, and if this were not convincingly set before them, how tragic might other allegiance prove to be!

The most moving sight in any university is that of the multitudes of its under-graduates making their way hither and thither through the corridors, across the college square, in and out of the libraries and class-rooms. Whither bound to-day? Whither bound to-morrow? And a few years, hence, whither? They are so keen, and willing and unspoilt. There was a lovely poem written

Convocation Address at the Calcutta University.

about them a quarter of a century ago by one of your Scottish professors, of which only one phrase remains in memory,—they stood about in the square, “like stirks in a glen,”—free and beautiful, all power and swiftness, yet for the moment still, uncertain, rather apprehensive, waiting—wonderful creatures, yet pathetic too. I am sure the authorities of the University and the people in the Colleges know well how best to guide and influence these young beings entrusted to them. It needs a large measure of sympathy, patience and wisdom. It needs most the personal touch. It needs free and endless discussion—of communism, for instance, which in its apparent idealism so naturally attracts young minds and which will so bitterly disappoint them afterwards if now they identify with it all the force of their own idealism and hope.

All of us could wish to rebuild the world on new Ideals and foundations, but young men differ from the old in their realities. conviction that this can easily and speedily be done, and by the application of particular social and economic doctrines. They do not realise how intractable is life’s material. And violence tempts them, because they *feel* violent, and violence is swift, and they do not, like more experienced people, abhor the method of destruction. I wish that all who study here might acquire, as the greatest gift their University can bestow upon them, the faculty and habit of slow, deliberate judgment, based on knowledge conscientiously acquired. I wish that even debating in Societies and Unions might be like that, and that speakers without information or reflection were thought of as bad speakers, however glib or rhetorical or clever at cut-and-thrust they might be.

To-day’s function belongs to the graduates who now The
begin the great adventure of life. It is rather a critical graduates
and their
future.

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moment for the University as well as for them an occasion of self-examination. The University can henceforward do no more for them. What has it done? I believe the best members of the staff of a university always face a Convocation with a sense of guilt. Here is work for the educational reformers as well as stimulus to self-dedication. But now, what of the world into which these young graduates are passing? Will they have a fair chance of using what is in them. What is there for these graduates to do? First, one thinks of the fact that in Bengal, as elsewhere, agriculture is at present the very foundation of the life of the Province. But that foundation has become perilously inadequate. It is clear that there is too much pressure on land in Bengal. A peasant family of five people cannot expect to live much above the level of mere subsistence on a holding of two and a half acres. Apart from a wholesale clearance of people from the land, there is but one remedy, the increase and improvement of the yield by improving the old agricultural methods. The cultivator must be shown what scientific agriculture can do, and must be persuaded, with infinite sympathy and patience, to adopt the modern ways.

What an opportunity is here for university men! Among a people whose history goes back so far, the fetters of custom and the inertia of centuries can only be overcome by the ready self-sacrifice, the sustained effort, of those who themselves enjoy the benefits of a liberal education. Such men should, of course, at the same time be specialists. In recent years, efforts have been made in Bengal to spread the knowledge of scientific agriculture, and it is good to know that there are now Agricultural Colleges at Rajshahi and Khulna, and an agricultural colony at Barrackpore. I hope that soon

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there may be, as already at Dacca, a faculty of agriculture in this University.

Between the highly educated and the partially or wholly uneducated, a yawning gulf is fixed. It is most important, even in the interests of the universities themselves, that this gulf should be, not *bridged*, which is condescension and danger, but *filled in*. I do hope that in the young men of this University, at least, there is no feeling of superiority, and that they have the sense to realise that the horny-handed son of toil in the field is *as yet* a better man than they are. Not better than they can and will be when they have knocked about a bit and had a taste of trouble and responsibility, but definitely *now* the better man. So they must look up to him, not down. If the university man trained in agriculture is going to patronise the peasants, he had better have stayed in his laboratory. Indeed the very idea in his studying in a *university* is to *liberalise* him, to give him that sympathetic common sense that can recognise genuine human values. True education makes one in equal balance, intelligent and humble.

I have spoken of contacts relating to agriculture. There is another kind of service in respect of which in Mysore we have made a very small but rather hopeful beginning, that of rural service by students and graduates in a more general sense. It has sometimes been suggested by people who are desperately wrestling with the unemployment problem that every graduate should, by a regular State scheme, spend in a village a period (perhaps of two years) after his graduation,—to be the general servant of the village in all wisdom and cleanliness. Unworkable, remote from reality, such an idea may be; but is there not something in it? All that has been done in Mysore is, in the first place, that students, while still in

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college, take particular villages under their care and in the second place, a larger and more systematic plan, a centre on "settlement" lines for the training of university men in rural service has been started. Wider development, there or anywhere, will depend partly on the direct interest shown by governments and their substantial financial support, but mainly on the driving enthusiasm of those of our young men who really care what sort of life is led by their fellowcountrymen in the villages. I profoundly hope that this enthusiasm may nowhere be lacking, that members of the Indian universities, in ever increasing numbers, will devote themselves to the social and economic problems of the countryside, and carefully fit themselves to take the lead in the movement for the uplift of the rural people. Let no one forget that it is these rustics who ultimately pay for the university education of the lucky few. Such service as students or graduates can give is the honest repayment of debt,—yet far beyond that, if inspired by fellow-feeling and the noble delight in service.

The problem of unemployment.

All this does little enough to solve the problem of unemployment. I do not see any possible solution except a deliberate policy of industrial expansion in our country. It is clear that this has been realised by the Government of India, who have declared that India is entitled to receive the utmost help that the Government can give in order that she may take her place as a leading manufacturing country. There is absolutely nothing to prevent the rapid attainment of this status, if governments and people are ready to work with each other and are genuinely determined upon the utilisation of the vast resources of the country in power, raw materials and technical ability. Surely India's intelligence and India's enterprise are adequate to this task, the fulfilment

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of which means the redemption of India from her grave obsession of poverty. Redemption, too, from every sort of domination. No country that rejoices in the power of full industrial prosperity can ever be kept down or looked down upon.

India has a great economic future. Her resources entitle her to first rank leadership in this field. But in order to fulfil that destiny, those who have money must be prepared to disinter it and show some measure of confidence in each other; and on the other hand, the educated sons and daughters of India must cease to despise and shrink from the work that one does with one's hands. Excellent indeed is the work of the brain, in lofty thought or valuable invention, but the work of one's hands occupies no less important and dignified a place in national service. To those so minded, and particularly to those who have had such industrial and commercial training as all universities ought to provide, the development of industry and trade in India will give most satisfying employment. The war, no doubt, will create special demands, which will have an immediate and delusive effect on unemployment: this ill-wind always drives away the spectre for a time. But we must be planning now for the difficult times afterwards, and both the industrial and the academic world have huge responsibilities to the country in this connection.

There is one field of employment that to my mind has not been adequately explored by the universities. However much we may deplore wars and the growth of armaments, I presume we may take it that unless and until there is a change of heart, to use the well-worn cliché, this evil incidental to social organisation will continue. India will be compelled to think of her national defence in more imperative terms than has been

India's
economic
future.

National
defence.

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the case hitherto when we have complacently taken it for granted that the British soldier and the British sailor will spare us all anxiety on the score of defence. Indianisation of the army and the growth of an Indian navy cannot be delayed any longer with safety. India must also develop the new arm of warfare in the air. India has ample resources, too, for the production of munitions and armaments. I look forward to a large employment of university men in the great war industries and also in the army, the navy and the air force. Among the indirect beneficial effects of the present war will probably be found the greater readiness to admit Indians to commissioned ranks in the army and a greater utilisation of India's resources for the production of war materials. I cannot help thinking that with a wiser British policy in India, our resources (industrial and belligerent) might by this time have been so developed, and would have been offered so gladly in alliance, that Britain thus supported would have been far more dreaded by her enemies.

I should be very unhappy if any one assumed that I look upon war and hatred between nations as an inevitable element in the life of nations. I too dream dreams and see visions, and I readily join hands with those who seek to create a new world order when we shall be able to look upon war and preparations for war as evil features of an extinct order, and devote all our energies to the pursuit of the ultimate values in life. Let us by all means see visions but with our feet on the ground.

Exhortation to graduates.

I have been thinking so much of the graduates all the time (sometimes exhorting them also) that the usual final exhortation might well be left out. I will not omit it, however, because, in wishing you all the greatest happiness, I cannot but emphasise again that idea which

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I always think of as the key to happiness for all men,—that old, ever-repeated, ever-venerated, ever-unheeded idea of tolerance and unity. Can a truth be trite when so few are willing to obey it? Tolerance and unity then, this is my final theme.

Have you ever paused to consider that the man who speaks to you in the college quadrangle, or the man who is now sitting next to you in the Convocation is to himself, just as you are to yourself, the centre of life, the mirror of the world? He thinks of himself as "I" just as you do; and to him you are a mere "he" and of very little importance. This seems a very simple elementary matter, but can you realise, do you really understand, that you are just a little fragment, a mere third-personal creature, amidst thousands of first-persons? Blessed is the man, and already on the high road of intellectual and moral mastery, who has made the blinding discovery that he is one among many, that others are as good and wise, and have exactly the same right as himself to opinions, judgments, preferences and courses of action.

Here is the beginning of tolerance, if we can so view individuals, and we must go on and regard in this way religious differences also, and social differences and political differences. Your opponents are not thereby fools or villains. They are not dishonest because they disagree with you. "We think," said that cynic philosopher, Rochefoucauld, "very few people sensible except those who are of our opinion." Do try to believe that those who hold a different political creed hold it sincerely, seek equally with yourself the welfare of province or country, and are even, just like you, prepared for sacrifice. Oh, for a draught to sweeten our imaginations! Happy and serviceable is the man who can see another's point of view. It is division and distrust that

Address to the Muslim Students' Association, Calcutta.

weakens India and so many good causes in India, and everybody knows that this province of Bengal is itself rent with faction. Here is something worthy of your mettle, graduates. You, who have lived happily together in college, go forth now, armed with generosity and decency, and destroy the devil of disunion.

This is the kind of happiness I wish you, this triumphant, inalienable happiness that comes from spreading good and overmastering evil. Good health and good fortune, too, may these be yours,—but with or without them, the abiding blessedness of service.

ADDRESS TO THE MUSLIM STUDENTS'
ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA.

[On the 3rd March 1940, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan, paid a visit to the Muslim Students' Association of Calcutta, in response to an invitation extended by its members. An address was presented to him on the occasion. The following is the text of the address:—]

"*Respected Sir*,—We, the members of the Calcutta Muslim Students' Association, deem it a great honour and high privilege to offer our heart-felt thanks for your kind acceptance of our invitation to the function of this morning. We are glad to announce that undoubtedly this will go down in the annals of our Association as a memorable occasion for years to come.

"Sir, we find in you today not only a mighty Dewan of a mighty State in Southern India, but we unmistakably discover in you a noble representative of the palmy past of a great country. The history of Mysore is chequered and variegated with patriotic deeds of heroic Tippu Sultan. As a dreamer of a great nation, as a lover of free India, the name and memory of Tippu Sultan is an undying legacy of all, irrespective of caste and creed, clime and colour. It is in you, Sir, we see

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that the legacy has survived, the spirit is reborn. Where once the sword failed, the breadth of vision and the warmth of heart have succeeded. You have created a position in Mysore which is not only unique but also worthy of emulation by all Mussalmans of India.

"Honoured Sir,—Your contribution—to Mysore in particular and India as a whole—needs no special mention. It is due to your ceaseless efforts and unbounded zeal that the emergence of a happy and modern Mysore has become a living reality. Your influence in shaping the destiny of the Indian people in general, in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and your sagacity, statesmanship and political acumen require no repetition.

"In conclusion, we fervently pray that the Calcutta Muslim Students' Association will never be deprived of your choicest blessings and sincerest love in the path of its progress and onward march, and will also never miss your noble patronage and benevolent encouragement in the pursuit of its mission and enterprise which we hold so near and dear to our heart."

In reply to the above address, Sir Mirza spoke as follows:—

Mr. Badrudduja and Students,—It is a great pleasure 3RD
for me to meet the Muslim students of Calcutta, as MARCH
indeed it is always a pleasure for me to meet students 1940.
anywhere. Nothing freshens one so much as coming
into contact with those whose life is all before them, and
who, we hope, will make good where we have either
failed or are making a timid and halting effort.

I see I am addressing the Calcutta Muslim Students' Association. It is certainly right and proper that the existence of a common bond should bring you all together and receive its outward expression in common activities and fellowship, but I trust this bond does not also serve as a barrier. Time was when the bond of religion was considered to be the strongest of all bonds, and to bring a sense of unity among those who profess the same faith.

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Unhappily history tells us that profession of the same religion has not precluded fratricidal struggles whether in the East or the West, while differences in faith have not stood in the way of fellowship when other considerations made it expedient. At the present day and for many decades past, it has fortunately been possible to enrol oneself as a citizen of one State or other without subscribing to the religious faith of one's fellow-citizens, and the religious bond is not at all co-extensive with the political bond.

The application to you is obvious. While I hope you will always be proud of being Mussalmans and hold aloft the great traditions of our great religion, you must never forget that your political allegiance is to India. It must be your duty to be, as you certainly can be, both good Muslims and good Indians.

In Bengal, you are in an extremely favourable position for developing unity between yourselves and your Hindu brethren, because the barrier of language does not exist. You all owe common allegiance to the language that has been so enriched by the genius of the world-famous poet, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. On the solid foundation of a common mother-tongue, identical economic interests, and dovetailed culture, you can surely raise a structure of communal amity which can easily stand the onslaughts of the passing gusts of passion.

There was a time when a good many people believed that the supreme law in life was that of the struggle for survival which allowed only the fittest to survive. Whatever may be the position of this doctrine in biology, there is no doubt that in human society, belief in mutual aid has replaced the hasty acceptance of the doctrine of the struggle for survival. No community can expect either to prosper or even to survive, unless its members

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are actuated by a spirit of mutual service. Of no country is this more true than of India, where not only do Hindus live side by side with Muslims, but each of these great communities has its own divisions. Each group must seek its salvation not in struggle but in co-operation, and co-operation does not mean passive acceptance of assimilation or suppression by other groups, but a willingness to participate in all common national tasks and a readiness to throw into the common stock one's special gifts in the service of all.

Our country is rich in its variety both of natural and human resources, and a great destiny lies before it if only her sons and daughters will sink their differences, and devote their thoughts and energies to create a greater and happier India.

At the present time signs of a peaceful and bright future either for our own country or for the world seem to be few. A world revolution is upon us. At home, communal differences and rivalries are more accentuated and bitter than they have been for many years past, while abroad a terrible conflict is in progress, the conclusion of which we cannot yet foresee. Nevertheless, it is the characteristic as well as the right of youth not to be held back by apprehensions or despair, and I hope you will place before yourselves the ideal of a united India and a peaceful world, and every one of you in word and thought foster nothing that is calculated to hinder the achievement of the one or the advent of the other.

In any period, but especially in one of such tremendous re-adjustment as the present period, there are those who are quite ready to criticise the existing order, who are eager to rush forward into the unknown without any care for the history of human effort. In their haste to usher in the millennium, they call everybody more

. Address to the 'Muslim Students' Association, Calcutta.

cautious than themselves a reactionary. Yet if they studied history they would realise that haste must be made slowly in order that it may bring enduring results. They think in terms of hours when they should think in terms of decades. They forget that we can build solidly only on a foundation of healthy evolution—not of rash revolution. They confound motion with progress.

We speak of countries and nations far too generally without always realising that these entities are ultimately made up of individuals. Napoleon, it is said, remarked that the secret of success in a battle was not to make a picture of the armies before one, but to be vividly alive to all the details. It is equally necessary that one should not, in forming a vision of a nation or a country as a unity, fail to realise that the nation is made up of individuals. If you pause and think of India in this concrete manner, you will see that the people of the country live in villages, labouring hard and incessantly to make a living for themselves, ever apprehensive of the rigours and the vagaries of Nature. There is always a danger, gathered as you are in this great metropolis, that you may develop what may be called the 'fallacy of the locality' and think of India in terms of Calcutta and its citizens. The villager numerically dominates the country, and when we speak of the Indian people we must not visualise a vast array of citizens of large cities like Calcutta and Bombay, but see before us the vast plains of India stretching to the horizon, where the millions go about their humble tasks in villages. If you would, as I have no doubt you do, work for the country, fix your gaze on the village and on the villager, establish contact with people in villages nearby Calcutta, or, when you go home for the vacation, in a village nearby your home. In this way you will develop a sense of reality and also a sense

Address to Calcutta Journalists.

of proportion. The needs of the villager are great and at the present time elementary. He is not interested in high politics, but would fain make in the first instance a decent living and acquire the bare elements of a civilised existence.

In former times it was considered, and even now it is so regarded, an act of merit to make a pilgrimage to holy places. I suggest that the time has come for the young men of our country to make it part of their training for the coming years of active civic life to make pilgrimages to the village where lives the patron saint of all our national hopes—the humble peasant.

Young men, do your duty well and manfully; uphold righteousness by deed and by word; be both honest and brave, serve high ideals, yet use practical methods—and you will be happy whatever your circumstances may be.

Gentlemen, I thank you all most warmly for the kindly reception you have accorded to me, and I wish you, in return, all possible happiness and success in the years to come.

ADDRESS TO CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS.

[During his visit to Calcutta, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, addressed a meeting of the Journalists of Calcutta held at the offices of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association. A large gathering of Calcutta journalists attended the meeting and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, President, accorded a hearty welcome to Sir Mirza. Later on, the "Amrit Bazar Patrika" of March 5, 1910, commenting editorially on the Dewan's speech, said:—

"These are the views of the Dewan of the great State of Mysore, by common consent, politically and industrially the most advanced of the States. He speaks not merely as a

Address to Calcutta Journalists.

politician but with a full sense of responsibility of his great office. If these views are shared by the administrators of the majority of Indian States, a large part of our problem will be solved."

The following is the text of the Dewan's speech on the occasion :—]

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1940.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I received your invitation for this evening's function much in the spirit in which the fly received the invitation of the spider, and I have kept my appointment much in the state of mind in which, I imagine, Daniel kept his with the lions in their den. Daniel was a Dewan, too, and I hope that the parallel with his case may hold and that "innocency may be found" in me as it was in him and that the lions' mouths may be shut so that they may "do me no hurt."

It is wonderful when one looks back to think how much there was in the old days of *ma bap* Government that was antagonistic between the views of the administrator and the views of the journalist. The administrator, anxious to work out a problem which, he was convinced, was for the good of the country without disturbing influences, or to bluff out a bargain with another Government or a Corporation on what was perhaps a weak hand, the weakness of which he was anxious should not be given away. The journalist, on the other hand, anxious to give his public news, anxious to help in the solution of national problems, and ready, if we are to believe the confessions of some leading journalists themselves, to sacrifice his mother-in-law if he could thereby secure a scoop over his rivals. And then at a later stage came even more troublous days when journalists became specialists in all sorts of difficult problems and Governments found themselves compelled to appoint their own specialists under the title of Publicity or Propaganda

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officers. They used to say that there are three degrees of liars—the liar, the damned liar and the expert witness. I am afraid that in those days that I have just referred to we substituted for the comparative and the superlative degrees, on the one side the special correspondent, and on the other side the propaganda officer.

In these happier days, I am glad to say that we are finding as many points at which we can help one another as in those bad days we found reasons for disagreement. The administrator can help the press by giving access to public documents, by being ready to supply information and by giving explanations; and I should like to go even further, by establishing press rooms furnished with a liberal supply of magazines and journals, books of reference and other facilities for performing the important function of educating the public. On the other hand, in these days of government by persuasion, the journalist can render infinite help to the Government by putting things in the right light, by explaining both sides of the case, by teaching the people what things the Government are doing that are for their benefit, at the same time as they criticise the mistakes that the Government do sometimes make.

There is another very important point of contact between us, and that is the personal aspect of the matter. The public likes to know, not only how it is governed; but by whom it is governed, and the journalist helps it to this knowledge by the most intimate descriptions of what every public man eats and drinks, what time he gets up in the morning and what time he lies down to rest, and what kinds of clothes he wears. It is one of the penalties of public life in these days, that a public man is allowed no private life at all. And much harm may be done not only to persons, but also to policies; if the

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characteristics upon which the journalists fix their attention are those that have a sinister appeal to the imagination of the public. I have in mind, for instance, a certain Chancellor of the Exchequer who was depicted in his caricatures as a "spiteful, vindictive Death's head; "a sworn tormentor who used the Rack, the Thumb-screw and the Little Ease of taxation with gusto upon "his victims." This was cruel injustice to a kindly and conscientious man and did much to render a difficult path more difficult still. Indeed, it is, if not an essential, at any rate a very wise measure, for a public man in these days to provide himself with some symbol by which the journalist and the caricaturist can identify him, such as a goat, an umbrella, a forelock or an orchid in his button-hole. And you can help us all if you will discover in us some characteristic that will make a kindly and humorous appeal to those who read your sallies upon us.

As regards your profession as a whole, I look forward to the happy day when the brotherhood of those who deal with facts will develop into a hierarchy similar to that of the counsel learned in the law. The legal profession consists of picked men, picked first by a very searching examination, and second, by critical clientele. They are all of them officers of the courts in which they work. And when they have served their time in active practice they end their days writing judgments upon other men's arguments. When I apply the parallel to professional journalism, I must say that I feel very much sympathy with the resolution that was moved the other day in the Central Legislative Assembly to the effect that no man should be licensed to edit a paper who had not passed a minimum standard examination or who had been convicted of an offence involving

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moral turpitude. This would be a true parallel with those who enter the profession of the law.

Perhaps, however, it is better in a democratic world to leave the initial selection of the members of an honourable profession to Associations like yours, who have it in your power to sift the wheat from the chaff. Once a candidate is admitted, I think it is a common feeling that some sort of course of training in journalism is necessary. What sort of a curriculum should be set is, I confess, beyond me, but I can assure you from a fairly long experience that there is all the difference in the world between the trained journalist and the numerous amateurs who seem to consider that journalism is one of the few trades left for which no training is required. If by some such means as these you found it possible to establish standards of capacity, then there would follow in due course some mark by which we should know those who had attained the highest standard corresponding to the K.C.'s in the legal profession. And then the man who undertook the advocacy of the Government's case, instead of being regarded as a traitor in the camp, would be the honoured head of the practising members of his profession.

You may think that there would be no Judgeships for those who wished for a peaceful life after the storm and stress of many years of hunting the news, but it seems to me that these positions have already been established by a school of elder journalists who have set themselves up as judges of the course of recent events. If we take up the works of John Gunther, Sir Philip Gibbs and Douglas Reed, to take three instances out of many, you will, I think, find that they all represent just what I mean. They are not historians in the old sense of the

*Tribute to Sir C. Y. Chintamani on the occasion of
his sixtieth birthday.*

word. They are journalists, who have retired from the hurly-burly of daily journalism, to sit back and sum up from a detached point of view, the events about which men's minds are still being exercised.

TRIBUTE TO SIR C. Y. CHINTAMANI ON THE
OCCASION OF HIS SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.

[Mr. K. Iswara Dutt, Editor of the "Twentieth Century," published at Allahabad a special number of his journal, containing tributes from prominent persons all over India to Sir C. Y. Chintamani on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. Sir Mirza Ismail, who was also requested to contribute to the symposium, sent the following message :—]

10TH
MARCH
1940.

It is with great interest and pleasure that I have learnt of the proposal of Mr. K. Iswara Dutt, Editor of "The Twentieth Century", to publish in his journal a symposium of tributes to Sir C. Y. Chintamani to mark the completion of the sixtieth anniversary of his birthday on April 10.

The proposal, I am sure, will be warmly welcomed by the numerous friends and well-wishers of Sir Chintamani among whom it is my privilege to count myself. I am grateful to Mr. Dutt for the opportunity he has extended to me of expressing my warm admiration of the great personal worth and work of Sir Chintamani and of offering my sincerest felicitations to him on the happy occasion of his "Shashtiabdapoorthi".

India has long known Sir Chintamani as one of her foremost publicists. As Chief Editor of "The Leader," he has not only made it one of the great newspapers of the country, which has always used its influence in furthering the best interests of India, but he has also

Public meeting of the citizens of Mysore held to express their sorrow at the demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

served indirectly to raise the standard of journalism as a whole.

But Sir Chintamani is something more than a distinguished and versatile journalist. He is an ardent patriot, a sincere public worker, and a front rank statesman who has raised his voice and used his pen in favour of the steady evolution of India's progress. We have, alas! few public men in India who combine such high integrity of purpose and such unflinching courage of conviction with such a strong sense of realism as Sir Chintamani does.

It has been a source of no small anxiety to all his friends that Sir Chintamani has not been in the best of health for the last some months. The country needs to-day public men of his stamp even more than it did before and it is the earnest wish and prayer of many a countryman of his that Sir Chintamani may be restored to health and robustness and that under Providence he may be enabled for many years yet to give of his best in the service of our Motherland. I wholeheartedly wish Sir Chintamani many happy returns of the day.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF MYSORE
HELD TO EXPRESS THEIR SORROW AT THE
DEMISE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE YUVARAJA.

[A largely attended public meeting was held at the Rangacharlu Memorial Hall, Mysore, to express the sorrow of the citizens of Mysore at the sad demise in Bombay of His Highness the Yuvaraja, Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, presided over the meeting and spoke as follows :—]

Public meeting of the citizens of Mysore held to express their sorrow at the demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

12TH
MARCH
1940.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a very tragic occasion that has brought us together to-day—the passing away, in the prime of life, of the heir to the Throne of Mysore, His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.O.I.E.; Yuvaraja of Mysore.

Speaking as one who has known him personally since we were school-mates together, I can bear testimony to the keenness of his intellect, to the kindness of his heart, to the charm of his manner, and to his great sense of sportsmanship in all things. With His Highness the Maharaja he was called at an early age, by the death of His late Highness, to a large share in the responsibilities of Rulership, and supported His Highness in innumerable measures for the public good, as will be testified to by the many honorary offices which he held. He was Chief Scout for Mysore. He took a prominent part in the Co-operative movement. He did much to promote the welfare of the depressed classes, whose hostels, named after him at Bangalore and Kolar, will carry the memory of his work to future generations. He was interested everywhere in the housing of the poor, and in this City we all remember the inspiring speech he made two years ago at the opening of the Agrahar extensions, while families who have been housed under the operation of the Sri Narasimharaja Fund will bless his name for generations to come. He was a patron of the Red Cross and took much interest in the work of the Society. He took active steps, on the demise of *Rajasevadhurina* Sirdar Sir M. Kantaraj Urs, to promote his scheme for maternity and child welfare work in this City. He was a generous patron of the School for Deaf and Blind Boys, his contribution to which was the

Public meeting of the citizens of Mysore held to express their sorrow at the demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

foundation of the After-care Fund, under which boys who have passed through the school are helped on their entry into the world. He was also the President of the Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals and always showed a keen and liberal interest in its welfare.

In giving a list of these activities, which he carried on to the end of his life, I have perhaps anticipated a little. In 1914, he began to take an active part in the administration of the State. He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja and then held for several years the Office of Extraordinary Member of Council, in which capacity he held charge of the Police, Medical, Military, Sanitation and Prison Departments. In 1911, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. His Highness was in charge of the Military portfolio when war broke out in 1914, and he threw himself with all his enthusiasm into the task of securing as great a response as possible for the relief of suffering and distress. In particular, he was responsible for the opening of a separate fund to provide Mysore troops at the front with special comforts and to relieve want and distress among the members of their families left behind. In 1915, he was made a Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and in 1918 His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon him the unusual honour of the title of "His Highness" as a personal distinction for services rendered in connection with the war.

Both then and later he was ever active on public occasions, as will be testified to by the many foundation-stones and memorials which bear his name. His

Public meeting of the citizens of Mysore held to express their sorrow at the demise of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

speeches would fill a volume, and the volume would be full of kindly wisdom. In the later years of his life he became a great traveller, and broadened his mind by experiences of the beautiful scenes and interesting activities of foreign lands. His breadth of vision, his love of beauty and his cosmopolitanism are perhaps aptly symbolised in the wide and beautiful boulevard that bears his name.

He was also deeply interested in religious matters, and it is significant that his last messages, to the people of Mysore and India, delivered over the radio on the 12th July last, and to the Congress of Faiths delivered in London shortly before he left England, were both messages urging tolerance, unity and spiritual understanding.

I cannot close better than by quoting two short passages from his message of goodwill to the people of Mysore, which will sound now like wise and good counsel from beyond the grave.

“Let us therefore work for a common understanding between the two great sister communities—the Hindus and the Mussalmans—which is so essential for India’s political and economic regeneration. Let us try to remember that these and other religions are alike in all fundamentals and that the differences, if any, pertain only to matters such as external forms, rituals and ceremonies, which are comparatively of little consequence in enabling an individual to lead a pure, devotional and spiritual life. We must not forget that different religions are needed to suit different temperaments. They are like the notes of some rich chord of harmony, or like the various colours of a rainbow, arising out of the common white light, so that all

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"the religions together speak out the one truth of God,
 "and in their many syllables the one divine name is
 "heard."

The second passage I have chosen from a speech that is full of wisdom is as follows:—

"We are at the dawn of a new era and of the renaissance of the ancient glory and culture of our motherland. Let us therefore consecrate ourselves to a life of harmony, goodwill and understanding, full of faith in religious tolerance and unity, and go forward, with zeal and courage, to secure, as equal partners in the British Commonwealth, our rightful place among the great nations of the world, for the lasting benefit of humanity"—and he ended with the benediction:

"May God be with you now and always." May God rest his soul in peace.

THE WAR AND INDIA'S FUTURE.

[At the request of the Editor of the "Time and Tide", a leading independent British Weekly, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, contributed an article entitled "The War and India's Future". In a prefatory note the Editor of the journal made the following remarks in regard to Sir Mirza Ismail:—

Sir Mirza Ismail has a long record of public service in the State of Mysore, which divides with Baroda and Travancore the honour of being the best governed and most advanced of Indian States. Mysore, both geographically and politically, stands in a peculiarly detached position in India: it has had for 140 years an exceptionally peaceful history, broken only by one brief lapse. Although in prestige and importance it ranks with the first group of States (after Hyderabad, which is in a place by itself), its powers were limited when the State was returned to the rule of its dynasty in 1883, and it is hardly a typical Indian State. Sir Mirza Ismail is its Dewan, or

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Prime Minister, and has a reputation for moderation and courtesy, and willingness to see the point of other religious communities than his own, the Muslim community. The respect that he gives to others is returned in full measure to him, and it is from men of his temper that we may hope for a settlement of the communal trouble.]

The following is the text of Sir Mirza Ismail's article:—

During all the discussion that has taken place on the question of the future of India both in this country and in England since the outbreak of the war last September, the Indian States have remained comparatively in the background. The political future of India has been canvassed from the points of view of Congress, the Muslim League and the minorities generally, and from the point of view of the British Government.

It is true that the Indian States have been occasionally mentioned by the spokesmen of the British Government as constituting an important interest which is vitally affected by the plans for the constitutional future of India. But Congress leaders have proceeded on the assumption that the Indian States are just so many barriers to the future progress of India and such references as they have thought fit to make to the States have, for the most part, been regrettably lacking in courtesy and understanding.

Nevertheless, the Indian States have a definite point of view to urge in relation to the matters now under discussion. They are as deeply interested in the plans for the future evolution of India as the British Indian provinces, and are as willing to make their own contribution to the progress of the country as a whole. I much appreciate the opportunity which Lady Rhondda has given me of placing before the British people the views of the Indian States, in so far as I can speak for them, on the issues before the country.

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It is, however, a source of much comfort and gratification to all those who care for India and her future that Congress has exhibited a wise restraint in the steps which it has decided to take to mark its dissatisfaction. One of the most hopeful features of the present situation to-day is that no movement for civil disobedience or mass civil resistance has been initiated or is in contemplation in the immediate future. It speaks a great deal for the sense of responsibility that animates the leaders of Congress at this juncture that they should have stopped short of plunging the country into all the confusion and misery which, as past experience has abundantly demonstrated, come of organized and widespread defiance of the law.

On the other hand, it would be unfair to deny that the British Government have lost no opportunity of demonstrating to India that they were here primarily in the interests of this country and that they would further those interests in all possible ways.

It would be, I think, unreasonable and ungenerous to suggest that the British Government foment and thrive on our differences. Such a charge involves, in my opinion, a reproach on Indians themselves—the reproach that the majority community or party has failed to win the confidence of the minorities to the extent that would render any attempt by a third party to exploit their differences impossible, and, on the other hand, the reproach, which the minorities themselves can hardly escape, that they have still to learn to distinguish between great issues and lesser loyalties and to subordinate the interests of a community to the wider interests of the country.

While Congress at this end has shown itself to be in no hurry to close the door against further attempts at

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reaching an understanding, those who can speak for the British Government have likewise not said anything to indicate that their proposals should be regarded as final and unalterable. There is thus no call for us to despair of the Indian problem. This circumstance encourages me to think that the scheme which I had occasion to suggest during the recent talks in Delhi, might be given serious consideration by the public in Britain and in India and by all those who have it in their power to facilitate the resolution of the tangle.

It has been stated on behalf of the British Government that the goal of British policy with regard to India is the attainment by the latter of 'Dominion Status' of the type contemplated in the Statute of Westminster, and that, while steps for introducing suitable constitutional changes at the Centre would be taken soon after the close of the war, the proposed formation of a consultative committee is intended for securing Indian co-operation in matters relating to the prosecution of the war during the time that it lasts.

For its part, Congress demands that the independence of India should forthwith be recognized by the British Government by conceding to this country the right to draw up its own constitution by means of a Constituent Assembly to be summoned at the termination of the war, and that such constitutional changes as are immediately feasible should be introduced at the Centre pending the close of the war.

The scheme which I have ventured to put forward takes into account the essential and reasonable elements in the points of view both of the British Government and Congress. I believe it is quite possible by proceeding on the lines I have indicated to end the present impasse in a manner which would at once be peaceful and

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reasonable and would result in a lasting settlement satisfactory to all concerned—the British Government, Congress, the Muslims and other minorities and the Indian States.

I am afraid that the mere constitution of a Consultative Committee would not adequately meet the needs of the situation. It should, I think, be accompanied by the introduction of certain changes in the composition of the Governor-General's Executive Council. It must be remembered that, had it not been for certain difficulties which unluckily delayed the inauguration of the Federal scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, we should have had a Federal Government functioning in India when the war broke out. It is inconceivable that the British Government would in that event have put the clock back and scrapped a Federation which had actually come into being. It would, therefore, be not unreasonable to suggest that, in the present circumstances, non-official gentlemen drawn from British Indian public life and a representative of the States may be associated with the Government of India, by increasing the strength of the Governor-General's Executive Council from six to ten. The additional four members may include two representatives of Congress, one of the Muslim League and one of the States. It would also be desirable to secure a predominantly Indian personnel in the Executive Council, and I would, therefore, suggest that there should be not more than three European members in the Council for the present.

I would go further and appoint an Indian as Member in charge of Defence. When it is recalled that one of the strongest points of criticism against the Federal part of the Government of India Act concerned the reservation

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of 'Defence and External Affairs' by the Viceroy and Governor-General, it will be readily recognised how much more acceptable the scheme would be to Indian opinion if 'Defence' were placed in charge of an Indian Member.

At the same time, a Consultative Committee—a War Advisory Council, as I should prefer to call it—should be constituted to advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the prosecution of the war, the character of the Council demonstrating to the world India's oneness with the democracies in their war against Germany. The membership of the Governor-General's Executive Council should, of course, be quite distinct from that of the Advisory Council.

While these, to my mind, are steps that might possibly be taken to meet the immediate needs of the situation, I see no reason why the permanent solution of the problem of the future constitution should await the termination of the war. It is of interest to recall in this connection, as the "News Chronicle" has done, that the first pledge of self-government to India was given in 1917 and that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was drawn up while the last war was still being waged. I would, therefore, urge that the British Government should announce their intention to summon as soon as possible a small conference of the representatives of the principal parties in India, Congress, the Muslim League, the Indian States and other important interests, to frame a constitution which would place India on a footing of equality with the Dominions in the British Commonwealth of Nations on the basis that the British Government undertake to give effect to the recommendations of this conference to the maximum extent possible. This conference should meet in India and should be presided over by an experienced parliamentarian from England.

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I am aware that the conference method of evolving the future constitution of India is not favoured at present by Congress politicians who have, in all seriousness, mooted the idea of convening a Constituent Assembly based on adult suffrage. But the convening of such an Assembly, as it has been pertinently pointed out, presupposes either the successful termination of a revolt against the Ruling Power, the British Government or the voluntary divestment of sovereignty by Parliament and the abdication of its responsibility for the shaping of the future constitution of India. No realist would suppose for a moment that the former is a possibility any more than that the latter is anywhere within the region of probability.

Again, what about the stupendous practical difficulties inherent in the proposal? Was ever a Constituent Assembly convened in the case of a country with a population of 400 millions? Is this idea at all likely to find favour at the hands of the ninety million Muslims with whose accredited organization Congress has already many and quite serious differences? Even if some kind of indirect election were adopted, could the Constituent Assembly possibly be a businesslike body of manageable proportions and fit for deliberations? Was ever a constitution framed by a mass meeting? It is unfortunate that Congress should have come to set so much store by this new slogan. We have enough of discordant and mutually exclusive claims already. Let us refrain from adding a new factor which might well be disastrous to the best interests of the country. Let us not, in unyielding insistence on a particular means, lose sight of the end itself.

Besides, it has been stated by the protagonists of the idea of a Constituent Assembly that the Indian States,

The War and India's future.

as such, have no place in the Assembly. An Assembly with the States left out may be able to hammer out a constitution for British India, certainly not for all India. It is no concern of the Indian States what means British India adopts to evolve a constitution which does not touch them. But who can deny that such a constitution would only take India back by one full decade, back to the days when the Federal ideal seemed shrouded in the misty twilight of a remote future?

I cannot help referring, in this connection, to the attempt that has often been made in the past—and has been repeated in the discussion on the question of the Constituent Assembly—to suggest that to some extent the interests of the Rulers of the Indian States and the interests of their people are opposed to each other. Such an attempt can only be dismissed as disingenuous. To criticise the States' political system, which for reasons historical and other is different from that which governs the rest of India is to betray an intolerance which is most assuredly inimical to harmony and unity in the country.

No one can fail to see that even the most backward of the Indian States have attempted to respond to the new forces and new environment, and to modernise their political institutions against the background of their own tradition and history. In matters secular, there is no one truth and no one light but many truths and many lights. No one is so absolutely right that he is entitled to compel others to his views. Fanaticism is as bad in politics as in religion. The States can learn from British India and British India can learn from the States; the radical can learn from the conservative and *vice versa*.

To sum up, my definite suggestion to the British Government is that they should not wait till the

*Opening of the Mysore State Veerashaiva Conference
at Kabbahalli, Gundlupet Taluk.*

numerous groups and interests have composed their differences but should proceed at once to do something positive, something practical and something likely to appeal to all unprejudiced minds. I cannot think of anything better calculated to do that than the suggestion which I have ventured to put forward in this article. A policy of overcautiousness and delay can only land both Britain and India in further difficulties and create more misunderstanding.

OPENING OF THE MYSORE STATE VEERASHAIVA
CONFERENCE AT KABBAHALLI, GUNDLUPET
TALUK.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, was requested to open the Mysore State Veerashaiva Conference at Kabbahalli in Gundlupet Taluk, on the 24th March 1940. He accepted the invitation and in declaring the Conference open, spoke as follows :—]

24TH
MARCH
1940.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I accepted with great pleasure your kind invitation to open this Conference as it afforded me a welcome opportunity of manifesting my deep interest in the welfare of your community and in the success of your Conference. I am grateful for the extremely kind references which you have made to me in your address.

I am sure you need no assurance from me that so far as intentions go and efforts to carry out those intentions, you will not find me lacking in the service of the State and of every section of its people.

In considering the interests and problems of your own community, you will doubtless keep at the back of your

*Opening of the Mysore State. Veerashaiva Conference
at Kabbahalli, Gundlupet Taluk.*

minds those of the State as a whole. You and I have got to see that not merely one section but all sections, all communities in our State, make progress. It is only when progress is universal, when every community, however small it may be, is active, progressive, happy and contented, that the State can be said to be really happy and can be proud of itself. The more you progress and prosper, the more it becomes your imperative duty to see that others, not so fortunate as yourselves, come level with you and do not lag behind in the race of progress. It is only thus, I believe, that we can do our duty and ensure our own happiness.

I believe one of the principal objects of this Conference is to demonstrate to the world the deep loyalty of the Veerashaivas of Mysore to the Person and Throne of His Highness the Maharaja. Such a demonstration would have been regarded as quite superfluous in ordinary times and circumstances, but I agree that it is necessary to-day, when in the name of abstract doctrines, imperfectly understood, attempts are made to mislead the people and undermine their loyalty.

In these days of difficult problems and re-adjustments, it is most necessary and desirable that we should all stand together in the service of our State, and establish a feeling of solidarity amongst the various castes and creeds, all united in unflinching loyalty and devotion to our Ruler, who personifies in himself the spirit of his people.

On account of its size and importance in the commercial and economic life of the country, your community occupies an enviable position in the State. It has close connection with the Palace. It has produced some of the most distinguished and enlightened sons of Mysore.

*Opening of the Mysore State Veerashaiva Conference
at Kabbahalli, Gundlupet Taluk.*

You have many mutts scattered all over the State and some of your Swamis hold a position of eminence and influence recognised throughout India. As loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharaja and as patriotic citizens of Mysore, you have built up traditions of which you may well be proud.

To-day, gentlemen, we rejoice in the freedom of thinking. But how many in our country are availing themselves of the privilege of thinking? It has been said, and with considerable truth, that to the majority of mankind nothing is more irksome than the effort of thinking, nothing much more agreeable than escape from the necessity for mental exertion.

Conferences like yours serve a most useful purpose in awakening the thought of the country. The youth of the country must take an interest in our political, social, moral and religious problems. If throughout the length and breadth of our country we can get the young people thinking and discussing these problems, our destiny, I believe, is assured.

I must congratulate you upon your selection of such a public-spirited and devout person as Sri Sivaratri Swami to preside over your deliberations. I have no doubt that the Conference under his wise guidance will be a great success.

That the Veerashaiva community of Mysore may continue to prosper and may achieve greater happiness and prosperity for itself and bring greater glory to the State is, I assure you, my earnest prayer.

MESSAGE TO THE TAMIL NAD HINDU
MAHASABHA CONFERENCE HELD AT SALEM.

[The following is the text of the message sent by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, to the Tamil Nad Hindu Mahasabha Conference, which was held at Salem on the 23rd and 24th March 1940, under the presidentship of Mr. V. D. Savarkar; —]

I am glad to accede to the request of Dr. P. Varada- 23RD AND
rajulu Naidu, President of the Madras Provincial Hindu 24TH
Mahasabha, to send a message of good wishes to the MARCH
Tamil Nad Hindu Mahasabha Conference which is 1940. ...
proposed to be held at Salem on the 23rd and 24th
March. I am interested to know that it is the first
Conference of its kind to be held in South India.

Communal conferences and organizations are sometimes regarded as being inconsistent with true nationalism. That view ignores the basic fact that our land is a land of many communities each of which should have ample opportunity to attain its full development without prejudice, of course, to the development of the others or of the country as a whole.

A communal movement is inimical to the true interests of the country only to the extent that it encourages the growth of the exclusive or violent communal loyalty or a militant particularist spirit. It can, on the other hand, do positive good to itself and to the country if those concerned always endeavour to utilize occasions such as the one offered, for example, by the convention of the Tamil Nad Hindu Mahasabha Conference, not only to further the interests of the particular community but also to stimulate a feeling of brotherhood among all.

In the earnest hope that the proposed Tamil Nad Hindu Mahasabha Conference would strive to work for this two-fold objective, I wish its deliberations all possible success,

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE INDIAN RED
CROSS SOCIETY AND THE ST. JOHN AMBU-
LANCE ASSOCIATION (MYSORE STATE BRANCH),
BANGALORE CITY.

[On the occasion of the distribution of prizes at a meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association (Mysore State Branch), Sir Mirza Ismail, who gave away the prizes, made the following speech *extempore*:—]

27TH
MARCH
1940.

It has given me great pleasure to be here this evening and to give away the prizes. The local branches of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association are doing excellent work in our State, thanks to the many ladies and gentlemen who are devoting so much of their time and energy to this work. To mention only one or two of these, Dr. Miss Albuquerque, President of the Sub-Committee of the St. John Ambulance Association, and Captain Ayya, the energetic Secretary, are untiring in their efforts to popularise the movement. I shall not mention other names in this connection, not even those of Mr. Matthan, of Dr. Karve or of Dr. Krishnamurthi. We must try and go on extending and intensifying our activities. We must see that every boy and girl in our schools are trained in first-aid.

It is gratifying to note that so many bus conductors and drivers have been or are being given training in first-aid. Let us try and teach private chauffeurs too. Of course, the employees of the Railway and Police Departments should avail themselves of this training, as it can be of great value to them in the performance of their duties. We should also see that those who have obtained certificates do not forget what they have learned. Re-examinations must be held occasionally to keep them up to the mark.

Opening of the Laxmibai Jeevan Rao Suryavamshe Dispensary built by Dharmaprakasa S. Sajjan Rao at Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you all, on behalf of the Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association of Mysore for attending to-day's function and giving encouragement by your presence to the workers in this field.

OPENING OF THE LAXMIBAI JEEVAN RAO SURYAVAMSHE DISPENSARY BUILT BY DHARMAPRAKASA S. SAJJAN RAO AT VISVESWARAPURAM, BANGALORE CITY.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Laxmibai Jeevan Rao Suryavamshe Dispensary on the 28th March 1940 at Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City. The dispensary was built by *Dharmaprakasa* Sajjan Rao in memory of his mother after whom it is named. It faces the Visveswarapuram Circle and is close to the temple and chattram built by Mr. Sajjan Rao at a cost of over four lakhs of rupees.

There was present on the occasion a large gathering of ladies, Municipal Councillors and leading officials and non-officials.

Mr. S. Sajjan Rao thanked the Municipality for having given him an opportunity to make this important addition to his charities and the Dewan for so kindly consenting to declare the Dispensary open. Dr. M. Royan, President, Bangalore City Municipality, in requesting the Dewan to declare the Dispensary open, referred to the great interest he was taking in the improvement of the City and said that not the least among his beneficent activities had been the turn he had given to public charity which had taken such useful forms.

*Opening of the Laxmibai Jeevan Rao Suryavamshe Dispensary
built by Dharmaprakasa S. Sajjan Rao at Visveswa-
rapuram, Bangalore City.*

In declaring the Dispensary open, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows :—]

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1940.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a source of genuine pleasure to me that I have been asked to open this dispensary to-day.

As we all know, *Dharmaprakasa* Mr. S. Sajjan Rao is a most highly respected citizen of Bangalore. The President of the Municipality has paid him a very handsome tribute in his address. I, who have known him for many years, know how well he deserves the high place he has come to occupy in public estimation by his charities intended for the benefit of all. It would be difficult to give a complete list of his numerous benefactions. He has been helpful and generous in every good cause. He has provided a splendid block of buildings for the Vani Vilas Hospital, he has built and endowed a large *chattram* and a magnificent temple in this neighbourhood, and he has given large donations for other public purposes. And now he has come forward with another large gift in the shape of this dispensary which will be a real boon to the women and children of this part of the City. He has provided not only a building for the dispensary and the equipment necessary for it but also fully furnished quarters close by for the medical officer.

I am particularly glad that Mr. Sajjan Rao's latest gift has taken the form it has, for I feel that there can be no better object or aim of philanthropic work than the improvement of the health of our women and children.

The importance of women's and children's dispensaries is being increasingly recognised in recent years. The number of women's hospitals and dispensaries in our

*Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Baldwin Boys'
High School, Bangalore.*

State is now 31 and there are as many as 41 maternity homes, all of which have been constructed during the past ten years. There are also 32 child welfare centres as against four in 1930. The Government, with the assistance of the Red Cross, is doing everything in its power to finance and organize these activities on as large a scale as possible. Let us hope that their efforts supplemented as they will be, I am confident, by those of philanthropists like our good friend, Mr. Sajjan Rao, will produce equally gratifying results in the coming years.

I am happy to declare the Laxmibai Jeevan Rao Suryavamshe Dispensary open; and I should like to assure the generous donor of the warm and lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens and to wish him many years of happiness and prosperity.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF THE
BALDWIN BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

[The Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore, was celebrated on the 29th March 1940 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, presided on the occasion. After a delightful and varied programme, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:—]

Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Ladies and Gentlemen, Baldwinians, young and old,—It gives me great pleasure to join with you in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee of this notable institution. Baldwin's has been familiar to me since the days of my boyhood when I lived near it, and I feel a special interest in re-visiting it on such an auspicious occasion.

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*Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Baldwin Boys'
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On an occasion like the present, when you are met together to sing the praise of famous men and of the donors who established the School, and who have enabled you by their benefactions to show such consistent progress over a long term of sixty years, the first question that arises in one's mind is—what were the objects which those great ones had in view, what were the purposes of John Baldwin, Bishop Oldham and Henry Pfeiffer and of the other members of the Fellowship of Baldwins, who, in your well chosen phrase, "have earned many stars in their crowns," when they enabled you to add class to class, building to building and swimming pool to playground? We may look for it perhaps in your School crest "*Reverentia Jehovae Est Caput Sapientiae,*" or, in the more common equivalent, "*The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.*" In other words, they wished the boys who issued from the School to be, not only educated men but Christian gentlemen.

The young men and young women of to-day will be the working members of society of to-morrow. It should be our chief concern and desire to give the younger generation the best possible training for the life before them.

Perhaps at no time in the history of mankind has the problem of the proper bringing up of the younger generation and their effective preparation for the tasks that lie before them been of greater importance than now. Mr. Wells, in his latest book, '*The New World Order,*' has advanced the striking thesis that we are faced by a sea of dissatisfied young people who find no outlet for their natural urgencies and ambitions, and are quite ready to make trouble as soon as they are shown how. There is a combination of energy, frustration and

*Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Baldwin Boys'
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discontent. If the social order of to-day is not to break down instead of being slowly transformed into a new and better one, the mental attitude and the social outlook of the younger generation must be sound.

An institution, such as Baldwin's, which has these 60 years played a notable part in the education of the young has a great responsibility resting on it. Like other educational institutions to which this charge is entrusted, it has the familiar three-fold duty to perform. The pupils must be trained to fit themselves in due course to an appropriate place in the economic framework of society; they must be trained to discharge the responsibilities of citizenship; and finally they must be educated for leisure, or what comes to the same thing, they must be enabled to appreciate the happiness of a life of culture.

I have no doubt that your Institution is doing all this; but it is doing something more. The Institution has as its set purpose the preparation of young people for life. Not only should they bear the stamp of general education, but the products of this Institution should also carry with them the consciousness that they belong to a great race and are members of a great church.

This is as it should be. Nothing is so helpful and so sustaining in life's struggles as the consciousness of race and religion, that one is a member of no mean race and that one belongs to a great religious fraternity. Individuals gain in moral stature and breadth of outlook when they are actively conscious that they are members of a group which has made its mark in history and has obtained a position in the eyes of men, as certainly the English race and the Christian religion have done. The glorious pages of the history of the English people may

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be read by him who runs, and the great contribution to the elevation of human life that Christianity has made is similarly a matter of general knowledge.

At the same time, it will not be inappropriate if I remind you, in the words of the poet, that our little systems have their day and cease to be, while God is greater than they. The human soul seeks to solve the mystery of existence and to reach God in various ways, and Christianity is one of the paths by which humanity seeks to realise God. Devotion to your religion must be accompanied by respect for the beliefs of others, which are held with as much sincerity and earnestness as your own faith is held by you. Similarly, pride in racial origin deserves sympathy, but humanity is larger than race, and, as in the case of religion, we must not imprison our sympathies too narrowly.

Indeed, unless care is taken, devotion to religion and pride in race may lead to strife and tragedy. As a writer has remarked, "Religion and race, the two incendiary forces of history, shoot jets of flame from their undying embers." We know not only from the blood-stained pages of history but also from the everyday episodes of our own time how religious devotion can be the unhappy cause of disputes, strife and bloodshed. The last few years have also seen how detestable a factor racial arrogance and exclusion can become in the affairs of mankind. Mankind is moving towards a greater unity, a unity that does not mean uniformity but towers above the diversity of the parts. It may be that my generation has only seen the possibility and perhaps even the direction of advance. It is left to your generation to work out the great destiny that lies before mankind, and create a new world order.

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To this great consummation the products of this School can contribute their own share. While they should be proud of the Christian and the English stamp given to their education in this Institution, they must remember that their lot is cast in a country whose religions are different from their own, and whose races are many and again different from their own. They must throw into the common stock the special fruits of their culture and the special teaching of their religion. Men of the English race have helped to create a far-flung commonwealth and to administer it with remarkable ability. India offers you ample scope for the display of such inherited talents as you may possess in this direction. Whatever may be the tragic role that differences in its own fold have compelled Christianity to play in European history, no one can forget that its founder was, above all, a Messenger of Peace and Goodwill among the nations of the earth, and it will be your task to develop in your relations with the people of this country this special mission of your religion. You will thus contribute both to the political and the spiritual future of India.

Boys, remember, throughout your lives, that a high standard of conduct and good and courteous behaviour is a matter of very great importance in business as in all other human relationships. And, to put it on the very lowest ground, it pays to be known to possess that. We all know with what facility recommendations and chits to character are obtained, and how little value can be attached to many of them. Your object, it seems to me, should be to make these unnecessary, to make it a sufficient recommendation for any candidate that—
“He comes from Baldwin’s and therefore he is bound to
“be all right.”

Laying of the foundation-stone of the sluice of the Markandeya Reservoir in the Kolar District.

To conclude, Ladies and Gentlemen, Baldwin's, as I said at the outset, is a religious foundation. It is founded largely with American money, and it is celebrating the completion of sixty years of its existence. Not long ago, the great University of Harvard in America celebrated its Tercentenary. On that occasion a very fine but simple prayer was offered up for the University, of which the following sentence forms a part.—“Grant that this “University, disciplined but unfettered by the past, “inspired and undismayed by the future, may go on from “strength to strength to guide thy children into the “more abundant life, to be their defence against vanity, “passion and error, and to make them again the Lord's “Free People.”

I cannot close my address better than by making the same prayer for the future of Baldwin's.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
SLUICE OF THE MARKANDEYA RESERVOIR IN
THE KOLAR DISTRICT.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the sluice of the Markandeya Reservoir in the Kolar District on the 30th March 1940. In doing so, he made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist.—]

30TH
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1940.

In laying the foundation-stone of the sluice of the Markandeya Reservoir in the Kolar District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at the opportunity of participating in the function that afternoon.

The spot at which the Markandeya Reservoir was being constructed, said the Dewan, was very close to Budikote which was noteworthy both from the historical and the religious points of view. Budikote was once given as a Jaghir to Fathe Mahomed who was Hyder Ali's

Laying of the foundation-stone of the sluice of the Markandeya Reservoir in the Kolar District.

father and it was in that very place that Hyder Ali was born. The presence of the Sri Venkataramanaswamy temple had made Budikote also a place of religious sanctity.

The project for constructing a reservoir at Markandeya was sanctioned as long back as 1906 but as it was included in the list of relief works to be undertaken only at a time of distress and scarcity, the work was not taken up immediately. In 1913 the project was removed from this list and it was decided that it should be treated as any other irrigational undertaking. But for one reason or another it was not taken up.

It was in the year 1938, said the Dewan, that it was brought to his notice during his tour in the Kolar District that the difficulties of the raiyats in the area were such as could be greatly alleviated by the construction of the reservoir. Government were much impressed with the necessity of helping the raiyats in these parts and an order was accordingly passed on 16th June 1939 directing that the construction of the work be taken up. The project was estimated to cost about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Although the Government knew that the project was not going to be a remunerative one, yet they sanctioned it because larger considerations affecting the happiness and prosperity of the rural population weighed with them more than considerations of financial return. The Kolar District contained some very big tanks like Ramasamudra, Sreenivas Sagar, etc. With the construction of the Markandeya and Thippaganahalli reservoirs, the total number of such big tanks would come to thirteen.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that there was one special feature to which he wished to refer in regard to this project and that was the fact that the execution of the

*Opening of the Animal Infirmary at
Malleswaram, Bangalore.*

work was not going to be entrusted to any contractors from outside. It would be executed entirely by a set of enterprising gentlemen of the locality itself. Much of the money that would be expended on the work was thus expected to go into the pockets of the local raiyats. When the reservoir was completed, it was estimated that crops of the value of Rs. 40,000 would be grown below it.

The Dewan concluded by expressing his earnest hope that the Markandeya Reservoir might result in bringing plenty and prosperity to the raiyats in these parts.

OPENING OF THE ANIMAL INFIRMARY AT
MALLESWARAM, BANGALORE.

[On the evening of the 1st April 1940, in the presence of a large gathering, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of an Infirmary constructed by the Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals at Malleswaram.

At the outset, Mr. M. R. Narasimha Iyengar, Secretary of the Society, read a brief report of the activities of the Society. Later, *Rajadharmaprasakta* A.S.R. Chari, President of the Society, read an address of welcome to the Dewan and referred to the progress made by the Society in Bangalore during the last three years and expressed the gratitude of the members to the Dewan for kindly consenting to open the Infirmary. In declaring the Infirmary open, Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech :—]

1ST APRIL
1940.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very grateful to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. R. Chari and to the members of the Bangalore Branch of the Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals for their kind invitation to be present here to-day and to take part in the opening of another institution for the relief of suffering of the dumb creation.

*Opening of the Animal Infirmary at
Malleswaram, Bangalore.*

I may or may not be right, but I think it is safe to assume that, though curative medicine was well-known in ancient times, preventive medicine was practically unknown. You may be surprised that I should refer to prevention in the case of animals. But what I am referring to is exactly what you have referred to, Mr. President, in your report, namely, propaganda. As you have said, there is a vast amount of cruelty to animals which is due more to ignorance of their ways than to innate brutality in their owners. And if I may say so, the greatest need of a society such as yours is not only to cure the injuries from which animals are suffering, but also ascertain the causes for those injuries and to find the best way of removing those causes. Take, for instance, the tumours on the neck from which so many of our valuable bullocks suffer. Once a deep seated tumour is started, it is a matter of months to get rid of it, and the dilemma faces the unfortunate owner of the animal of either doing without the animal that, may-be, gives him his livelihood or continuing to inflict cruelty on it. What we all ought to set ourselves to do is to discover the causes of the tumour. We know that they lie, not only in overloading, but even more largely in the bad balance of the carts, the loose axle boxes, the enormous weight of the yokes, the way they are fitted, the way the bulls are harnessed to them and similar causes. We sadly need some philanthropist who will do what His Highness the Maharaja has done for the tonga ponies in Mysore City and experiment till a cart is discovered which will carry a reasonable load without causing any of that heavy pressure on and wrinkling of the skin of the neck that ends in the galls which bring so much suffering to the bullocks and loss to their owners.

*Opening of the Animal Infirmary at
Malleswaram, Bangalore.*

With ponies, again, there is much to be learnt and taught, regarding their feeding, harnessing, shoeing and the care generally of those animals on which so many people depend for their living. With the dog, which is the friend of man, how often do we see the friendship of small children resulting in unintended but horrible cruelty. You would be surprised if I could give you figures of the cases of dogs that have had to be operated upon to remove strings tied round the necks of puppies by their young friends and forgotten. As the puppies grow up the strings eat into the flesh, causing horrible festering sores that in many cases end in a painful death. Again, there are many bird fanciers who put their feathered friends into costly gilded cages, who could give them so much more comfort at a much smaller cost. They forget, for instance, that a bird's foot is made to rest on the ground or the rough bark of a tree, and that to make him live perched on a polished metal bar is like asking a man to live on a highly polished floor on which he is always liable to slip up. Again, there is the villager whom we meet every day carrying poultry head downwards. I see in the list given in your report that your Society has prosecuted cases of this sort of cruelty. But how much more quickly you might teach these unthinking people the cruelty involved in their action if every one of your members would take a vow to stop every man they might see carrying a chicken head downwards and ask him how he would like to be treated in a similar fashion.

I am very glad to learn that the Society is undertaking the institution of a Pinjrapole, and I hope this will also be an instrument of propaganda in which will be demonstrated to the villagers round about it, both the

*Opening of the Third All-Karnataka Children's
Conference in Bangalore.*

best way to feed and care for the animals and the best way of utilizing the grazing grounds granted by the Government so that the animals may derive the greatest possible benefit from them.

By such services as these the society and all those who may be reached by their propaganda will carry out its high purpose.

OPENING OF THE THIRD ALL-KARNATAKA
CHILDREN'S CONFERENCE IN BANGALORE.

[The following is the gist of a speech in Kannada made by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, in declaring open the Third All-Karnataka Children's Conference held in Bangalore on the 5th April 1940 :—]

Inaugurating the Third All-Karnataka Children's 5TH
Conference in Bangalore City, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, APRIL
said that he was heartily pleased to participate in the 1940.
function. Who could help being happy, asked the
Dewan, either in a gathering of children or in a garden
of flowers? He thanked Mrs. R. Kalyanamina,
President of the Association and the members of the
Managing Committee for the opportunity they had given
him of meeting this group of bright little youngsters and
for the cordial address of welcome that had been read to
him on the occasion. He also thanked Mr. D. C.
Subbarayappa, President of the Reception Committee,
for the kindly way he had referred to him.

It was a well worn maxim, said the Dewan, that the children of to-day are the citizens of tomorrow. But how few of us, indeed, brought up our children in a way befitting the status and responsibility of citizenship which

*Opening of the Third All-Karnataka Children's
Conference in Bangalore.*

awaited them? It should be remembered that in dealing with children we were dealing with the most pliable human material. This material should be shaped to noble human ends by insight, sympathy, and understanding of the psychology of children. Parents who bullied their children and attempted to rough-hew them into predetermined courses, did infinite harm to them. Contrast this with the growing feeling among the people in the West that the sort of training that was given to the children in their early years exercised a profound formative influence on their character and career in after-life. It was this realization that had given rise to a new science dealing with the psychology of the child and with the right kind of training that should be given to it. Indeed, the problem of the child had become a great social question—as it was an educational one—and Governments, local bodies and private organizations had all come to share in the responsibility of rearing up healthy, well-fed, well-trained children. There were child welfare organizations and hospitals meant exclusively for children. Children's newspapers were being edited, children's reading rooms were being run, institutions which sponsored excursions of children to the countryside had come into existence, not to speak of numerous organizations which took upon themselves the responsibility of feeding, housing and bringing up orphan boys and girls. In these and other ways the Western nations were contributing to the development of a healthier and happier race.

Perhaps, there was not, said the Dewan, quite the the same realization in this country of the debt that we owe to posterity in this respect but in Mysore, at all events, there was a growing consciousness of the

*Opening of the Third All-Karnataka Children's
Conference in Bangalore.*

obligations that society owes to its youngest members. The establishment of nursery schools, Toddler's centres, child welfare institutions could be cited as examples of this growing awareness. The child welfare centres, in particular, had increased from 4 to 32 during the past ten years. Co-operation between Governments and local bodies on the one hand and organizations such as the Red Cross on the other was growing. All things considered it could be said that something had been done in Mysore for the welfare of children but a great deal remained to be done, said the Dewan, before their achievements in this sphere of work could induce any feeling of complacency.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that it augured well for the future of the children of the State and other parts of Karnatak that enthusiasts like Srimathi Kalyanamma had taken up the work of the All-Karnataka Children's Association with zeal and earnestness. From the address read by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, it was obvious that the efforts of the Association were inspired by worthy ideals. The Dewan congratulated all those who were connected with this movement for the welfare of children most warmly upon their enthusiasm and earnestness. The convention of annual conferences such as the one in which he was participating would, said the Dewan, serve to create in the minds of the children that they were all the sons and daughters of the same mother. It was a most interesting thing to arrange that children themselves should preside over the meetings of the Conference.

The Dewan concluded by expressing his warmest good wishes for the success of the Conference, for the prosperity of the Association and for the happiness of all the children of Karnatak.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VETERINARY DISPENSARY AT SIVAPURA, NEAR MADDUR.

[On the 9th April 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Veterinary Dispensary donated by Mr. Ire Gowda at Sivapura, near Maddur. In doing so, he made a speech in Kannada, of which the following is the gist:—]

9TH
APRIL
1940.

In laying the foundation-stone of the Veterinary Dispensary at Sivapura, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that it gave him much pleasure to participate in the function that morning. He was grateful for the warmth of the welcome he had received and for the addresses presented to him both by the Maddur Municipality and Mr. Ire Gowda of Sivapura, the donor of the dispensary.

Continuing, the Dewan said that the addresses had given expression to very warm sentiments about him, which he greatly appreciated. For, there was nothing so gratifying as the feeling that one's services were appreciated by one's fellow-citizens.

Maddur and the neighbouring parts, said the Dewan, had become more fertile since the waters of the Cauvery became available for purposes of agriculture. It was well known that good cattle were essential to the agriculturist whose prosperity depended so much on the welfare of their live-stock. Mr. Ire Gowda had therefore done no small service by building a veterinary dispensary at this place.

Government were doing their best, the Dewan added, to increase the number of veterinary hospitals in the State. It was a very gratifying circumstance that private philanthropists were co-operating in increasing numbers with Government in this respect. One of such philanthropists was Mr. Ire Gowda. On behalf of Government and the people of Maddur, the Dewan thanked Mr. Ire

*Reply to the address presented by the Kuruhina Setty
Community of Mysore and Coorg.*

Gowda for his generous benefaction which would supply an important want of the town.

The Dewan also expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Municipality in improving the town and keeping it clean and tidy.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
KURUHINA SETTY COMMUNITY OF MYSORE
AND COORG.

[The Kuruhina Setty Community of Mysore and Coorg presented an address to Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the 10th April 1940 at Mysore. The address contained complimentary references about the Dewan and his work for the State and expressed the gratitude of the community to him for the constant interest he had evinced in their welfare and prosperity. The Dewan, in reply, made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist :—]

Replying to the address presented by the members of 10TH the Kuruhina Setty Community of Mysore and Coorg, APRIL Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at the 1940. welcome accorded to him and his gratitude for the cordial address which they had presented to him. He referred to the occasion as evidence of the cordial neighbourly feelings that existed between the people of Mysore and Coorg.

The address contained appreciative references to the Dewan's keen interest in the welfare of all the communities in the State. In this matter, said the Dewan, he was only following the noble example set by their illustrious sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja. It was his endeavour to see that every action of his was inspired and informed by the ideal which His Highness had before him—the ideal that every community in the

*Reply to the address presented by the Kuruhina Setty
Community of Mysore and Coorg.*

State should achieve progress and development to the maximum extent possible.

The prosperity of the State would greatly increase, said the Dewan, with increased communal harmony, and the fame of the Model State of Mysore would be all the greater when the ideal of perfect inter-communal understanding was achieved. It was his ambition, the Dewan continued, to see that Mysore set an example to the rest of India in this as in many other respects. Mysore was already well known for the cordial inter-communal relations which had existed from very early times, and this feeling of brotherhood among the communities was still further nurtured and fostered under the benign rule of His Highness the Maharaja whose religious tolerance and catholicity were so well known.

The Dewan went on to say that he was gratified to note that the members of Kuruhina Setty Community had so enthusiastically welcomed the new scheme of constitutional reforms. The scheme was evolved after much deliberation and took into account the existing conditions in the State.

The address had given expression to the feelings of gratification of the community at the conferment of the title of "*Lokasevaparayane*" on Srimathi Sakamma. Srimathi Sakamma, the Dewan said, was a well known coffee planter and she was using the most modern agricultural implements in the cultivation of her estate. She had identified herself with many philanthropic causes and she was a most efficient Vice-President of the District Board. Indeed, Srimathi Sakamma could be claimed by all the communities to belong to them. The Dewan congratulated her warmly, both on his own behalf and on behalf of the members of the Kuruhina

*Opening of the Ari Gowder Bridge over Kakkannahalla on
the Mysore-Ootacamund Road.*

Setty Community, upon the recognition which her services to the public had earned for her.

The Dewan concluded by expressing his earnest wish that the Kuruhina Setty Community both in Mysore and Coorg may progress and prosper more and more in the years to come.

OPENING OF THE ARI GOWDER BRIDGE OVER
KAKKANAHALLA ON THE MYSORE-OOTACA-
MUND ROAD.

[On the 10th April 1940, in the presence of a large gathering, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the "Ari Gowder Bridge" over the Kakkannahalla on the Mysore-Ootacamund Road. The bridge has satisfied a long-felt want and greatly facilitated transport across the Kakkannahalla. In declaring the bridge open, Sir Mirza made the following speech :—]

Mr. Ari Gowder and Members of the Nilgiris District Board, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a great privilege that you have asked me, not in my personal capacity, but as Dewan of Mysore, to open this bridge to-day, and in so doing to perform what I regard as a highly symbolical act. 10TH APRIL 1940.

The smallness of the *halla* that divides us is symbolical of the little difference there really exists between the great Presidency of Madras and the State of Mysore in matters of politics and administration. Already the elephants and the tigers on the two sides of it treat our two jurisdictions as one, and I hope the same may soon be the case with all our citizens. It is symbolical, too, that such bridging of the little gap as has been needed

*Opening of the Ari Gowder Bridge over Kakkanahalla on
the Mysore-Ootacamund Road.*

has been done with the aid of the Government of India, and I hope that they may soon find themselves in a position to continue the good work of bridging in the case of other and wider gaps that at the moment have all the appearance of yawning chasms.

The construction of this bridge at the extreme limit of your territory marks the culmination of a series of works extending over the last ten to fifteen years which have improved the ghat road out of all knowledge, and for which we in Mysore, together with the other users of this road from Malabar and elsewhere, owe you a deep debt of gratitude.

I hope you will not think that it is a sign of ingratitude if I ask you, now that you have completed this project, to turn your attention to another for which we have long been waiting. While we appreciate the benefits of the long motor road, we cannot fail to remember, especially in these days of high prices of petrol, that it adds twenty miles to our journey when compared with what we in Mysore regard as our natural route to the Queen of Hill Stations. I mean the route by the Segur Ghat, which I believe was the route by which soldiers were originally moved to the hills, and on which some of the earliest plantations, and indeed the original botanical gardens, were established. This route also serves a large amount of other trade, especially the trade in live-stock, of which large numbers come up from Mysore to Ootacamund every year. We have been given to understand that a new trace was worked out for this Ghat some little time ago, and that it was found that a road with a good gradient could be made at comparatively small cost. And this, as I have said, would reduce the distance from this point to Ootacamund by a matter of

*Opening of the Ari Gowder Bridge over Kakkannahalla on
the Mysore-Ootacamund Road.*

twenty miles. We earnestly hope that the District Board of the Nilgiris will find themselves in due course in a position to take up this work.

There is one more matter that would do much to promote our mutual convenience and common understanding and that is a simplification of the arrangements, and perhaps a reduction of the fees, for the licensing of vehicles passing from Ootacamund to Mysore and *vice versa*, especially those which have occasion to use the road for very brief periods. We in Mysore would be very grateful if your Board would use their influence in securing some simplification in this matter.

I am very glad that the bridge is to bear the name of Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder, whose period of office as President of the Nilgiris District Board has been marked by progress in many directions. I need not dilate here on the valuable services which he is rendering to the public in various capacities. He is the representative of the Nilgiris on the Madras Legislative Assembly and is the first non-official elected President of the Nilgiris District Board. His interest in social reform and the scout movement is well known. He brings to the discharge of his public duties an experience acquired by travel over many parts of the world. It is but a well-deserved recognition of his varied services to the Province that this bridge should be named after him.

In conclusion, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in declaring the 'Ari Gowder Bridge' open to traffic and, while I hope that it is a traffic that will continue to increase, I hope also that the increase will point the way to the duplication of the route from this point onwards which we in Mysore have so long desired.

OPENING OF THE LOCAL FUND DISPENSARY
AT UMMATHUR IN THE CHAMARAJNAGAR
TALUK.

[On the 25th May 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Local Fund Dispensary at Ummathur in the Chamarajnagar Taluk and in doing so made a speech in Kannada of which the following is an abstract :—]

25TH MAY
1940.

Replying to the address presented to him by the Ummathur Village Panchayet on the occasion of the opening of the Local Fund Dispensary at the place, Sir Mirza Ismail said that it gave him much pleasure to meet the people of Ummathur and to participate in that day's function.

Ummathur was well known in the history of Mysore since the days of the Vijayanagar Empire. From those days down to the present times, Ummathur was an inam village attached to the Sri Chamarajeswara temple at Chamarajanagar.

All progress, the Dewan said, depended on co-operation, co-operation between Government and the local bodies on the one side, and the people at large on the other. The progress achieved by Mysore in recent years, furnished ample evidence of the existence of such co-operation. It was a very gratifying circumstance that the local bodies as well as those who were well placed in life had been coming forward in increasing numbers to utilise a part of their resources for the promotion of beneficent public causes. One of such local bodies was the Ummathur Village Panchayet which, under the leadership of Mr. Chikkabasappa, had provided a fine building for housing the Dispensary.

Much had been done, the Dewan continued, by way of extension of medical facilities in the State but a great deal remained to be done. It was only through

*Opening of the Local Fund Dispensary at Ummathur
in the Chamarajnagar Taluk.*

patient and untiring effort that the problem could be solved fully. In this task, as in many others, the assistance and co-operation of the people were essential. Every true citizen should do his best to help the State by individual effort. Government by themselves could not achieve much though they were always prepared to do their utmost to advance the welfare and prosperity of the people. The public, the local bodies, and Government could, by their united efforts and mutual co-operation, do far more than each could hope to do separately or independently.

It was such hearty co-operation in practical undertakings that was the hall-mark of true patriotism, observed the Dewan. The true patriot was not he who simply cavilled at those who were engaged in an honest and sincere endeavour to serve the people. Nothing great was ever accomplished by mere criticism. The acid test of patriotism was not mere profession but performance.

From this point of view, the members of the Ummathur Village Panchayet, the Dewan said in conclusion, might well congratulate themselves on their public spirit and zeal which had taken the practical form of providing a dispensary for their village. The responsibility for the progress of the village did not belong only to the members of the Village Panchayet. Others too living in the village owed it to themselves and to their village to help the Panchayet in all possible ways.

ADDRESS TO THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget session of the Mysore Representative Assembly met as usual in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, on the 7th June 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, presiding. There was a large and distinguished gathering present to watch the proceedings of the opening day and among those were Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India, Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, and Sir Wazir Hassan, ex-Chief Justice of the Oudh Court.]

Sir Mirza Ismail opened the proceedings with the following address:—]

Members of the Representative Assembly,--In bidding you welcome here to-day, I am bidding you welcome to the last session of the Representative Assembly as at present constituted. This Assembly has had a long life and, I think we may safely claim, a very useful one. Since it was constituted on the present basis in 1923 it has examined the principles of 139 Acts, which have helped to make the Mysore Statute Book one of which no State need be ashamed. We have seen seventeen Budget sessions with revenues that have expanded from Rs. 3,32,57,000 to Rs. 4,39,06,000.

When we meet next we shall be enlarged in numbers, and I hope, in wisdom. I look forward to meeting many of you again, and I hope also to meet representatives of many new institutions and new points of view. If I may say so, there is one aspect of the reforms which I personally look upon with as much satisfaction as any other, and that is that I am to retain the position of President of this Assembly. I can assure you that I value greatly the personal contacts that this position gives me. It enables me to put much into my work that

7TH
JUNE
1940.

only
Under the
New
Constitu-
tion.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

I should otherwise lack, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me that the Reforms Committee did not recommend, so far as this Assembly goes, that the Dewan should be put into a position of seclusion.

We have done for the time being with the discussion of politics. We have arrived at a further stage in the association of the people of the State with its Ruler in the application of the science of government. And it falls to us now each to do his utmost to get the best possible service out of the machine that His Highness has been pleased to give us.

I read the other day in an American business paper what was to me a new definition of the democratic principle. The essence of democracy, the paper said, is the capacity of all groups to think and act intelligently in the common interest. That is a definition which I think is extremely applicable to present conditions in India. The population of this great continent is made up of groups, each with its own religion, civilization and point of view, and if we are ever to arrive at a really satisfactory system of government, we must secure the intelligent co-operation of all these groups in the common interest. This is a lesson which I have never ceased to emphasise in my replies to addresses from organizations representing different communities, and I am proud to say that the advice I have tendered has been accepted in every instance with a readiness which I cannot help thinking augurs very well for the future of our deliberations and our Administration.

It was said once of a great Viceroy, by one who was later himself a great Secretary of State for India, that he was like an engineer who had tuned up his machine to the greatest possible pitch of perfection, but when he got into the driver's seat, did not know in what direction to

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

drive it. We have, in the course of the deliberations of the last two years, tuned up our political machine to the greatest point of perfection which we can reach at the present time, and it is for us now to take counsel together as to the objectives which we should endeavour with its aid to reach. We have discussed many of these objectives in the past in regard to education, sanitation and medical relief, industries, co-operation and agriculture. We have debated new policies, have received the advice of learned committees and have embarked on large schemes of reform.

Work done
so far.

These cover every phase of life in the State. Let us consider one subject, a most difficult and a most important one, agriculture and its handmaid; irrigation. We have spent crores of rupees on irrigation projects and on the development of new crops and systems of cultivation. We have had some astounding successes, as with sugar and tobacco, and with the production of sera for the inoculation of cattle against disease. We have a tremendous distance yet to go, if we are to bring all the cultivable land under cultivation and to get the maximum return both from the land and from the water which we supply. That is a matter which depends in the main upon the intelligence, capacity and courage of the *rai-yats*. Accordingly, we have devoted ourselves to schemes for promoting a spirit of co-operation, for relieving them from the deadening weight of debt that oppresses them, and for instructing them in the use of better tools, better seed and better manures and more economical methods in general. The progress has been slow. In some cases, as with the co-operative societies, we have started with too much of a rush and have had to retrace our steps, but I hope and believe that the time is coming when we shall secure the spirit that we

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

need. Meanwhile, other committees have advised on our means of communication. We have extended our railways, built a number of bridges, tarred many miles of the main roads and opened up many miles of village roads. With all this has gone an expansion of education so rapid that we have found it impossible to build and equip schools fast enough to meet the demand. But again, I hope we are beginning to overtake the arrears. The health of the people has been attended to by a great expansion of sanitation and a great spread of hospitals and special institutions, such as, maternity and child welfare centres, in the establishment of which we have been greatly helped by private charity. Among these I may mention the great New Mental Hospital which stands as a symbol of the added care that we are giving to the case of mental defectives. The last committee that we have appointed is one to deal with another class of afflicted persons, the moral defectives, whose errors lead them into our jails. This is a subject in respect of which a vast change has come over the general outlook of enlightened nations, and I hope that Mysore will not be behind the rest in carrying out a radical scheme of reform.

Coming now to the details of the² budget, I will refer The
you, as usual, to the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, Budget.
which explains the more important points to be noticed
in the Revised Estimates of the current year and in the
Budget Estimates of the coming year. I propose to
mention only some of the principal items. In doing so,
I shall follow the usual order, taking, first, the revenue
derived from our natural resources, such as, gold and the
sandal monopoly; second, that accruing to the State in
its capacity as trader; and third, the proceeds of
taxation proper.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The return
from the
Gold
Mines.

The taxation of the income derived from the mining industry is one of the most puzzling problems with which the taxation experts have to deal. Mining is not like cultivation or business, in which the greater the skill and capital employed, the greater is the prospect of a continuing and growing revenue. In the case of mining, reverse is the case. The greater the skill and capital employed, the greater is the prospect of the ore being exhausted or even disappearing altogether. There is, moreover, another puzzling factor, namely, the influence of prices. Given prudent and careful mining companies—and I am glad to acknowledge that those operating on the Kolar Gold Field are among the best managed in the world—an increase in the price of the product does not mean a scramble to exhaust the good ore and get the advantage of the increased price over as large a quantity as possible. It means, on the other hand, a reservation of the good ore and the turning of the attention of the management to ores which it does not pay to treat when prices are lower. Our ordinary scheme of taxation, which is similar to that in other parts of the world, is, first, to levy the income-tax as it is levied on other businesses; second, to take a royalty in part compensation to the State for the loss of a wasting asset. And we have now, in common with other Governments in similar circumstances, added a third item of taxation by taking a share of the abnormal price which is for a time being paid for gold.

The figures of revenue derived from income-tax will be dealt with under that head. Under the head of royalty we have two factors to consider, first, the increase of price, and second, the fact that on the 21st March last, the old leases expired and new leases, which provide for a higher rate of royalty, came into force. In 1938-39.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

we realized Rs. 23 lakhs under this head. In 1939-40 we anticipate a realization of Rs. 24.39 lakhs, as a result of the operation of the two causes I have indicated, and in 1940-41, seeing that the new leases will be in operation for the whole year, we expect a realization of Rs. 26 lakhs.

To turn now to the new taxation, which has been imposed by an Emergency Act with effect from the 22nd March last, and which we propose to place before you now with a view to bringing it permanently into the Statute Book, the position stands as follows. In 1931 Great Britain went off the gold standard, the price of gold per ounce being then about Rs. 56½. At the beginning of the War, nine months ago, the price had risen to Rs. 109 per ounce, and by the middle of March, when we decided to take action, it had risen to Rs. 113. We decided in these circumstances, following the example of other Governments similarly circumstanced, that the State was entitled to take a share of this abnormal increase in the value of what is derived from one of its wasting assets, and could do so without inflicting any real injury upon the industry. We therefore passed an Emergency Act requiring payment of a special duty on gold equal to three-fourths of the difference between the price at which gold was sold and the price of Rs. 100 an ounce, which was taken as a standard. This leaves one-fourth of these abnormal profits to the Companies, and it is hoped and believed that that will prove quite sufficient to prevent any deterioration in the working operations of the industry and to leave a margin for a prospective increase in the working expenses. In other words, it is hoped that this difference will have the effect of bringing a large increase to the revenues of the State without affecting the conservation of the higher grade ore

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

or reducing the dividends on the invested capital, which have been paid in the past to the shareholders. The realizations anticipated from this duty are Rs. 3 lakhs in 1939-40 and Rs. 26 lakhs in 1940-41.

I fully realize that a tax of this kind cannot be very welcome to the Companies concerned, but I feel there is good justification in these very exceptional times for the Government to take a share of a very exceptional wind-fall. As I have said, I do not think there is any reason to expect that it will cause a reduction in the dividends that the Companies have been able to pay in the past, and if that is the case, it will operate as a tax on excess profits. Should this anticipation be incorrect, the Government will be a sufferer along with the Companies, and we shall be ready to re-examine the question in the light of any fresh considerations that may arise.

Sandal Oil. There has been a very welcome expansion in the sale of sandal oil in America, which has taken more than twice as much in 1939-40 as it did in 1938-39. In 1938-39 we realized under this head a revenue of Rs. 8.76 lakhs. For 1939-40 we hope to realize Rs. 8.43 lakhs, as against Rs. 6.74 budgetted for, and in the uncertainty of conditions in the world at large we have budgetted for a sum of Rs. 7.45 lakhs for 1940-41.

1ways. To turn now towards trading concerns. The gross and net receipts from Railways during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 81.89 lakhs and Rs. 25.27 lakhs respectively. We expect to realize during the current year a gross revenue of Rs. 81.85 lakhs and a net revenue of Rs. 24.49 lakhs, as against Rs. 77.50 and Rs. 20.11 lakhs, respectively, budgetted for. Next year, we anticipate an improvement of Rs. 1 lakh under gross revenue, in view of the increase in Railway fares and freights recently brought into effect all over India. On the other hand, the provision for

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

working expenses has to be increased by about Rs. 3 lakhs, on account of the increase in the price of coal and other items. A decrease of about Rs. 2 lakhs is thus expected in the net receipts.

The line from Sagara to Talaguppe is expected to be opened shortly.

The net revenue from the Hydro-Electric Works continues to grow. In 1937-38 it was Rs. 42.95 lakhs, and in 1938-39, Rs. 46.69 lakhs. We budgetted for Rs. 48 lakhs and expect to realize Rs. 49.52 lakhs in 1939-40, and Rs. 51.57 lakhs in 1940-41.

The Shimsha New Project Works are almost completed, and the first unit, which was put into service on the 18th April 1940, is now continuously generating 11,000 to 12,000 H.P., relieving Sivasamudram to that extent of the very heavy loads, extending to 62,500 H.P., which that Station has been carrying.

Works in connection with the Jog Falls Project have been commenced.

The number of towns and villages served stood at 186 at the end of June 1939. Service has since been started in Sidlaghatta, Kunigal, Sravanabelagola, Chitaldrug and several minor towns, and the arrangements for serving Tiptur, Channarayapatna, Chamarajnagar, Bannur, Srinivasapur, Saklespur and Sagara are in progress. Estimates for Jagalur, Bharmasagara, Challakere, Alur and Mudigere, among other places, are under examination.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes, including irrigation pumping installations, has continued to increase steadily, and stands now at about 47,000, as against about 43,000 at the end of June 1939.

The extension of the automatic telephone service in Bangalore City from 500 to 700 lines has been completed and the number of subscribers has already

Hydro-Electric Works.

Telephone Service.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

risen to 695. An extension of 400 more lines has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 3.67 lakhs, and the work is in hand.

Krishnaraj
Sagar
Irrigation
Works.

The Irwin Canal is intended ultimately to irrigate an area of 1,20,000 acres. Up to date arrangements have been made for commanding 70,279 acres, of which 54,550 have been brought under cultivation. In the course of the year works were completed which it is hoped will bring another 19,000 acres under irrigation. The Turaganur Branch is responsible for 10,000 acres, the Shimsha Branch for 5,000 and the Lokasara Branch for 4,000. In addition, good progress has been made with the Hebbakavadi and Nidaghatta branches. Another important work is the construction of a pick-up weir and channel near the Mandya tank which is nearing completion. The question of draining the tank is under consideration.

A programme working up to a total grant of Rs. 2,70,000 prepared by the Special Roads Committee has been put in hand. Up to date about 300 miles of road have been opened up.

The net receipts from all these works have so far been disappointing. In 1938-39 they amounted only to Rs. 1.10 lakhs, and large arrears were found to have accumulated in respect of payment both of contribution and water-rate. Special measures have been taken to recover these, and it is hoped that in the current year Rs. 6.05 lakhs will be recovered, as against Rs. 2.21 budgetted for. For next year the budget is for Rs. 6.10 lakhs.

Iron and
Steel
Works
(including

This concern realised a working profit of Rs. 9.12 lakhs last year and is expected to earn a profit of Rs. 26 lakhs this year and again in 1940-41. This is due to the higher rates realizable for the products and to a

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

reduction in working costs. Out of the working profit, it is proposed to transfer Rs. 2 lakhs this year, and a similar amount next year, to a special fund for meeting expenditure connected with the provision of amenities to the employees. The balance of Rs. 24 lakhs will be transferred to the Depreciation Fund.

Cement
Plant).

Long range plans for the development of the Works are under examination. One of these concerns the manufacture of special steels and ferro-alloys which will be undertaken soon after the arrival of the necessary plant for which orders have already been placed in the United Kingdom.

The organization of this Factory has been overhauled, and while some sections that were not operating satisfactorily have been closed, three new ones have been opened for the manufacture respectively of scientific instruments, switch-gears and *nakki* wire. It is hoped that it will soon be possible to put the wire on the market.

Govern-
ment
Electric
Factory.

The sales improved, especially in the case of bakelite and hardware. The total sales up to the end of April last amounted to a little more than Rs. 2½ lakhs, as against a little more than Rs. 2 lakhs in the corresponding period of the previous year.

The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The sales during the eight months ending 29th February 1940 amounted to Rs. 3,39,092 as against Rs. 3,06,234 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Govern-
ment Soap
Factory.

During the first nine months of the year this Factory produced 53,397 yards of cloth, as against 35,965 yards for the same period in 1938-39. The sales realized Rs. 1,63,500, as against Rs. 1,20,000.

Silk
Weaving
Factory.

Demonstrations of deep-well pumps were conducted in a number of villages, and twelve were installed in the

Central
Industrial
Workshop.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Closepet and Channapatna area, and nine in the Chitaldrug area, in pursuance of the rural reconstruction scheme.

Fifty-four apprentices were trained in the Workshop. Of these, two were from the Indian Institute of Science and one from the School of Engineering. The rest were artisans.

Badanval
Spinning
Centro.

The special feature of the period was the introduction of the system of supply of improved implements to spinners at half the cost. The value of the implements issued was Rs. 4,663. There are at present 4,000 spinners and 200 weavers attached to this *Khadi* centre and 81 spinners and 32 weavers in the wool-spinning centre at Kolar. The total value of finished goods produced at the two centres amounted to Rs. 47,905 and Rs. 4,147 respectively.

Industrial
and Testing
Labora-
tory—
Pharma-
ceutical
Section.

While the industry has suffered through the war owing to the difficulty in obtaining supplies of certain raw materials, a great opportunity has been afforded of discovering and developing local substitutes. As an instance of such a development may be mentioned a scheme for the manufacture of liver products.

Lac and
Paint
Works.

The regular manufacture of oil paints was taken up in June 1939. The factory has sold paints of the value of Rs. 32,500 during the first nine months of the current year.

Bitumen
Plants.

The bitumen emulsion plants at Bangalore and Mysore worked under high pressure due to increased activities in the road programme, and the newly erected plant at Hassan has also come into production. The total value of the supplies up to the end of March 1940 amounted to about Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Rural and
Minor
Industries.

A three-year plan for the development of rural and cottage industries was sanctioned, and a sum of

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Rs. 43,300 provided for the purpose in the current year's budget. Out of this Rs. 13,300 went to pay for the rural industries centres already in operation and the balance is intended for the opening of 23 new centres. So far 19 of these have been opened. The industries which have been started are flaying, leather-stitching, smithy, pottery, coir-working, tanning, tile-making and lacquer-ware. The results have been fairly encouraging, and an enhanced provision of Rs. 50,000 has been included in next year's budget.

During the current year, a sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned in the shape of loans to twenty persons to assist in the establishment or improvement of minor and cottage industries, such as, rice mills, power-looms, looms for the manufacture of *gota* and *nakki*, coffee grinding, lacquer and brass industries and the manufacture of *davana* oil. Small special loans have also been sanctioned to passed students of the industrial schools to enable them to start their own cottage industries.

I turn now from the concerns that are under direct Government control to the companies in which the Government have an interest.

The total area in respect of which agreements were taken for supply of cane to the factory during 1939 was 14,211 acres, as against 9,511 in the previous year, and the total amount paid to the *raiya*s this year up to the end of March 1940 was Rs. 31½ lakhs, as against Rs. 28 lakhs during the nine months ended 30th June 1939. Prices of sugar were fairly good for the greater part of the year, but fell off towards the end. Sales of arrack amounted to 1,08,039 proof gallons valued at Rs. 54,019, and of absolute alcohol to 78,385 proof gallons valued at Rs. 34,542. Action has been taken to instal an additional plant for the manufacture of absolute alcohol.

Mysore
Sugar
Company.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Mysore
Silk
Filatures.

This new company has made a very promising start, and is purchasing from over 2,000 sericulturists about Rs. 20,000 worth of cocoons every month. It employs 391 labourers, and by the middle of last month, had produced 17,660 pounds of silk of the value of Rs. 1,30,790 and 9,200 pounds of superior waste. The silk made has already secured entry into the Australian market which accepts only silk of the highest grades.

Mysore
Spun Silk
Mills.

In one respect this factory has more than fulfilled expectations. It was established to provide a market for the silk waste, which was selling at prices ranging from 9 to 18 pies per pound and its establishment together with causes arising out of the war, has resulted in an increase of this price from 6 to 8 annas a pound, which means that a sum of roughly Rs. 70,000 has been put into the pockets of the reelers. The factory has also given occupation directly to about 600 operatives and indirectly to about 200 families. It has been working during the year at full capacity and a ready market has been found for the yarn produced. It has not been quite so successful in providing dividends for its shareholders. Difficulties have been found in connection with the machinery, and new machines have had to be purchased. There have also been difficulties in training the labour. It is hoped, however, that these are being overcome and the factory has returned a small profit for the year.

Mysore
Tobacco
Company.

During the year 1939 the Company extended cultivation to 4,691 acres and opened three more curing centres, making 25 centres in all. The year was an unfavourable one in several respects. The seasonal conditions were not good and the war caused wild fluctuations in the market. In these conditions the system of auction sales was found unsuitable and a system of forward contracts has been adopted in its place. Experiments are being

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

conducted in tobacco planting on the Babbur Farm and at Chikkanahalli.

Now that electric power from the Shimsha project has become available, the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers, Ltd., have started in full swing the manufacture of ammonium sulphate and sulphuric acid. Their sales of ammonium sulphate already amount to over 2,500 tons and they have also undertaken to supply regularly 5 tons of sulphuric acid per day to a chemical manufacturing company established recently in the neighbourhood. Schemes for the manufacture and marketing of ammonia gas, superphosphates, etc., are also being considered by the Company.

Mysore
Chemicals
and
Fertilisers,
Ltd.

The Company has been provisionally placed on the approved list of contractors for the supply of materials to the Military Department of the Government of India and negotiations are in progress for the supply of ammonia and oleum to it.

It will interest you to know that Government have decided to start a factory at Belagola for the manufacture of sodium bichromate, which is a chemical much in demand in the country. The arrangements for starting the factory are going forward and it is hoped that it will be possible to make a beginning with the scheme soon. The starting of this factory will enable a fuller and more profitable utilisation of the chrome ore resources of the State.

Sodium
Bichromate
Factory.

Fortunately, the war has not greatly affected the arrangements for the regular and satisfactory supply of chemicals and other accessories to the Mysore Paper Mills. This has enabled the Mills to maintain the high quality of the paper manufactured by them. With the expected arrival and installation in September next of additional equipment, the Mills hope to realise the full

The Mysore
Paper
Mills, Ltd.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

estimated output. Small units for the manufacture of straw board have also been added and are working.

Sri Krishna-rajendra Mills. These Mills show signs of turning the corner. The interest due on the money advanced by the Government has been paid up to the end of 1939, and a balance of Rs. 1,15,000 is left in hand, as against a sum due for depreciation of Rs. 2,08,000.

New Joint-Stock Concerns. Recently the Government have extended their help to three new concerns. Two of these are concerns that have fallen on evil days under private management, namely, the Mysore Tannery and the Mysore Match Manufacturing Company. In order to prevent these industries dying out, and to continue to provide employment for the workmen, the Government have acquired these two works and have started them afresh as limited companies, in relation to which the Government provide a considerable proportion of the share capital and the managing agency. The third concern is the Bangalore Transport Company, which provides for rationalising the bus services in Bangalore City. As in many other parts of India, these services have been working very unsatisfactorily both to the promoters and the public, owing to the stimulus of unhealthy competition and overlapping arrangements. It is hoped that combination of them under a joint-stock company, in which the Government take an interest, will provide a better service for the public and at the same time ensure a more reasonable return on the outlay of those who provide the capital.

Land Revenue.

To come now to the revenue from taxation, in which I include that derived from land revenue.

The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory during the year. Against Rs. 122·33 lakhs budgetted for the current year, Rs. 123·52 lakhs are expected to be realised,

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

and for the next year we hope to realise Rs. 125 lakhs, counting on the continuance of normal seasonal conditions.

The revenue under this head in 1938-39 was Rs. 17.49 Forest. lakhs and we hope to realise Rs. 17.74 lakhs and Rs. 17.16 lakhs during the current and next years, respectively.

Rs. 48.66 lakhs were realized under this head last Excise. year, but as against Rs. 51.44 lakhs budgetted for the current year, we expect to realise only Rs. 49.16 lakhs. A further fall of about Rs. 1 lakh is anticipated next year.

As mentioned in my address to you in June last, the Excise policy of the Government has all along been to reduce consumption by a careful regulation of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

In pursuance of this policy, the number of excise shops is being gradually reduced and the rates of duty are also being enhanced from time to time. Last year the duty on *ganja* and the tax on trees licensed for tapping were enhanced, and the limit of private possession of *ganja* and the issues of *ganja* and opium to shops were reduced. Among the measures taken during the year are the permanent closure of as many as 50 excise shops and the temporary closure of others on the afternoons of pay days in the industrial areas of Mysore, Davangere and Bhadravati. The case of other industrial areas is under consideration.

In the area around the Closepet Rural Health Centre, where a scheme of prohibition is being tried, seven more shops, that is, two toddy shops in the Channapatna Taluk and one arrack and four toddy shops in the Closepet Taluk, have been ordered to be closed with effect from 1st July 1940.

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I am sorry to have to put it on record that this reduction in shops and revenue does not appear to carry with it a fully corresponding reduction in consumption. The consumption of licit arrack in 1938-39 was less than half of what it was in 1929-30, but the number of cases of illicit distillation, which was 197 in 1929-30, was 724 in 1937-38, and though it dropped to 332 in 1938-39, the number of convictions for drunkenness in that year was the highest for the whole decade and more than ten times the number for 1929-30.

Income-
tax.

Under income-tax we hope to realize Rs. 28.01 lakhs during the current year, as against Rs. 28.20 lakhs realized last year and Rs. 27.63 lakhs budgetted for. For the next year we anticipate a realization of Rs. 35 lakhs on account of the enhancement of the rate of tax on the income of the companies from 18 pies to 24 pies per rupee.

Excise
Duty on
Sugar.

The rate of excise duty on sugar was enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per cwt. from the 1st March 1940, following a similar enhancement by the Government of India, by the issue of an Emergency Act, and proposals will be placed before you to bring the Act permanently into the Statute Book. Unfortunately, the bulk of the profit from the increase will go not to the State but to the Government of India, who have decided that our share of the duty must be limited to a figure of Rs. 12.91 lakhs realized during 1938-39.

Excise
Duty on
power
alcohol.

The Act providing for the compulsory admixture of power alcohol with motor spirit was brought into effect from October 1, 1939 in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts, duty on power alcohol being fixed at the same rate as that imposed upon petrol by the Government of India. The realizations from this source are expected to amount to Rs. 65,000 in 1939-40 and Rs. 1,08,000 in 1940-41.

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EXPENDITURE.

When we turn to the expenditure side of the budget, the first item that confronts us affords a proof of the well-known saying that democracy is the most expensive system of government in the world. It is a provision of Rs. 1,25,000 for the expenditure involved by the new constitutional reforms.

Another item connected with the reforms is the provision of Rs. 12,000 for a Public Service Commissioner. The making of provision for securing the best public servants for the State, for distributing the appointments fairly over the different groups for ensuring equitable treatment to all Government servants, and for preventing corruption, is now recognized as an essential corollary to an up-to-date constitution. We are not proposing, in the first instance at any rate, to employ the full paraphernalia of a Public Service Commission. We propose instead to try the appointment of a single officer of undoubted ability and judgment, who is entirely without connections in the State. For the time being he is engaged in examining our present arrangements and making his own proposals for the future, and the Central Recruitment Board is carrying on with its existing functions until orders have been passed on Mr. Gupta's proposals.

Another essential necessity of an up-to-date Government is a broadcasting station, and we are contemplating the establishment of a 5-K.W. Station at Mysore and a small transmitting station at Bangalore. The capital cost of this is estimated at Rs. 2.66 lakhs and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 88,000. For the present, however, we are only providing a sum of Rs. 5,000

Public
Service
Commissioner.

Broadcast-
ing.

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in the next year's budget towards the preliminary expenses.

Census.

Yet another unusual expense is the provision of a lakh of rupees in the next year's budget for the census, which will not only be a census of the population, but an economic and industrial census also.

The only other new administrative schemes to which I need refer are the conversion of the Periyapatna and Alur Sub-Taluks into Taluks and the extension of the Record of Rights scheme to four more taluks, which will mean that it will by the end of next year be in force in 74 out of the 81 Taluks in the State.

Courts of
Law.

Under Courts of Law, there has already taken place under the guidance of the Chief Justice a truly remarkable clearance of old criminal cases and of civil cases in several categories. There still remains a considerable accumulation of second appeals on the civil side of the High Court, and for this purpose we have sanctioned the appointment of two additional Judges for a period of two years from the 15th February 1940. Provision for their salary for the whole of 1940-41 is made in the budget.

Jails.

As you are all aware, the prevalence of subversive activities, of which the courting of imprisonment forms a part, has necessitated the provision of additional jail accommodation, and four new jails were opened at Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Byramangala and Thippeganahalli, and have involved an additional expenditure in 1939-40 of a lakh of rupees in addition to the outlay on buildings, which will be dealt with under 'Civil Works'. We hope there will be no such occurrences in the coming year and have therefore made a normal provision in the budget for 1940-41.

In addition to this we have made provision for the

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

expenses of the Committee which has been appointed to examine the whole question of crime and punishment, to which I have already referred.

The rapid progress that has been made of recent years in modernising our hospitals necessarily involves heavy expenditure in maintaining the enlarged institutions. We have now established groups of hospitals in the two capital cities and have rebuilt the District Headquarter Hospitals in five out of the remaining seven districts, while the town of Davangere has been provided with hospital accommodation equivalent to that of any of the District Headquarters. Provision has been made in the next year's budget for staffing the new hospital at Mandya, and for continuing sundry additions to the staff that have been made in other places. We have also provided a lakh of rupees for the purchase of equipment and another lakh of rupees for the purchase of drugs of foreign manufacture, which it is very difficult to obtain owing to the outbreak of war. We have opened 18 new dispensaries in 1939-40 bringing the total number to 337, or one to every 87 square miles or 19,000 people. This is exclusive of the Rural Medical Practitioners of whom 8 are being assisted, including six additions to the cadre who began work during the year. For the ensuing year a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been provided for the opening of new dispensaries and another Rs. 10,000 for the establishment of itinerant dispensaries in the *Malnad*.

Medical.

This time last year I advised you of the constitution of a new Irrigation Development Fund for the purpose of financing irrigation works of a protective character, and told you that we had sanctioned four works for the irrigation of nearly 6,300 acres. These four works are now in progress. For next year we propose to undertake

Irrigation
Develop-
ment Fund.

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four more works estimated to irrigate a little over 7,000 acres as follows:—

	Rs.
Construction of a reservoir across the Kanva river near Kannamangala, Channapatna Taluk, to irrigate 5,000 acres	... 15'50 lakhs
Construction of a tank at Parasurampur, Challakere Taluk, to irrigate 974 acres	... 3'80 „
Construction of a tank at Honnemachenahalli in the Kunigal Taluk, to irrigate 581 acres.	1'72 „
Construction of a tank across the Yennehole stream near Kadakola in the Mysore Taluk, to irrigate 600 acres	... 1'30 „

In addition to this we propose to enlarge the purpose of the Fund so as to permit of charges on account of repair and improvement works also being met from it, and we have allotted Rs. 3 lakhs as grants-in-aid to the irrigation cess funds of certain districts for the purposes of such repairs.

Civil
Works.

The aerodrome at Jakkur has been completed and a regular bi-weekly service is now in force between Hyderabad and Madras *via* Bangalore. The construction of an aerodrome near Mysore has been undertaken and a site has been selected and is being levelled.

The outlay on account of major works during the current year is expected to amount to about Rs. 14 lakhs, of which Rs. 6½ lakhs will be spent on medical institutions.

Communi-
cations.

In the next year's budget, we have provided Rs. 6'20 lakhs for major works, out of which the provision for medical buildings is about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

In my address in June last, I referred to the advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the Road Fund in connection with the asphaltting of roads, subject to repayment in ten annual

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equated payments of Rs. 1,20,000. A further advance of Rs. 10 lakhs has been allowed during the current year under the same conditions, and sanction of a further loan of Rs. 3 lakhs is under consideration.

A subvention of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned from the Road Fund for district fund roads, in addition to which special grants have been given in several cases.

In the Mandya District new roads of a length of 91 miles, connecting the interior villages in the Naga-mangala, French-Rocks and Krishnarajapet Taluks, were opened as relief works.

The outlay on account of road works in the Irwin Canal area has so far been met from the Road Fund. In the case of the areas commanded by the Lokasara, Nidaghatta and other new channels, however, we propose to charge the outlay to the capital grant of the Krishnaraj Sagar Works on the ground that the provision of marketing facilities for the cultivators may justifiably be regarded as a legitimate charge against the irrigation project.

The bridge over the Vedavathi near Kellodu was completed during the year. The construction of a bridge over the Tunga at Thirthahalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,90,000 and of a bridge over the Dandavati in Sorab Taluk estimated to cost Rs. 39,300 has been recently sanctioned.

The grant under "Communications" has been increased from Rs. 4 to 6 lakhs, to meet the cost of the above mentioned bridge works and of the following other works:—

- (1) Construction of a bridge over the Suvarnavati on the Chendakavadi-Hondrabul Road, Chamarajnagar Taluk, estimated to cost Rs. 62,650, and
- (2) Laying out of a metalled road from Yelandur to Mamballi, estimated to cost Rs. 47,000.

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Education. The total provision for expenditure under "Education" was Rs. 54 lakhs in 1938-39, and we expect an expenditure of Rs. 56·27 lakhs in 1939-40. For 1940-41 we have made a provision of Rs. 59·27 lakhs.

To commence with the Primary Schools, we have examined the recommendations of the Committee that investigated the subject of primary education and action is being taken to amend the Elementary Education Act. In the course of the year we opened 30 new schools, of which five were Urdu primary schools, out of the provision of Rs. 10,000 allotted for the expansion of primary education, and we have made a similar provision for the ensuing year. In addition to this, we are hoping to bring forward proposals for revising the pay of teachers in these schools.

Five Government Middle Schools were established during the year and encouragement is being given to aided agencies to increase the number. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been provided in the budget for opening new Middle Schools. With all this it is very difficult to meet the demand for education in this grade and to bring the equipment up to standard. The only hope of doing so appears to lie in the scheme for reviving the levy of fees. Meanwhile, provision has been included in the budget for an improvement in the scale of pay of teachers.

Three aided High Schools were opened during the year, and the opening of a Municipal High School at Krishnarajnagar with effect from the 1st July next has been sanctioned. Provision has been made for raising the pay of the teachers in these schools also.

University. Arrangements have been made for the establishment of Intermediate Colleges at Shimoga and Tumkur with effect from this month, and the grant to the Mysore

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University has been raised from Rs. 11·75 to Rs. 12·75 lakhs to meet the additional expenditure involved.

Under the head of Agriculture, the chief expanding activity for which provision has been made is the provision of seed farms and demonstration plots. There are now 103 seed farms for the cultivation and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of paddy, groundnut and sugar-cane, and the advantages of these are being demonstrated in 3,551 plots under the control of the cultivators themselves. The quantity of improved seeds and stock distributed having increased fourfold in the last three years, it has been found necessary to increase the provision of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose to Rs. 13,000 in the ensuing year. A small provision of Rs. 2,500 has been included for the establishment of an experimental farm at Anjanapur.

The Livestock, Civil Veterinary, and Amrut Mahal Departments were amalgamated during this year, and officers with special training have been appointed for the control of sheep and poultry breeding. A provision of Rs. 2,000 has been made as a subvention to sheep breeders' associations.

Provision has been made for opening two new veterinary dispensaries.

Grants were made during the current year to 15 Municipalities for drainage works and to a similar number for water supply.

A scheme for improving the water supply of the Chitaldrug town has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, and Rs. 2 lakhs (including Rs. 1 lakh under Loans) have been provided in the next year's budget. One lakh has been provided for water supply to other places. The grant under 'Improvement to Towns and Minor Municipalities' has been increased by Rs. 20,000 to

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Rs. 1,25,000. A special grant of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the underground drainage works in Bangalore City.

Drinking waterwells. In accordance with the programme laid down by the Government of providing a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for drinking water wells in villages within a period of five years, three lakhs were allotted last year, and three lakhs were provided in the budget of the current year. An additional allotment of Rs. 25,000 was subsequently sanctioned to the Hassan District. During the current year 3,184 well works were taken up, and 489 wells had been completed by the end of March 1940. Altogether 12,373 villages have been provided with wells. A further sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided for the purpose in the next year's budget.

Rural reconstruction. The Rural Welfare Centre established at Closepet continued to do good work. The Rural Reconstruction Centre at Doddballapur, which had been under the management of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. for the last five years, was taken under Government management from the 1st October 1939. Two hundred and fifty-six villages have been selected for concentrated attention. The grant has been enhanced from Rs. 1.35 lakhs to Rs. 1.50 lakhs next year.

Summary. To sum up, in this very abnormal year we anticipate an improvement in revenue over our budget estimates by an amount of Rs. 17.96 lakhs, bringing the total to Rs. 413.54 lakhs and a total increase in expenditure of Rs. 18.26 lakhs, bringing the total to Rs. 413.38 lakhs, the latter item including the contribution of Rs. 3 lakhs to the Irrigation Development Fund. For next year we hope to realise a total revenue of Rs. 439.06 lakhs, and have made provision for a total expenditure of Rs. 438.11 lakhs, which, however, includes a contribution of Rs. 26

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

lakhs to the Irrigation Development Fund, the Inter-Village Road Fund and the Industrial Development Fund.

It may perhaps be appropriate if I give a few figures to indicate, so far as financial figures can do so, the extent to which our seventeen years of work together has been successful in promoting the twin ideals that every democratic government must set before itself, namely, social justice and individual freedom. Lord Baldwin has stated these ideas in somewhat more detail as follows: Retrospect.

“ In a democracy our ideal is that every one of its members should feel that he has had a square deal : “ that the community means that he should have opportunities of education and that he should be housed in decency, and that his life should be tolerable so far as it “ can be made so.”

In my opening remarks I explained to you how, in the years that we have been taking counsel together, the revenues of the State have shown an increase of more than a crore of rupees. That increase has been derived partly from the gold mines and partly from an increase in the profits of the hydro-electric works. There is also an increase in income-tax, principally in the higher classes. The only new taxes we have imposed are the excise duty on sugar and matches. These are common to the whole country and their effect on the poorest classes has been extremely small.

But this increase in revenue by no means tells the whole story. We have also increased our debt by Rs. 669 lakhs, and with it our investments on productive works by Rs. 920 lakhs, with the result that we now have to meet net interest charges of Rs. 32·91 lakhs, and have Rs. 85 lakhs in the shape of receipts from productive works out of which to meet them.

We can get a glimpse of the manner in which we have

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

spent the money from a comparison of the expenditure of 1923-24 with that budgetted for in 1940-41. Twenty-six lakhs of the difference goes to the Irrigation and other development funds, all of which are for the benefit of the countryside, and 50 lakhs goes to increase under Medical, Irrigation, Education, Agriculture and grants for public improvements, in other words, to what are commonly known as nation-building activities. It would be too long a story to try and tell you how we have expended the whole of the 9 crores of rupees which we have invested in productive works, but you can see the results around you on every side. Very large sums have been put into irrigation, railways, roads, electricity and industries. You are all aware how the *raiya*t has benefited by the lakhs of rupees that have been disbursed in payment for sugar-cane, tobacco and latterly for silk waste. It is my one regret that he has not taken more advantage, than appears to be the case, of the opportunities that have been afforded to him of increasing and selling the produce of his land. I say this because I find that in 1937-38, the last year for which complete statistics are available, the net excess of imports over exports in the case of food grains was 64 lakhs and in that of cotton and cotton goods, 52 lakhs. I earnestly hope that the new opportunities that are opening up before the *raiya*t will inspire him with new energy and enterprise. I refer, of course, to the markets that will be thrown open to him as a result of the prohibition of imports from abroad which include many articles that we can produce in Mysore, such as, sugar and silk, soap and medicines, tobacco and paper, tiles and toys. These are a few items taken at random out of the list of prohibitions, but they are enough to show what vast opportunities are opening up to us.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

Since we last met eight months ago many events of a supremely important nature have taken place in this storm-racked world, and our own country stands faced with tremendous problems on a satisfactory solution of which the future happiness of all her peoples, whatever their race or creed, will largely depend. Conclusion.

In this address, it has not been my purpose to discuss those problems. I have confined myself in the main to an exposition of our financial position and to a brief discussion of our programme for the coming financial year.

Now that the question of constitutional reform has been disposed of in a manner, I believe, satisfactory to a vast majority of His Highness's subjects, and it only remains to bring the new Constitution into operation, it is the desire of His Highness's Government to redouble their efforts for the economic improvement of the State and for the betterment of its people. I am confident that the co-operation of the general public will be forthcoming in ample measure in this work of constructive expansion.

One word more I must say in conclusion. Meeting as we do here in an atmosphere of calm and quiet, let us not for a moment forget that these are grave times. No man alive can say, can possibly foresee, what the next few months will bring either to this country or to any other. The flower of the nations' manhood is being ruthlessly destroyed. A heart-rending tragedy is being enacted in civilised Europe on a scale beyond the wildest dreams of our savage ancestors. We go on in faith and hope, using all our spiritual endeavours to create an atmosphere in which peace may be found and co-operating to the fullest extent in furtherance of India's military effort. Our earnest prayer must be that God

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

will graciously vouchsafe to Great Britain a speedy victory, and prosperity, happiness and peace to all the peoples of earth.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE BUDGET SESSION
OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly concluded its deliberations on the 15th June 1940. In winding up the proceedings Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, made the following remarks :—]

15TH
JUNE
1940.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—In concluding this session of the Representative Assembly, I shall, as is customary, make a few observations with regard to some of the more important matters which we have been discussing.

It is a source of deep satisfaction to me to think that the Budget for 1940-41 placed before you has been so well received. If it has not been possible for Government to provide more funds under certain heads as desired by some of the members, it is not due to want of desire on the part of Government to meet their wishes, but only to financial limitations. However, in accordance with your desire, the grant for Village Improvement (Rural Reconstruction) will be enhanced by Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 30,000 will be allotted for malnad and the remainder for maidan villages.

Some members have referred to vocational education, and requests have been made for increased facilities in this direction in Middle Schools. At the present

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

moment the Department is spending over half a lakh of rupees a year on practical instruction classes in general schools, and there is considerable reason for believing that the purpose for which these vocational classes were instituted is not being achieved, and that in consequence some of the money might perhaps be better spent in other ways. The question is being examined by the Director of Public Instruction who considers that candidates who take these vocational subjects, particularly in Middle Schools, do so with no idea of making any subsequent use of the training they receive, but simply because subjects, such as agriculture, brasswork, tailoring, lacquer-work, etc., are easier than hygiene and sanskrit in the Middle School Examination. Further enquiries have still to be made, but there would appear to be grounds for the view that vocational instruction is better given in proper technical schools run by the Department of Agriculture or the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The usual representations have been made regarding reduction of fees in High Schools. These requests appear regularly, and in no case has the mover of such a representation been able to give any facts in support of his proposal. It has been clearly shown that in Mysore not only are High School fees lower than those prevailing in Madras, Travancore and Cochin and considerably lower than those prevailing in the north of India, but in addition the help given in this State to pupils in secondary schools in the shape of scholarships and freeships is proportionately many times greater than that available in neighbouring States and Provinces. The facts of the case have been clearly placed before the members during the course of the proceedings of this Assembly, and in the light of the facts and figures given,

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

no case can be made out for a reduction of High School fees. In this State Government bear a proportion of the expenditure on secondary education which is double and even treble that borne by Governments in some other parts of India. The fees charged are lower, and the help given to students is vastly greater. Government have no intention of raising fees in High Schools, but if they desired to do so, an unanswerable case could be made out for such a change.

The question of raising the salaries of all grades of teachers in the Education Department has long received the anxious consideration of Government, but the size of that Department makes questions of salary re-organization financially difficult. Some little time ago, Government sanctioned a re-organization scheme affecting the salaries of teachers in High Schools and Middle Schools. On account of certain technical difficulties the scheme actually sanctioned could not be given effect to, and Government are now awaiting a revised one from the Director. The new scheme will improve the prospects of a considerably larger number of teachers than those formerly benefited. The poverty of the teachers in Primary Schools has also long been a concern to Government, and a scheme is being worked out by the Department which will enhance the pay and prospects of these poorly paid members of the Department, at a cost to Government of approximately two additional lakhs of rupees a year. At the present moment, out of approximately 8,000 primary school teachers, only about 700 are in receipt of salaries above Rs. 20 a month. The final details of the new scheme have not yet been completely worked out, but it is hoped that about 2,500 teachers will under the new scheme get salaries above Rs. 20. When these salary re-organizations are in full

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

operation, the ultimate increased cost to Government may not be far short of three lakhs of rupees a year.

By a resolution, all but unanimous, the House has asked for the postponement of the general elections to the Representative Assembly until February or March next. As the First Member of Council explained, it was Government's intention to bring the reforms into operation in October next, despite the various inconveniences inevitable in the holding of the elections during the rainy season, especially in the malnad. But we must recognise that the times are out of joint. There is, in addition, the fact that September is not such a convenient month to hold the elections. We propose to consult the Legislative Council also and come to a decision, taking all relevant facts into consideration.

More than one member of the House drew attention to the necessity of improving the existing facilities for tank irrigation. Particular stress was laid on the question of making the minor tanks in the State more serviceable. I need not tell you that Government fully realize the supreme importance of the construction and restoration of minor tanks. Let me assure you that special efforts will be made in the coming year to give you the utmost satisfaction in this respect.

It is the definite policy of Government to give larger and larger grants for the betterment of the villages. Provision of drinking-water wells and of amenities like panchayet halls, inter-village roads, planting of fruit trees and sanitation—all these things are receiving attention, but I confess that I should like to see better and speedier results achieved in every one of these directions. We—I mean you as representing the public and the officials—should not be satisfied until every

Opening remarks at the Mysore Legislative Council.

village commands the comforts which a town or a city enjoys. I hope that none of you harbours any idea in his mind that the administration concentrates attention upon the cities and does not pay sufficient attention to the villages. I hold the view that the acid test of an administration is the condition of the villages. It is no great credit to any country or its administration that it possesses grand cities and languishing villages, for the latter are no less important than the former and deserve no less attention. I am not one of those who are satisfied with the condition of our villages. I feel that we have not touched even the fringe of the problem. It is only by continuous and persistent effort and by the fullest co-operation between the people of the villages and the officials that substantial progress can be hoped for and I hope that neither you nor we will be lacking in that spirit of service which alone can overcome obstacles and achieve success.

OPENING REMARKS AT THE MYSORE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[The Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Council met in the Legislative Council Hall in the Old Public Offices, Bangalore, on the 24th June, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, presiding. Sir Mirza Ismail made the following opening remarks on the occasion :—]

24TH
JUNE
1940.

Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to the business of the day, it is my duty to read to you a message which His Highness the Maharaja has addressed to his people at this time of tremendous happenings. His Highness's message is as follows :

"My beloved people,—This is a time of very great anxiety all over the world. The forces of His Majesty

Opening remarks at the Mysore Legislative Council.

the King-Emperor and of his whole Empire are engaged in a deadly struggle against aggressors who care nothing for right and justice. For a time the forces of evil may appear to succeed ; but we know that we are fighting for the victory of the human spirit against mere brutal force. Therefore we believe firmly that in the end with the blessing of God our cause will prevail.

“ At this season, when I have received once again the assurances of my subjects' love and loyalty, I ask that every one may join with me in solemn prayer for victory. I desire that Sunday, the 30th June, 1940, should be observed as a day of special prayer for the success of our Empire and the Allies in the great struggle, so that the free spirit of mankind may triumph, and victory may bring peace and safety to us and all the world.”

His Highness has directed that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs should be paid as a further contribution from the State to the War Fund.

It is superfluous for me to say that His Highness's sentiments will find an echo in every Mysore home and that his people will do all in their power to contribute to the final victory of the Allies.

In my address to the Representative Assembly a few days ago I remarked that we were enjoying peace and calm in this country. But while all is quiet here we must not for a moment forget the fearful struggle that is going on in Europe, a struggle in which the fate of this country is also directly involved. The war will soon reach a crucial stage. Britain has to fight alone not only for her liberties but for her life. She has to wage that fight and win it during the next month or two. It may well be, and it is very likely to be, the most desperate struggle that the world has seen. Our

Opening of the new extension of the National High School, Bangalore.

hopes and prayers are with England in this hour of her grave peril.

We are confident that with God's help the efforts and sacrifices of the Allies will be crowned with success and that, when ultimate and complete victory has been obtained, peace will be restored to the world, a lasting peace in which the peoples of the world can look happily to the future and in which we, the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, under his guidance may proceed together with the development of this great State for the good of all who live in it. For that victory and for that peace that will follow it, we pray with all our hearts.

OPENING OF THE NEW EXTENSION OF THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the new extension of the National High School, Bangalore, on the 1st July 1940 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Bhujanga Rao, President of the National High School Management Committee, read an address of welcome to the Dewan, wherein he referred to the kindly interest the Dewan had been taking in the activities of the school. Sir Mirza Ismail, in declaring the new extension open, spoke as follows:—]

1ST JULY
1940.

*Mr. Bhujanga Rao, Ladies and Gentlemen, Teachers and Students of the National High School,—*It gives me great pleasure to be with you to-day and declare open this handsome addition to your buildings. It must be a matter of great satisfaction to the Management of this institution, as it is to me, that public benefaction has responded to your needs in such ample measure in the

*Opening of the new extension of the National
High School, Bangalore.*

construction of this new block of rooms, enabling Government in its turn to come to your assistance by providing its own share to increase the usefulness of this very popular High School.

I have noticed with much interest that your High School organization is marked by some special features. The members of the staff all receive the same pay, which is a fixed one, and one of them is elected Head Master by turn for a period of years. It may be that the salary received by each member of the staff is slightly larger than the average pay of a High School teacher in general, but it is by no means munificent, while the chances of promotion to a higher grade are absent. There is thus definite proof that the teachers in the school are working here with a sense of vocation and are actuated by the spirit of service. The absence of a permanent Head Master with a larger salary, a minimum amount of teaching and maximum leisure for supervision, contributes to a sense of harmony and of equality of status among the staff, and the growth of a spirit of willing co-operation. You have introduced into the High School stage of education in the State that principle of service that has made the Fergusson College the notable institution it is.

This school is called the National High School, and one might easily be tempted to enlarge upon the use, and I fear the abuse, of the epithet 'National'. I know that your purpose in adopting the word 'National' is to emphasise the essential unity of India and to help your pupils to realise that they are Indians first and foremost, and in this manner to discourage a spirit of particularism, whether geographical or communal. I have no doubt that you are doing everything that lies in:

*Opening of the new extension of the National
High School, Bangalore.*

your power to promote a spirit of harmony and unity among the boys that pass through your hands, and impress on them the sacred obligations of citizenship as well as its rights. There is always a continuous struggle between the forces of stability and order and those of progress and change, and we all know that the well-being of the community depends on an equilibrium between the two. At the present time, in our own State, as in the rest of India, and in the larger world outside where great issues are being fought out between titanic forces, there is much restlessness, and a tendency to upset the existing order of things. The eternal landmarks of stability and order seem to be threatened by the rising tide of what appears to be liberty and progress, but is only too frequently the muddy back-wash of disorder and defiance of authority. I know that in your work with your pupils, particularly in the classes in Civics and in your informal talks with them outside the class room, you will bring home to the young minds the supreme importance of respect for Law and Order, within the ample orbit of which all possible scope is given for expression of individuality and for sustained effort for the improvement of the social and political conditions of the community.

You know the old adage that "A sound mind dwells in a sound body." I fear that till recently our education organisation ignored almost completely the claims of the body to be itself educated and trained for the tasks of life. It is now realised that physical education and physical culture are as important as education of the mind and culture in the accepted sense of the term. If the young boy or the young girl is to develop into a useful member of society, care of the body and its proper

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development must be the concern of those entrusted with the education of the young. As you are aware, Government have arranged for the medical inspection of school children, and in the University institutions and in a certain number of High and Middle Schools, canteens have been established to see that the growing body gets proper refreshment in the interval between hours of instruction. Physical culture is also provided for in our High Schools and Colleges, and important steps have been taken recently in the University to make physical culture obligatory for all students, except in the case of those exempted for medical reasons. I understand in this institution you are giving special attention to this aspect of education, and you have arranged for cheap and healthy mid-day tiffin and you are training your boys in a number of indigenous forms of exercise. That is all to the good, and I hope your excellent work will gain strength in the years to come, and that a product of your school will bear both the physical and the cultural impress of your institution, and a National High School boy be recognised as such both by appearance and after a few minutes of conversation with him.

Let this be the aim and endeavour of every teacher in this school, as in all schools in Mysore, to make his pupils useful and loyal citizens of the State. Every pupil should feel that he is the State, he is the nation, of which he is proud. No teacher should ever forget that the ends of education are to promote the ends of human life and of organised society. The ends of life and of society, in turn, are individual happiness and the good of every citizen, and the method of promoting this is to develop the moral character and the intellectual ability of the members of the community. These

*Public Meeting held in Bangalore in connection with the
organisation of the Mysore War Fund.*

matters must be the first concern of education, and the first duty of every teacher.

I have great pleasure in declaring this new block of rooms open and trust that this institution will grow in numbers, efficiency and prosperity.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD IN BANGALORE IN
CONNECTION WITH THE ORGANISATION OF
THE MYSORE WAR FUND.

[A public meeting for the purpose of organising a Mysore War Fund was held in the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall on the 19th July 1940. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided on the occasion, made the following speech :—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is an age of speed and change. History is being made at such a pace to-day that it is necessary from time to time to cast our minds back in order to realise the distance we have travelled in a few short months. Let us do that with our own movement and we shall be able to realize more readily the purpose for which we are come together. In October-November we were organising Joint War Committees to deal with the provision of comforts for troops going from India to defend her frontiers in Egypt and Malaya. By February Poland had been overrun and Finland was fighting her heroic battle against overwhelming odds, and we met to expand our work so as to embrace relief to people of any country who might be suffering from the war. Since then five more free countries have been brought under the Nazi heel, and while England is threatened with invasion, a great part of Europe is threatened with a famine which may prove

19TH
JULY
1940.

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to be unequalled in the records of human suffering. We are, therefore, met together here to-day, not only to intensify our efforts for the relief of suffering, but to examine every means by which we can assist in the prosecution of the war.

We have in India, and especially in Mysore, vast resources that have yet to be tapped. We can supply cotton, ammonia and acetone for explosives, iron and steel for armaments, silk for aeroplanes, carbonised cocoanut shells for gas masks, timber for military camps and a variety of articles for army clothing and equipment. And we can make a huge increase in our production of food-stuffs and raw materials. There are also great developments ahead of us, the first of which I hope is going to be the establishment of a large factory for aeroplanes in the outskirts of this very City. There is, therefore, war work in abundance for all who are willing to give their services. And I am sure that that includes all who are present here to-day.

I shall leave it to some of those who follow me to develop the details of the organization which it is proposed to set up. As regards the amount of the fund itself, His Highness the Maharaja, as you are aware, has been pleased to give Rs. 1 lakh to the Mysore War Relief Fund, to which the Government have recently added a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. This latter contribution has already been remitted to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The War Relief Fund Committee has collected about Rs. 66,000, of which Rs. 10,000 has been earmarked for specific schemes of relief, about Rs. 5,000 has been spent in connection with the purchasing of materials for the Ladies' Committee and equipment for the Ambulance Committee, and about

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Rs. 1,000 in payment for staff and contingencies, leaving roughly a sum of Rs. 50,000 in the Fund.

We propose now to close down this Fund and to transfer the balance to the new Fund, to which, I am glad to say, we have already received further contributions which the Honorary Secretary will read out amounting to another Rs. 15,000. And I hope that our efforts will bring our total contribution to a figure of at least Rs. 10 lakhs. I want you to realise that, though this may seem a considerable figure for you to contemplate, it is in this terrible war, which is waged for that greatest of all stakes, the free spirit of Man, a comparative trifle. Let me give you one comparison to illustrate the point. We have just passed the Budget for the Mysore State for the year 1940-41, amounting to the highest figure on record, namely, Rs. 439 lakhs, that is £3,292,500. When you consider that the daily expenditure of Great Britain is $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions, you will realize how small comparatively would be a contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs, or £75,000.

In a world where might makes right, there is neither pity nor mercy for a country unprepared. Who can doubt that we live in a world where force, and force alone reigns? India should throw all her strength and resources into the struggle, and, for her own safety also, make the greatest effort possible so that she and those with whom she is sharing this great burden may emerge victorious from a devastating war.

I have now the pleasure to move the first resolution as follows:—

“That there be established, in place of the Mysore War Relief Fund, a Mysore War Fund, and that the Mysore War

Opening of the new grounds of the Mysore Football Association, Mysore.

Relief Fund be wound up and its balance transferred to the Mysore War Fund ;

"That there be established, in place of the General and Executive Committees of the Mysore War Relief Fund, General and Executive Committees of the Mysore War Fund with officers and members as in the list which will be read by the Honorary Secretary ;

"That the Mysore War Fund be devoted primarily to the prosecution of the war, but that subscriptions be also received in favour of agencies for the relief of suffering connected with the war, which, when earmarked, will be forwarded without delay to such agencies ;

"That, as regards the balance of the fund, full discretion be given to the Executive Committee to remit such sums as they may think proper from time to time for expenditure on objects connected with the prosecution of the war ; and

"That they be further authorised to incur such expenditure as may be necessary out of the fund for purposes of the purchase of materials for the Ladies' Committee and equipment for the Ambulance Committee and to meet expenditure on account of the Publicity Committee and on office establishment and contingencies."

OPENING OF THE NEW GROUNDS OF THE MYSORE FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, MYSORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the new grounds of the Mysore Football Association at Mysore on the 7th October 1940. There was a large gathering present, prominent among them being Sir Charles and Lady Todhunter and Rev. Sawday. The Dewan spoke on the occasion as follows :—]

Mr. Sawday and Gentlemen,—I am very glad that you 7TH OCT. have asked me to be present here to-day, not because I 1940.

Opening of the new grounds of the Mysore Football Association, Mysore.

enjoy kicking a football—I am afraid I gave that up almost as long ago as Mr. Sawday did—but, because I look upon the opening of this ground as a farther milestone in a development that is of great importance to the State. Football, as we all know, is a poor man's game. But it is a game that is rich in opportunities for developing muscles and skill, and a spirit of sportsmanship.

The Mysore Football Association has been in existence for over thirty years, and has brought under its control some forty clubs, and I do not know how many thousand members. I hope it will continue to expand until it has extended its interest to the whole of our vast student population as well as the other young men of the State. It is to me one of the greatest of tragedies in the life that so many promising careers at the University are ruined by ill-health, and it is most depressing to receive such reports as we have recently had from the Medical Inspector of Schools on the condition of school-going population. I consider that one of the remedies for this condition of affairs is the devotion of greater attention than is given at present to games. And football is a game which does more good than any other.

Football develops, in addition to the muscles, the necessary skill in using them. I can tell you, as one whose muscles are no longer young and supple, that there comes a time in life when one wishes that one had taken every opportunity that offered itself for developing them so that they could serve all purposes when asked to do so.

Lastly, football develops a sense of sportsmanship. We all think we know what sportsmanship means, but it is an extremely difficult thing to define.

Sportsmanship is not a thing to be learnt by rules; it is a portion of character. One very important feature

*Opening of the new grounds of the Mysore Football
Association, Mysore.*

of sportsmanship, which is fully illustrated in football, is the acceptance of the decision of the referee without any question, however much you may think it ought to be altered. What a quaint denial of sportsmanship it is to carry a dispute about a game into a court of law!

One of the chief merits of games is that they teach us to keep our tempers. For if we lose our temper, we are more than likely to lose the game. Whatever develops skill, firmness, unselfishness, patience and self-control, in addition to the improvement of the body, is well worthy of our attention. Work hard in your school or college, but reserve some time for play as well. The body needs as much attention as the mind and the time spent in games is well-spent.

It is in the light of these considerations that I regard football as an important part of true education, which is the building up of character. You can always rely on a good sporting footballer to make a good citizen, and I hope that all of you here will develop and foster such a sporting spirit as will redound to the credit of Mysore wherever Mysore sportsmen are known.

I hope to see every bit of these grounds utilised for games. If my vision can be realised this will become one of the most beautiful spots in our beautiful city. Let us all join hands and achieve this worthy aim as early as we can.

ADDRESS TO THE DASARA SESSION OF THE
MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly met, as usual, at the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, at 12 NOON on the 11th October 1940. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, in declaring the Session open, spoke as follows:—]

11TH
OCTOBER,
1940.
His
Highness
the late
Maharaja.

Members of the Representative Assembly,—My first duty in addressing you to-day is to pay on behalf of us all a humble tribute to the great soul who departed from our midst on August 3—"so loved, so mourned, so missed." That calamity, the passing of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, for almost four decades our incomparable and beloved Ruler, plunged the State into inexpressible grief. Rarely has death caused so universal, so sincere, so heartfelt an expression of sorrow. Messages of sympathy have come, not only from all parts of India, but from many other parts of the world. The void caused by his death is immeasurable. We know that we have lost a truly great Ruler, a Ruler also whose greatness was universally recognized and acknowledged.

Purity of soul, kindness of heart, generosity of disposition, elevation of purpose, devotion to duty—these are qualities which His Highness possessed in an eminent degree. A gentleman has been defined as one who never willingly inflicts pain. His late Highness was in that sense a perfect gentleman. It has been given to few to pass through life making only friends and no enemies. We, whose privilege it has been to live under his reign, had, therefore, every reason to be proud of him. It is no exaggeration to say that history will record his name among the greatest men that India has produced. At a memorial service held in London, Lord Samuel, in

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

speaking of him, compared him to Asoka. I hope I may be pardoned for quoting from a private letter from the same eminent statesman to myself: "The Princes are few", Lord Samuel writes, "either in our own day or in past history, who have used the opportunities of their position so wisely and so well as he, or have conferred such great benefits on so vast a population." Another English friend, writing from England, says: "He was gold all through."

None knew him but to love him,

None named him but to praise.

To all his subjects, high or low, rich or poor, of all castes and creeds, our late Maharaja had become an object of almost sacred veneration. And yet he was no recluse. Indeed I cannot think of any branch of human activity in which he did not display a keen interest. He was a diligent student of religion and was devoted to the study of philosophy, but he was no less interested in the practical affairs of life—from political problems to town-planning and the care of gardens, from the efficiency and welfare of his troops to the fostering of the fine arts.

A devout Hindu, who lived his religion every day of his life, His late Highness had no antipathy to other religions. He was, indeed, a well-wisher of other creeds; he took genuine pleasure in helping others to practise their faiths. As you doubtless know, I had the unique privilege of being intimately associated with His Highness for nearly half a century. Never for a single moment in all that period did he give me the slightest reason to feel that he trusted me less or treated me differently because I was a follower of another faith.

His late Highness was the embodiment of tolerance, of patience and forbearance, of goodwill towards all. He gave back to his people, in one form or another, all and

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

more than all that he received from them. His personal wants were extremely few; he led a very simple and austere life. On State occasions there was pomp and splendour, such as is, perhaps, to be seen nowhere else in India, but even that was intended for the enjoyment and benefit of his people, not for his own pleasure or glorification.

We all hoped that His Highness would live many years to guide and inspire the State. It is the misfortune of our State, nay, I should say of India, that he should have left us so soon and at such a critical time. He is no more. Do I say "no more"? No, he lives still, lives in the hearts of his subjects, lives in the pages of history.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
"The immortal spirits tread."

His spirit is watching over us, and the only way in which we can now please him is by serving his successor, his State and his people with all the ardour of which we are capable.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the Maharaja is dead: let us with one heart say—Long live the Maharaja! In turning our thoughts to our new Ruler, I am sure it is your wish that I should offer him our sincerest good wishes and assure him of our steadfast loyalty to his Person and Throne. He comes to a great heritage, a high position, at an early age. But His Highness is not new to the responsible work that now devolves upon him. Highly educated, well-trained, widely travelled, and well-equipped with knowledge of the problems confronting his State, His Highness will, we are confident, sustain this great responsibility and prove a successful and worthy Ruler of the State of Mysore, the State for which his great predecessor did so much, and which now looks

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly:

to this young and already beloved Maharaja for further progress and achievement.

Ladies and Gentlemen, there is one problem before us and before all the Empire that is of the most vital importance in our great task of winning the war. And that is the problem of speeding up production. We all of us know how the totalitarian countries are able to hold out to-day only as a consequence of the immense schemes they have carried out over a series of years for bringing fresh land under cultivation, for increasing the output of land that is already cultivated, and for similar action to speed up industries and especially the manufacture of arms and ammunition. In France, on the other hand, the keynote of the "General Report" that was presented in 1933 by MM. Daladier and Reynaud to the President of the Republic was: "The great failure from which all the others follow has been the consistently low level of production." An American writer commenting on this says—"The United States has the capacity, if all groups co-operate, to provide both food and arms without stint. It can afford the cost if along with the effort goes a genuine devotion to the doctrine of 'work and save.' What it cannot afford is to underestimate the task and the concentration upon it that will be required."

The British Government is encouraging production by buying up the whole crop of cotton in Egypt, of wool in Australia, of cocoa in Africa and of vast quantities of wheat and sugar in other parts of the world. India tells the same tale. Many new crops are suggested. Advice is offered as to what crops to grow. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research are proposing by dry farming to make a large increase in the outturn of 22 millions of acres of land. Our own Director of

The world
demand for
greater
production.

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Agriculture has shown us how far from being self-supporting is our own country of Mysore.

A similar tale might be told of manufactures. Let me confine myself to one fact—that the new orders given in this country some time ago already amounted to over 100 crores of rupees. Now we have meeting in Delhi in a few days a historical gathering of delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South and East Africa, Rhodesia, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon and Burma, as well as from England and India itself, to discuss how the great groups which they represent can best co-operate for the defence of the Empire, with India in the honoured position of forming the military base of all that portion of it whose frontier lies on the eastern borders of the Mediterranean Sea. Duty and opportunity alike counsel us that the greatest possible advantage should be taken of this conference.

It, therefore, behoves Mysore, as one small group in this great gathering, to take stock of its resources in manpower, in materials and machinery, and to determine whether it is making the best possible use of them, first, for the sustenance of its people, secondly, to promote the war effort in the defence of freedom, and thirdly, with a view to a sustained development as part of a free comity of nations when peace is restored.

In asking you to accompany me on a rapid survey of the events of the year that has passed, I propose in the following paragraphs to give you, first, some figures relating to production of raw materials, together with those of taxation and to pass on then to the exploitation of our mineral wealth and to our growing industries. I will then glance at the work of the departments that are auxiliary to agriculture and industry and of those which are essential to internal peace and good

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

government, and will finally touch briefly on those which are generally classed under the head of nation-building.

TAXATION AND RAW MATERIALS.

The rainfall in 1939-40 was plentiful. The lowest Seasonal total for the year was just under 20 inches at Bagur in conditions. the Chitaldrug District. From this the figures ranged up to just under 275 inches at Agunbe in the Shimoga District. The average for the State was 44.11 inches, as against 32.47 in 1938-39. In spite of this abundant fall the raiyats did not in all cases secure full crops because much of the rain came at unexpected times, and the remission of land revenue granted in the year (which includes certain remissions of dues of the previous year) was no less than Rs. 1,67,030.

The year began with an arrear demand of Rs. 24,09,050 and the current demand amounted to Rs. 1,28,55,502. Out of the total of these two, a sum of Rs. 1,31,43,396 was either remitted or collected during the year and a balance of Rs. 21,21,156 was left pending at the end. The collections in the year amounted to 86.1 per cent of the demand. Those in Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore and Kadur Districts were unsatisfactory. Land Revenue and Agriculture.

It has been decided to convert the Sub-Taluks of Periyapatna, Alur and Harihar into *pucca* Taluks. The new arrangement will come into force from the 1st of January 1941. Members of both this House and the Legislative Council had made frequent representations in regard to this matter and Government are glad that it has now been possible to accede to their wishes. There remain three more Sub-Taluks to be converted into Taluks, *viz.*, Narasimharajapura, Kumsi and Gudibanda, and these will be taken up as funds become available.

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The two Revenue Auditors continued their operations which extended over nine taluks in the course of the year. They brought to light a definite loss of revenue of Rs. 40,000.

Among important developments in the Agricultural Department were a large increase in the distribution of improved varieties of cotton and paddy seeds, the working out of a scheme for starting a colony for educated young men in the Irwin Canal area, and the combination of the Livestock and Veterinary Sections and their re-organization. As part of the latter, special officers were appointed to attend to sheep-breeding and poultry-farming, respectively, and considerable advance has been made in both these respects. The scope that exists for still more will be obvious in the latter case from the statement that has recently been published that India loses Rs. 40 lakhs a year by delays in collection of eggs and breaking of them in transit and packing, while there is a loss of 50 per cent in rearing the birds.

The Horticultural Department made experiments in the propagation of a number of new varieties of plants and fruit trees, and distributed 26,187 plants, 397 cuttings, 25 lbs. of tree seeds and 1,477 packets of flower and vegetable seeds in the year. They also supplied ornamental, avenue and fruit plants to the number of 7,031 to District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets. The Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta made good progress and issued its first report during the year. The number of gardens to which water is supplied under the Ganjam Fig Marketing scheme was raised to 200.

Sericulture. Owing to circumstances arising out of the war the prices of cocoon and charka silk and of waste silk showed wide variations, the latter tendency being towards considerable increase. This and an improvement in the

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

demand being nearly Rs. 25 lakhs, of which over Rs. 21 lakhs were realised, as against a budgetted figure of less than Rs. 20 lakhs. This was due to improved sales of *Baliga* poles, sleepers, scantlings and reepers, as well as of sandal wood. A new demand was for wood for packing cases at the Paper Mills, for which 18,000 cubic feet of *Burga* wood was supplied to a contractor. The equipment of the Forest Research Laboratory and Museum was consolidated and completed and a demonstration plantation and a nursery instituted in connection with them. A Bird Sanctuary was established on certain islands in the Cauvery between Krishnaraj Sagar and Seringapatam, and an officer was trained in Pisciculture in Madras, and is now engaged in surveying the waters of the State with a view to the development of the fisheries from the point of view of food supply.

Stamps
and Regis-
tration. Further remissions of stamp duty were given and the revenue again fell by Rs. 52,000, while the expenditure increased by Rs. 14,000.

The number of registrations increased by 6,016, but the net revenue fell by Rs. 3,436, reducing the net surplus of the department to Rs. 1,28,274.

Income
Tax. Legislation was introduced raising the rates of income tax on individual incomes in excess of Rs. 75,000 and on the income of companies in excess of Rs. 4,800 from 18 to 24 pies in the rupee. The new rates took effect from the 1st July 1940.

The collections under income tax amounted to Rs. 20,83,684, as against Rs. 20,50,818, and those under super tax to Rs. 9,55,790, as against Rs. 9,34,842.

Minerals. The difficulties attending the exploitation and transportation of mineral products in other parts of the world presented numerous opportunities for the further utilization of those in Mysore.

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Gold mining continued as usual, and though there was a falling off in the total output of fine gold, there was an increase in the total net value from Rs. 313 lakhs to Rs. 340 lakhs, and in the dividends paid by the companies from £462,213 to £475,121.

The prices advanced towards the end of the year to levels hitherto unheard of, and in March 1940 an Act was passed imposing a special duty on all prices realized in excess of Rs. 100 per fine ounce. The realizations from this duty up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,66,768.

Meanwhile, endeavours were made to find further supplies of gold. In two villages in the Honnali Taluk alluvial gold was found on a moderate scale. But it is doubtful even at present prices if it can be extracted on a paying basis. In the same area there was discovered quartz showing rich streaks of gold, and a rolled boulder of this weighing about 9 lbs. was found which was estimated to contain gold of the value of Rs. 4,500. The question of undertaking underground prospecting in this area is under consideration.

The extent to which other metals are being used in industry will appear from the following notes:—

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works smelted 52,053 tons of iron ore and 21,074 tons of scrap metal, and used in addition 525 tons of chromite, 108 tons of graphite and 20 tons of asbestos.

The Government Porcelain Factory took 432 tons of kaolin, 170 tons of quartz, 108 tons of refractory clay, 393 tons of felspar, and 46 tons of pegmatite.

The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works took 25 tons of kaolin and 40 tons of felspar.

The slate pencil factories at Bowringpet took 47 tons of graphite.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Government Lac and Paint Works took supplies of kaolin and ochre.

New supplies that are in contemplation are of lime to the Sugar Factory, of levigated kaolin to the Iron and Steel Works, and of alum, aluminium sulphate and potassium permanganate for the purification of water and similar purposes.

As a result of experiments conducted by the department, a plant for the manufacture of Sodium Bichromate at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons a day is being erected at Belagola, and this is expected to supply certain needs of the textile and tanning industries.

The department also carried out a survey covering 900 square miles in the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts to ascertain if the earth salt available within the State can replace the imports of common salt by the industrial concerns.

INDUSTRIES.

Sandal Oil
Factory.

The sales of sandal oil showed an improvement from 1,28,155 to 1,45,625 pounds, and the net revenue rose from Rs. 9,45,669 to Rs. 11,37,000. We lost one of our largest customers in Paris, but hope to be able to make alternative arrangements in London. Meanwhile, a sum of some thousands of pounds, which was at our credit in one of the Paris banks at the time of the German occupation, is in jeopardy.

The Soap
Factory.

Here also there was an increase in sales and the net profit advanced from Rs. 82,789 to Rs. 1,02,059. Proposals for moving this factory to new premises and increasing the output are under consideration.

The Mysore
Chemicals
and Ferti-
lizers.

The plant only received power supply for complete running in April, since when it has been producing sulphuric acid, ammonia and ammonium sulphate of a

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

quality that has been approved by the Government of India Departments and the War Supply Board. The question of manufacturing superphosphates and other fertilizers is under consideration. This work will create a demand for another raw material of which large quantities are available, namely, bones. New chemical works are arising in the neighbourhood of this Factory in the Bichromate Factory and the Chemical Manufactures Factory.

A number of new lines of manufactures of drugs and medicines were developed, and though the indent from the Medical Stores was cut down, the sales rose from Rs. 1,41,726 to Rs. 1,68,633. This industry is one in which there is very large scope for development owing to the unhappy chances of the war, and we hope to be able soon to establish a much more complete system of manufacture and supply.

This is another industry that has a great future before it if it can be properly developed while it has such a great advantage in the market, but it is necessary to try out every article thoroughly before offering it for sale. The sales have advanced every year for the last five years and have now reached a figure of Rs. 44,286.

Similar remarks apply in this case. The supplies made in the year to Municipalities and the Public Works Department for road-making purposes were valued at Rs. 5,58,313.

The Government Electrical Factory, in addition to transformers and articles made of bakelite, undertook the manufacture of surveying and other instruments of precision which are in demand for army purpose. Another new line of which great hopes are entertained is the manufacture of buttons of bakelite.

Industrial
and Testing
Labora-
tory.

Lac and
Paint
Works.

Bitumen
Emulsion.

The
Govern-
ment
Electrical
Factory.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Gov-
ernment
Porcelain
Factory.

There was a falling off in both production and sales of insulators, the realizations being Rs. 1,09,912 as against Rs. 1,25,964. A number of new items of machinery were installed and several improvements in technique introduced. Among new products that it is hoped may be put on sale shortly are—porcelain tiles, bricks and pebbles, sparking plugs and a variety of articles of crockery and fancy articles.

The Mysore
Stoneware
Pipes and
Potteries,
Ltd.

This factory manufactured stoneware pipes, specials, silk reeling basins and sanitary goods of an approximate value of Rs. 1,50,000, and sold more than three-quarters of the output. An extension of the output to the manufacture of acid jars is under contemplation.

The
Mysore
Lamp
Works, Ltd.

This company was able to sell all that it manufactured and had further expansion of its activities in view, but found itself in difficulties for want of working capital. The Government have now come to its assistance in this respect, and it is hoped that it will soon be in a position to take advantage of the very favourable market for its goods.

Sri
Krishna-
rajendra
Mills, Ltd.

These Mills continued to pay off interest, but have not yet reached a position in which they can provide for depreciation. They were under the management of Messrs. Sirur & Co., and on the expiry of the term for which the management was entrusted to them, the management was transferred to the Government shortly after the close of the year. I feel I must avail myself of this opportunity of expressing in public the appreciation of the Government for the satisfactory manner in which the Managing Agents looked after the interests of the Mills and helped them to attain their present position.

The
Govern-
ment Silk
Weaving
Factory.

Further developments in trying out new designs were undertaken in order to meet the popular taste and there

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

is a scheme in contemplation for the addition of 30 looms with preparatory machines. It is also proposed to add the necessary building for this purpose, as well as a show-room, office-room and quarters for the staff. The output increased from 52,550 to 72,458 yards, and the sales from Rs. 1,89,048 to Rs. 2,26,751. The profit was Rs. 11,825.

The Khadi movement made good progress and its activities spread over 266 towns and villages. There were 8,070 spinners and 511 weavers working. The total sales amounted to Rs. 1,06,862. This is exclusive of 103 spinners and 42 weavers who were working at the manufacture of woollen Khadi cloth in the Khadi Centre at Kolar whose produce was sold to the value of Rs. 8,055.

The factory was opened just before Christmas and handled 850 tons of coffee before the close of the year. In addition to curing coffee, they also undertook the sale of coffee seeds by means of auction sales, and the marketing of cardamoms, pepper and other subsidiary crops, as well as the sale of manure and other estate requirements to planters at cost price.

The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Ltd., Bangalore, and the Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., at T.-Narsipur, commenced work during the year. Three new State-aided companies were floated during the year, namely, the Mysore Chrome Tanning Co., Ltd., the Bangalore Transport Co., Ltd., and the Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Twenty-one cotton ginning and seven cotton pressing factories were working. The number of bales of cotton pressed during the year was 18,475.

The number of industrial establishments rose to 366. Weaving demonstration parties visited 323 villages,

The Khadi Movement.

The Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.

Other Companies.

Minor Industries.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

introduced 447 new designs, and trained 742 persons in the use of improved appliances. Demonstrations were also conducted in several villages in flaying and tanning, smithy work, tile-making, coir rope-making, mat-weaving, pottery and other industries.

Marketing.

The Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act was passed into law during the year. The draft Bill to provide for the establishment and better regulation of Agricultural Produce Markets in Mysore was also passed into law, and arrangements are under consideration for introducing it in Davangere in the first instance. Marketing surveys were conducted in respect of a number of commodities which included sugar, gram, mangoes and fish. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition afforded, as usual, many facilities for advertising the manufactures of the State. A number of improvements were made during the year in the Exhibition Buildings.

DEPARTMENTS AUXILIARY TO PRODUCTION.

When we come to the expenditure side of the account, the most that we can claim is to have limited expenditure to the items that promote production either in the special sense by the promotion of agriculture or industry, or in a more general sense as by improving communications or by nation-building activities in general.

Irrigation.

The principal direct help given by us to agriculture is, of course, that given by irrigation works. On these we spent in the course of the year over 41 lakhs of rupees, out of which a little over 21 lakhs were devoted to the Krishnaraj Sagar area, where four important channel works, which are expected to make water available for another 14,000 acres, were completed or nearly completed, and five more are in progress. Projects for seven more, involving a total expenditure of

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Rs. 1,11,12,700, are under preparation. Out of the total of 120,000 acres for which the whole project was designed, 54,650 acres were under irrigation at the close of the year.

Other important works on which considerable expenditure was incurred were the reservoirs at Anjanapur and Marconahalli, the Sri Ramadevaru and the Bhadra Right Bank channels, and the tanks at Mettis-kurki and Bhagavathi. The Thumbadi and Dalavoy tanks in the Tumkur District were completed and water was let down. Sanction was given to estimates for constructing two tanks and a reservoir at a cost of Rs. 17,68,854, improving and extending two channels at a cost of Rs. 1,13,467 and restoring a tank at a cost of Rs. 50,500.

The Department conducted nearly 4,000 demonstra- Agriculture
tions on raiyats' own fields, and hey advanced loans of over Rs. 1½ lakhs to raiyats and of Rs. 1,26,000 to coffee planters. An important new development was the hiring of two tractors to raiyats, who are rapidly becoming impressed by the advantages of the use of these machines, not only because of the much deeper stirring of the soil that is effected by their aid, but by reason of the fact that they enable many times the area that can be dealt with by the bullock plough to be turned over in the short period in which the land is in condition for it.

As regards assistance to industries, the Government is Assistance
the sole owner of the following enterprises :— to Indus-
tries.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

The Cement Factory, Bhadravati.

The Soap Factory, Bangalore.

The Electric Factory.

The Porcelain Factory.

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

The Silk Factory, Mysore.

The Sandal Oil Factory.

The Government Lac and Paint Works.

The Government is a shareholder in 12 companies as follows :—

The Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd.

The Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.

The Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

The Mysore Tobacco Company, Ltd.

The Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ltd.

The Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.

The Mysore Edible Oils Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Mysore Filatures, Ltd.

The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.

The Mysore Match Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The Mysore Tanning Co., Ltd.

The Chamundi Coffee Curing Works, Ltd.

The Government has advanced money to the following concerns :—

The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd.

The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

The Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd.

The Government maintains an elaborate technological institute, ten industrial schools, nine peripatetic weaving parties and instructors in numerous other village industries. The extent of the controlling work is such that it has had to be divided among three officers, designated, respectively, the Chairman of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and connected factories, the Government Director of Industrial Concerns, and the Director of Industries and Commerce. The total expenditure on these departments, apart from that which forms part of the expenditure of individual concerns, amounted to Rs. 1,73,500.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The most promising aspect of the co-operative credit movement was the further development of societies for co-operative sale and supply. There are now societies in different places concerning themselves with the collection and sale of cocoanuts, areca nuts, plantains, figs, and fruits in general, cotton seeds, eggs and honey, and it is hoped that their activities, as well as the co-operative supply of agricultural implements, manures and other materials, will be further developed. Co-operative Credit.

The land mortgage scheme was in force in 38 taluks and 7 local areas with 42 societies in all.

The credit societies had another difficult year and ended it with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 55 lakhs, deposits of Rs. 129 lakhs and a reserve fund of Rs. 36.5 lakhs.

There was no addition to the open mileage for the year, but good progress was made with the Sagara-Talaguppe section, which, it is hoped, will be opened about the end of this month. Rails for this section have been provided by transferring the old 50 lb. rails from the ghat portion of the Yeswantpur-Hindupur section which has been re-railed with 60 lb. rails. Several additions were made to station buildings and other facilities. Railways.

The surcharge which was introduced in all railways in British India with effect from the 1st March 1940 was also introduced in Mysore, and this, with a general improvement in traffic, result in an increase in the net earnings from Rs. 23.67 to Rs. 29.78 lakhs.

The activities of the Electrical Department continued to expand, the increase in power generated being 10.4 per cent and in gross revenue 9 per cent. This extra revenue was derived from a greater consumption of power by the Iron and Steel Works, the Paper Mills and Electrical Department.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

the Chemical Factory and from the supply of power to five more major towns and several villages. The generating station at Sivasamudrum was hard pressed to supply all the power required. Towards the end of the year the new generating station at Shimshapura came into operation with an output of 23,000 H.P. and the position in consequence became easier. In view of the additional commitments and the need to divert more water from the Cauvery to irrigation in the near future, it was decided to push on with the Jog Hydro-Electric scheme, and the hydraulic portion of the work which was commenced before the monsoon, is now in full swing.

During the year an important alteration was made in the accounting of the Electrical Department. Although the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam was built primarily to store water for hydro-electric purposes, no part of the interest or depreciation on the outlay had been brought to account as part of the cost of the electric power generated. In the year 1939-40 this was remedied and a block of capital of Rs. 130 lakhs was transferred to the Electrical Department. The result of this has been to increase the book cost of the electrical power, and consequently to reduce the net revenue of the Department when expressed as a percentage of the capital invested. After allowing Rs. 10.45 lakhs for depreciation, the net revenue for the year 1939-40 was Rs. 50.81 lakhs, or 9.57 per cent on the total capital invested.

The Telephone Exchange at Bangalore was increased during the year by an additional 200-line equipment and this exchange is fully loaded to 700 telephones. A further extension of 400 lines has been sanctioned. After allowing for depreciation, the net revenue was 4.79 per cent on the capital invested, as against 3.99 per cent in the previous year.

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

The number of towns and villages to which power has been supplied so far is 204, including the towns of Channarayapatna, Tiptur, Chamarajnagar and Saklespur which were recently electrified.

LAW AND ORDER.

I now propose to notice briefly the departments which are mainly concerned with the maintenance of the existing edifice.

In the Police Department there was a large increase in offences against special and local laws, which is attributed to increased activity in traffic control, and a moderate decrease in offences against person and property, which is attributed to stricter control of criminal tribes. Much of the time and energy of the force was taken up in dealing with political agitation, which was dealt with with commendable patience, and it was found necessary to impose punitive police in Kalkuni, Devanur, Byrapatna and Turuvanur. Through the gracious clemency of His Highness the Maharaja, these forces have all now been removed. Police.

In the Judicial Department action to ensure the speeding up of disposals was continued and accelerated. The temporary fourth Judge of the High Court was made permanent and the total number of Judges was increased to six; two temporary additional judges were continued and another newly appointed; while an additional munsiff was continued and one more magistrate was given powers to deal with civil works; additional City Magistrates in the two chief cities were continued; and Public Prosecutors were appointed to all districts. Judicial.

Civil institutions declined by 11·87 per cent, while the number of persons involved in criminal cases increa-

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

sed by 9·33 per cent. There was a further decline in the number of long-pending suits.

Jails. Owing to the large number of persons seeking imprisonment, increased accommodation had to be provided at Shimoga, Tirthahalli, Byramangala and Thippaganahalli, and the net expenditure of the department increased from Rs. 87,245 to Rs. 1,23,903. Two of the temporary prisons have since been closed and the closure of a third is under consideration.

Meanwhile an influential committee under the chairmanship of *Rajadharma Pravina Diwan Bahadur* Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar has been appointed to make an exhaustive enquiry into the whole question of penal reform and the applicability of modern ideas of penology to conditions in Mysore.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Preventive measures. Other departments that contribute to the maintenance of the existing edifice of the State are those that deal with preventive and curative medicine.

The expenditure on public health amounted to Rs. 37·6 lakhs, as against Rs. 33·10 lakhs in the preceding year. A Central Health Committee was appointed together with combined local committees in areas where co-operative schemes were required to deal with problems affecting two or more areas under different administrations. In addition to the two large cities, 50 municipalities now have protected water supplies, and 43 of them are working out drainage schemes. The number of villages included in the activities of the Closepet Health Unit was increased to 40. Extensive anti-malaria engineering works were undertaken and two more itinerant dispensaries instituted. Anti-plague inoculations were conducted to the number of 132,536, anti-cholera

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

inoculations to the number of 5,450 and vaccinations to that of 425,632. The excess of births over deaths was returned as 39,361.

Anti-malarial measures in the Krishnaraj Sagar area continued to claim much attention. A sum of nearly Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned in connection with works of this nature, including the shifting of villages to new sites. Another Rs. 95,000 was sanctioned for the breaching of the Mandya and Hosalli tanks, and Rs. 37,000 for improving the health of the town of French-Rocks and the neighbourhood. Meanwhile relief was given to the actual sufferers from malaria. The extent of this suffering may be judged from the fact that

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

of universal compulsory primary education would be achieved by 1940. Instead there has been only very moderate progress, and we are now going to ask you to consider legislation for restoring the control to Government. The total strength of the primary schools increased in the year by 3,342. That of Middle Schools increased by 3,927. The strength of many of the schools exceeded the maximum fixed and shortage of teachers and of accommodation was keenly felt. Three new Middle Schools were constructed and 16 added to. Forty additional teachers were appointed, raising the number appointed in the last five years to 199. A further sum of Rs. 10,000 is provided in the current year's budget for the same purpose.

High
Schools.

Two more High Schools for boys and one for girls were opened and a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made in this year's budget for the employment of additional teachers. Co-education is gaining ground and there were 248 girls in High Schools for boys.

Medical
Inspection.

Out of 29,098 students who were medically examined, 2,635 were found to be suffering from major complaints and 6,577 from minor ailments. The Chief Medical Inspector is considering a number of problems relating to nutrition, school excursions and holiday camps, strain on the adolescent child, physical education and school clinics.

University.

Intermediate colleges were re-established at Shimoga and Tumkur, and the total student strength of the University increased from 3,417 to 4,176. Diploma courses in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and in Commerce have been established. A course in Chemical Engineering was sanctioned. University fellowships were established in lieu of the system of post-graduate scholarships. The standard of the Intermediate Examination was lowered, 35 per cent of marks in English

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being accepted as sufficient for a pass. The University Training Corps showed satisfactory development. The University Settlement is a new departure of great promise.

The above remarks relate to literary education. The Technical Director of Public Instruction has recorded it as his Education. emphatic opinion that the practical instruction classes in Middle Schools will be of no use so long as they afford a comparatively easy examination subject. None of the boys who took them for the examination were found to pursue the industry they had learnt in after life. He is of opinion that the teaching of professions and industries should be conducted in separate schools. There was an active demand for such teaching in the case of the School of Engineering, which showed an increase of 300 pupils. The Technological Institute, however, had only 74 pupils, and less than half of those who appeared for the final examination in their respective courses secured passes. The recurring expenditure worked out at approximately Rs. 500 per pupil.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

If Law and Order form the basement, and Health and Education the first floor of the national building, we must look for the upper storeys in Local Self-government and the activities of the legislative bodies.

There were 11,918 village panchayets with an income of Rs. 9,42,074 and an expenditure of Rs. 11,62,690. In addition a grant-in-aid of Rs. 93,991 was distributed. They ended the year with a cash balance aggregating Rs. 24,59,588 and outstanding demands of Rs. 47,36,090. Pancha-
yets.

The panchayets completed 1,063 wells in the course of the year, planted a number of trees and interested themselves in other ameliorative measures. I cannot,

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

however, help a feeling of regret that it should have been found necessary to assist them with Revenue Inspectors to collect their dues and Sub-Overseers to carry out their works. The movement should be a spontaneous activity of the villagers, and it will be very regrettable if their lack of public spirit or of cohesion compels us to make it another official activity.

Depressed
Classes.

The control of all questions connected with the betterment of the condition of the depressed classes was transferred from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to the Revenue Commissioner, who has the assistance of a Committee of official and non-official gentlemen. A number of new measures were put in hand at the instance of this Committee, including measures to facilitate the acquisition of land, the grant of additional facilities for general and special education, the grant of free house sites to co-operative societies which undertake the construction of cheap houses for Adikarnatakas and the grant of free railway passes in certain cases. Committees of Adikarnatakas and social workers were appointed for each taluk of the State to consider further measures for the amelioration of the condition of these classes.

Municipalities.

Chronic financial difficulties continued to be a principal feature of the administration both of Municipalities and District Boards, and it is to be feared that the causes of this condition of affairs are to be looked for in a natural reluctance to impose taxation on one's fellow citizen or to be rigorous in collecting the taxes that are imposed. Nevertheless, a number of important schemes were undertaken, generally with the aid of liberal grants given by the Government. Water supply schemes were completed in four towns, continued in three and sanctioned for four more. Drainage schemes were completed in six cases and sanctioned in five others. Electric power and

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

light were introduced into seven towns and schemes for two more were sanctioned. Two hospitals were completed and three maternity homes opened.

The principal works undertaken by District Boards were financed out of the capital or interest of the Railway Cess Fund and included three bridges and sixteen roads in Chitaldrug, nine bridges and two roads in Kadur, and 19 works of different kinds in Kolar.

District
Boards.

LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

I come now to the summit of the edifice in the work of the Assembly which I have the honour to address. You discussed with us in the course of the year fifteen Bills and nine Resolutions. You asked 153 questions and made 195 representations. We valued, as always, the advice you gave us and the broader outlook upon our problems which you represented.

Representative
Assembly.

The Report of the Committee on Constitutional Reform in Mysore was received on 31st August 1939 and was under the consideration of His Highness the late Maharaja and his Government until the 6th of November 1939 when His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to issue a Proclamation announcing important changes in the Constitution and to direct the promulgation of an Act giving effect to them. It was at first intended that this Act should be brought into effect from the 1st September 1940 and the elections to the new legislative bodies held in the early part of September 1940. Subsequently, at the instance of the members of the existing bodies, the elections have been postponed till February 1941.

Constitutional
Reforms.

FINANCE.

It remains to test the year's working by its financial results. In this connection I think you may be interested

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

in some figures relating to the amount of money, belonging for the most part to the people of the State, which we are taking care of for them. The total amount at credit of depositors in the Government Savings Bank at the end of the year was Rs. 1,58,14,828 as against Rs. 1,61,31,420 at the end of the previous year. In five-year fixed deposits we held Rs. 1,07,24,057 as against Rs. 92,22,630 ; in seven-year fixed deposits Rs. 55,440 as against Rs. 16,82,640 and in savings certificates, Rs. 18,03,734 as against Rs. 12,95,698. The total amount of the insurances entered into up to the end of the year in the Official Branch amounted to Rs. 410 lakhs and in the Public Branch to Rs. 530 lakhs.

Turning to our own resources and expenditure, we had a net increase of income over the revised estimates of Rs. 4 lakhs, the heads responsible being Income-tax, Mines, Railways, and Hydro-Electric works, and a net decrease in expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs, the heads chiefly responsible being Interest Charges, Medical, Education and Public Works. Out of this improvement we have transferred Rs. 8 lakhs to the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure. Meanwhile we have paid off the 6½ per cent loan of Rs. 102 lakhs without either selling our investments or resorting to further borrowing, thus reducing our liabilities in the shape of interest by about Rs. 6 lakhs per annum and our total liability to about Rs. 737 lakhs. I hope you will consider that this result shows that we have given a good account of our stewardship.

CONCLUSION.

Ladies and Gentlemen; we must learn to face a different world from the one we have known ; we must remember that we, and all humanity, are passing a

Address to the Mysore Representative Assembly.

historical moment, most grave, most decisive for the future of every people. Throughout the world the certainties of many generations are no longer certain, the values of many generations are valueless. We are moving toward a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization, and one cannot help feeling that the old systems and antiquated formulas have entered on a decline. It is not, however, as pessimists contend, the end of civilization, but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era.

We, in our own small sphere, should prepare ourselves and our State to face a changed world. And this we can best do by strengthening ourselves spiritually and materially; spiritually by bringing the various communities together, creating a feeling of harmony and good-will between them, and uniting them all in the service of the State. Nor can we afford to disregard the material side of life. It would, of course, be worse than foolish to do so. We shall have to pay more and more attention, most careful attention, to the economic improvement of the country, to the raising of the standard of living of the masses, to the further industrialisation of the State by fostering industries, both large and small, and to the development of agriculture. The last is by no means the least important, it is perhaps fundamentally the most important, of the activities to which the State should devote its special attention in the immediate future.

We have doubtless many achievements to our credit in all these fields, but what we have done seems nothing when we look forward and see how much we have yet to do. Mysore has always stood for progress. Let us labour and pray for a future even more progressive than the recent past, so that the old may live in peace and

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

comfort, the middle-aged in health and happiness, and the young in hope and vigour, and all in triumphant faith in our future. Ladies and Gentlemen, let us individually and collectively hope and labour, let us labour and pray.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT THE DASARA SESSION OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

[The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly concluded its sittings on the 19th October 1940. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan-President, in winding up the proceedings, made the following speech :—]

19TH
OCTOBER,
1940. *Members of the Representative Assembly.*—After a long and strenuous session, I feel I should be as brief as possible in my concluding remarks.

We have had the great satisfaction of disposing of all the 224 representations on the agenda.

As regards the resolutions, one of the most important of those discussed was that recommending the abolition of District Boards. This resolution, which was passed by a large majority, raises a very important issue affecting local administration, and all I can say now is that Government will give all aspects of the matter their careful consideration.

Government placed before the House a statement of the general principles of the Elementary Education Bill. The discussion which took place revealed the fact that all members were anxious that the problem of elementary education in the State should be energetically tackled and a forward move made. There was unanimity of opinion that Government should resume control of

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

elementary education, in order that the necessary programme of expansion should at once be undertaken. The Special Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Elementary Education Regulation recommended that one thousand new primary schools should be started during the next four years, at the rate of 250 schools per year. This scheme, along with the necessary expansion of the Inspectorate, and an adequate controlling agency, will cost a good many lakhs of rupees annually. The additional cost was proposed by the Committee to be met by the levy of a cess of 3 pies in the rupee on all items of Land, Excise and Forest revenue on which local cess is now levied, as well as by a cess of one anna in the rupee on certain items of Municipal revenue. A sum equal to the total amount accruing from all these sources was proposed to be contributed by Government. During the discussion on the Bill, certain members of this House represented that in the present state of agriculture, it would not be fair to burden the raiyat with an increased cess on Land revenue. It was also suggested that the rate of cess on items of Municipal revenue might be adjusted in order to differentiate between City, Town and Minor Municipalities.

The members of this House will realise that one of the main reasons why Government are proposing to resume control of elementary education is to ensure a steady advance in the number of primary schools and in the number of pupils attending them. No real advance is possible unless a fairly large additional revenue is found each year. Bearing in mind that the provision of additional funds is an essential part of the scheme, Government will carefully consider the various representations that were made regarding the levy of the different cesses

Concluding speech at the Mysore Representative Assembly.

and will see what can be done to make suitable adjustments. In the last resort, however, the financial issue cannot be evaded, and less money automatically means fewer new schools.

When the Department of Public Instruction takes over charge of elementary education, it will be necessary to appoint, as recommended by the Special Committee, a Deputy Director of Public Instruction who will be in charge of elementary education. Before the Department can resume control, however, there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done, and since the general principle of the Bill has met with such unanimous approval in the House, Government propose to take immediate action to start the Office of the Deputy Director in charge of Elementary Education, in order that all the preliminary work may be completed in time for the resumption of control by the Department, as soon as can conveniently be done after the Bill passes through the Legislative Council.

This is the last meeting of the present Representative Assembly which may well be proud of its splendid record of work. The next Assembly will be one constituted under the Reforms.

In wishing you good-bye on this notable occasion, let me extend to those of you who are going to stand in the coming elections, my sincere good wishes for your success, and to all of you, let me offer my warm thanks for the friendly manner in which you have co-operated with me and my colleagues in disposing of the business of the House during the four years that we have worked together.

By your attitude of trust, understanding and practical good sense, you have rendered most valuable service to Government and enabled Government to render service

Opening of the Town Hall at Madhugiri.

to the State which otherwise it would have been difficult for them to do.

I commend your fine spirit. I thank you for all your support. I am grateful for all your suggestions. The more the Government and you, members of the Legislature, can work together in this spirit of mutual understanding and friendliness, supplementing each other's efforts in promoting the best interests of the State, the more happy and comfortable will you yourselves feel, the more proud will be the friends of democratic institutions, and the greater will be the benefit to the State.

I say this, believe me, not as the Dewan of the State, nor even as the President of the Assembly, but purely and simply as a citizen of the State, as one of yourselves, whose only ambition has been to help the State and its people to move from progress to progress.

OPENING OF THE TOWN HALL AT MADHUGIRI.

[In the course of his tour in the Tumkur District, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Town Hall at Madhugiri on the 27th October 1940. The Madhugiri Town Municipal Council presented an address of welcome to the Dewan on the occasion. In reply to the address, the Dewan made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist:—]

Replying to the address, the Dewan expressed his pleasure at being able to participate in the pleasant function, and his gratitude for the cordial welcome that had been

Opening of the Town Hall at Madhugiri.

extended to him. He also thanked the members of the Municipal Council for their address, so full of kindly sentiments and good wishes.

Madhugiri, said the Dewan, was an ancient town with many historic associations. The place brought back to one's mind the eventful happenings which took place years ago. The remains of the ancient fort at the place were strongly reminiscent of the brave battles that had been fought around it in the past. None could ever forget that the Madhugiri fort was reckoned among the most impregnable forts in Mysore. There was, however, something more pleasant to think about Madhugiri, said the Dewan, than these "martial memories". For instance, Madhugiri was once a flourishing weaving centre. Again, Madhugiri pomegranates were known far and wide for their good quality. To crown all, the existence of a Veerasaiva Mutt and a Saiva temple side by side with a Jain *basti* was symptomatic of the inter-creedal harmony and understanding which prevailed among the people of the town.

It was very pleasant, continued the Dewan, to be able to visit Madhugiri once again as it gave him an opportunity of meeting old friends and making new contacts, and especially as a good deal of improvement had been effected since he last visited the place.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that the Town Hall was a fine structure and its construction was made possible by the combined resources of the Municipality, the District Board and the Government, added to the money which the public had subscribed and that which had been made available from the Silver Jubilee Fund. He was sure that the Town Hall would meet a long and keenly felt want. It now behoved the citizens to make as full and good use of it as possible. It was his

*Reply to the address presented by the Kunigal
Town Municipal Council.*

earnest desire that the Town Hall should be put to worthy uses, and there could be nothing more worthy than to make it a radiating centre of light and learning in the town. When he said learning, he had not in mind so much the ponderous learning of the intellectuals as the knowledge of many ordinary things touching the life of the average citizen. It was well known how woeful was the ignorance which prevailed amongst the people in regard even to fundamental and elementary things relating, for example, to public health and personal hygiene.

This ignorance must, the Dewan urged, be dissipated and knowledge should light up the path of the citizen's life. Then only could the country progress. By providing newspapers, by building up a library, by arranging lectures and by putting the Town Hall to other such useful purposes, those responsible could dispel ignorance and raise the standard of life in the country. Concluding his speech, the Dewan said that it gave him much pleasure to announce that it had been decided to electrify Madhugiri in the course of the coming year.

REPLY TO THE ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE
KUNIGAL TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

[On the 29th October 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, participated in three pleasant functions at Kunigal, namely,

*Reply to the address presented by the Kunigal
Town Municipal Council.*

the ceremonies of laying the foundation-stone of the Town Hall, of declaring the new Municipal Park open, and of putting into service the Radio Receiving Set which was the gift of Mr. Bale Gowda to the citizens of Kunigal. In performing these functions in the presence of a large gathering and in reply to the address presented to him by the Kunigal Town Municipal Council, the Dewan made a speech in Kannada. The following is the gist of the speech:—]

29TH
OCTOBER
1940.

In reply to the address, the Dewan said that it gave him real pleasure to visit Kunigal again and to participate in the functions which had brought so many people together that day. It was a source of sincere gratification to him whenever he found among the people signs of the spirit of progress and of constructive effort. The proposal to construct a Town Hall in a town was undoubtedly one of such signs.

The construction of a Town Hall was not to be looked upon, the Dewan continued, as a mere brick-and-mortar affair, a mere enterprise in constructional engineering. It was, of course, these things too and the building when completed could well become an embellishment to the town as a whole. It should never be forgotten that beautiful buildings, too, had a place and an important place in civic life. But what mattered more than the building itself was the imponderable thing called civic consciousness of which the building was at once the outcome and evidence. The Dewan liked to think that the Town Hall, of which he was to lay the foundation-stone, was symbolic of the growing civic consciousness and sense of civic responsibility among the citizens of Kunigal. It was particularly from that point of view that he wished to congratulate them warmly on their enterprise.

*Reply to the address presented by the Kunigal
Town Municipal Council.*

Besides, proposals like these also showed that self-confidence and enthusiasm were developing fast among the people in regard to matters relating to local administration. That was a most gratifying feature of public life in the State. It was not his wish, said the Dewan, to indulge in platitudes but he would like to stress the fact that self-confidence and enthusiasm were the mainsprings of all action in every sphere of life. Social work was often difficult and not too easily productive of tangible results, but given these two factors, self-confidence and enthusiasm, what could not be achieved? If, with these two virtues, public workers combined also receptivity, a readiness to profit by the example of others and by the results obtained elsewhere in respect of similar problems, they could labour for the public good with greater usefulness. All these thoughts were stimulated, the Dewan said, by an enterprise like the construction of a Town Hall. He expressed the hope that the building would soon be completed and made available for all those purposes for which a Town Hall could be used.

The idea of laying out a park such as the one which he was to open was also commendable, said the Dewan. A well laid out and neatly kept park would, without doubt, be an additional ornament to any town or village. It was indeed, something more than an ornament. A park, if the people but cared to take advantage of it, could well add to the sum total of their happiness and health. A park was good but a park with a radio was better still. Mr. Bale Gowda, thanks to whose generosity and public spirit the park was provided with the radio, was entitled to the gratitude of all the citizens of Kunigal.

*Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library
of Bangalore.*

Concluding, the Dewan expressed his gratitude to the citizens and the members of the Municipal Council for the warmth of their welcome and for their words of appreciation and goodwill.

CELEBRATION OF THE SILVER JUBILEE OF
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF BANGALORE.

[The Silver Jubilee of the Public Library, Bangalore, was celebrated with great *eclat* on the 5th November 1940 in the presence of a very large and distinguished gathering of the members and others. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who presided over the celebration, made the following speech :—]

5TH Nov.
1940.

Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—
You have asked me to say a few words this evening. A request coming from you, Sir, could not but be complied with, for I still seem unable to forget that you were Chief Secretary to Government while I was a struggling Probationer in the Police Department who looked up to you with an awe and admiration that did me, I am sure, a world of good.

I started riding round the City of Bangalore in Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar's company in those far-off days, and I can give you no better proof of the force of his personality than the fact that I am still keeping up the practice. I often feel that Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar could ride just as well as he ever did if he wanted to, for age does not seem to have affected either the nimbleness of his body or the keenness of his sight.

*Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library
of Bangalore.*

Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar is an extremely busy man. I think I can say with considerable truth that retirement from public service has made him not less, but more busy. For look at the number and variety of Committees that he has presided over since he ceased to be our Chief Justice—the Retrenchment Committee of 1931, the Co-operative Societies Committee and the Committee on Women's Rights in Hindu Law—to mention only a few of the most important. And now he is busily engaged in grappling with the problem of Jail Reform. The Public Library is, indeed, fortunate in having so notable a President.

You must not expect me to speak to you this evening upon the usefulness or the functions of a Public Library. Rather permit me to use the occasion for a few suggestions of a more general kind.

The happy occasion that brings us together is the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library of Bangalore. I want to speak about these three terms with a slight change of order—Public, Library and Silver Jubilee. Each of these three terms has a special interest for us. The first and most fundamental service of the Public Library is that to the *Public*. Whether we are dealing with matters of material prosperity, to which here in Mysore we attach special importance not merely as an end but as a means, or whether we are dealing with matters of intellectual and emotional culture, such as have been admirably looked after by this Library for twenty-five years, our test is always the width of the circle within which our efforts may expand. Circumstances, such as the proportion of literacy in a country, may temporarily compel us to restrict our efforts in special directions, but always we must have in our minds

*Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library
of Bangalore.*

the ideal of service to the largest possible number of our fellows. Otherwise, our service will be both cramped and distorted. I am glad, therefore, to remember that the Library is a *Public Library*.

I am specially glad, also, that we are not drawn together on this occasion by interests that only come back to ourselves in profit or pleasure! We are called here by an interest that moves in the reverse direction, from within outwards, and gives that mental stimulus that urges towards finer and larger ideals. Such ideals, though they may sometimes appear to be remote from practical affairs, are at the root of all true action. Our administrations are often given their wisest direction and the best judgment of values from the influence of such ideals. And the clearest and most systematic exposition of such ideals, which are often inspired by genius, is to be found in books—books which may be found on the shelves of the Public Library.

For this reason I, a man of affairs, generally considering matters in their most practical aspects, am specially happy to have the opportunity to acknowledge the debt that administration always owes to ideals, without which it is fairly certain to go wrong, or at least not to go as far towards the right as ideals would lead it. I am doubly glad that we are brought together by a Library, and by one, that is Public.

But, and finally, our pleasure is specially enhanced on this occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library of Bangalore by the thought of the continuity of good work. Twenty-five years of service by an individual is often an indication that the individual's service is approaching a close. But twenty-five years of service by an organisation carries the normal implication that it will

*Celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Public Library
of Bangalore.*

go on for at least another twenty-five years. My own wish for this Public Library goes even farther than that. I earnestly trust that its career may be permanently established in the State, and that its usefulness may increase far beyond the dreams of the most sanguine amongst us. There is no more valuable acquisition than a taste for reading. There is no human arrangement so powerful for good, there is no benefit that can be bestowed upon a community so great as that which places within the reach of all the treasures of the world which are stored up in books.

The destruction of storehouses of knowledge and art and of centres for the diffusion of ideas in the continent that once boasted of itself as the home of civilized advancement, is perhaps the most sinister feature of the present age. My fervent prayer is that this misfortune may never reach the shores of India, but that in our libraries culture and wisdom may still be safely guarded for the essential service of illuminating and guiding the mind of humanity.

Others will tell you of the history and activities of this Library whose Silver Jubilee we celebrate. It remains only for me to wish you all joy on this memorable occasion, and the Library an ever-widening usefulness.

OPENING OF THE ALAMPALLI SIDDAPPA SETTY VETERINARY DISPENSARY AT DODBALLAPUR.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Alampalli Siddappa Setty Veterinary Dispensary at Doddballapur in the presence of a large gathering on the afternoon of the 6th November 1940. The Dispensary costing Rs. 8,000 was the donation of Mr. Alampalli Siddappa Setty. In declaring the Dispensary open and in reply to an address of welcome presented to him on the occasion, the Dewan made a speech in Kannada of which the following is the gist :—]

6TH
Nov.
1940.

Replying to the address, the Dewan expressed his great pleasure at being given the opportunity of participating in the function. Doddballapur, he said, was one of the flourishing towns in the State, a result to which the leading residents of the town had contributed not a little. Doddballapur was what it was, thanks to the enthusiastic co-operation of its residents, more especially of the rich and philanthropic citizens, and no less to Government's own endeavours. Thus had the Government and the citizens supplemented each other's efforts in providing the town with many of the modern amenities of life.

The Dewan then referred to the gratifying increase in the number of philanthropists in Mysore in recent years and said that the people of the State had indeed good reason to feel proud of that. Hinduism, Islam and Christianity—all regarded charity as one of the cardinal virtues, and charity, as Shakespeare said of mercy, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes". There could be no greater or truer happiness than that derived from the disinterested service of one's fellow creatures, and such happiness was the portion of all philanthropists.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that the latest addition to the ranks of philanthropists in Mysore was Mr. Alam-

*Opening of the Alampalli Siddappa Setty Veterinary
Dispensary at Dodballapur.*

palli Siddappa Setty who had built the Veterinary Dispensary which he (the Dewan) was to open and which was, appropriately enough, to be named after its generous donor. One of the wards in the Hospital was to be called after the donor's father, Mr. Alampalli Lakshmiah Setty. By his generous act Mr. Siddappa Setty had earned the lasting gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

The new building for the Veterinary Dispensary had supplied a long-felt want, said the Dewan. There could be no doubt of the utility of veterinary dispensaries like these which ministered to the needs of domestic animals which laboured hard in the every day life of mankind. It was the policy of Government to provide as much money as was possible for the purpose of extending veterinary aid in the State. Much greater progress could doubtless be achieved if Government's efforts were supplemented by the public at large. From this point of view the generosity of Mr. Alampalli Siddappa Setty was praiseworthy, said the Dewan, and on behalf of both the Government and the people of the town and taluk he would like to express their gratitude to Mr. Siddappa Setty for his most generous and thoughtful act.

The new Veterinary Dispensary would be very useful in the treatment of ailing cattle in and around the town. But as in the case of human beings, so also in the case of cattle, prevention was far better than cure. It was better to prevent cattle from getting sick at all than to let them fall ill and then to treat them. This enjoined a duty on the agriculturists and other owners of live-stock. The cattle should be well fed. To own fine cattle should be regarded as a matter of pride. As was well known,

Address of welcome presented by the people of Savanur.

live-stock formed a very important part of the raiyats' wealth in India. It was therefore nothing but enlightened self-interest that the raiyats should conserve this wealth and improve the existing breeds.

The Dewan then referred to the increase in the incidence of malaria at Dodballapur and said that that was a very disquieting thing indeed. Great loss of life resulted from malaria in India, and when one came to think of it and to reckon the avoidable economic loss caused by this disease, one was staggered by the immensity of such loss. Fortunately the disease could be arrested and even stamped out by the simple process of preventing the growth of conditions favouring the breeding of the malarial mosquito. In other words, water should not be allowed to stagnate anywhere in or near the town. If only they ensured this, said the Dewan, the problem was as good as solved. He could commend this to their earnest attention.

Concluding his speech, the Dewan expressed his gratitude to the citizens of Dodballapur for their cordial welcome and to Mr. Siddappa Setty, in particular, for the address he had presented to him—an address so full of kindly sentiments and warm personal references.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME PRESENTED BY THE
PEOPLE OF SAVANUR.

[On his way to Belgaum, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, visited Savanur on the invitation of the Nawab of Savanur. An address of welcome was presented to the Dewan, on behalf of the people of Savanur State, on the 5th December 1940.

The following is the text of the address:—]

5TH DEC.
1940.

"I am thankful to Meherban Nawab Sahib for giving me an opportunity of welcoming you to this town.

Address of welcome presented by the people of Savanur.

I must thank you very sincerely for taking the trouble of paying a visit to this ancient State and I offer you most cordial welcome on behalf of the people of this State. As ours is a small State our arrangements for your reception here have naturally been on a humble scale and in many respects inadequate, and I hope you will not mind the deficiency in the external show in view of the internal sincerity and cordiality with which we welcome you.

“ You are aware that at one time the Savanur Darbar and the Mysore Darbar were very closely connected not only politically but socially. In the eighteenth century the then Ruler of Mysore had contracted an intimate alliance with the then Nawab of Savanur which was afterwards cemented by several intermarriages. Although owing to changed circumstances that kind of alliance has ceased to exist, I am really glad to say that the cordial relations between the two Darbars have remained unchanged and this fact has been confirmed by the help you were so kind as to render in securing for our State heifers of good breed from the Mysore Farm.

“ Gentlemen, the name and fame of Sir Mirza Ismail are not unfamiliar to you. You all know that for years together he has devoted his great talents and accomplishments to making Mysore a Model State. With vast resources at their disposal we find there all round improvement in the many different spheres that go to make the people happy and prosperous. Improvement of agriculture, extension of irrigation, development of roads and communications, promotion of large scale industries, development of forest and mineral resources, beautification of towns and villages and numerous other measures contributing to the all-round progress of the State have made Mysore a Model State and this is, in my opinion,

Address of welcome presented by the people of Savanur.

mainly due to the sincere efforts of an energetic and capable Dewan, I mean, Sir Mirza Ismail. His zeal for the promotion of the industrial and social welfare of the Mysore State has been frequently and unmistakably evinced in different ways. Here I would like to refer to the opinion expressed by Mr. Iswar Dutt, Editor of the "Twentieth Century", in an interview with the Press. He is reported to have stated thus:—

"In Mysore, agriculture and industry are growing side by side. Education is progressing and the people are advancing politically also. The Dewan is a great artist and a statesman. One can observe his hand in everything, beginning from the Brindavan down to a flower garden laid by the side of a road. Mysore is smiling to-day. It is due to the efforts of Sir Mirza Ismail. Gentlemen, I am afraid I am not able to narrate all his activities in this State. I feel that whatever little I have said about him is, perhaps, an imperfect presentment of the many-sided man that Sir Mirza Ismail really is. If, gentlemen, you ask me what are the qualities which have gained for Sir Mirza Ismail the hold he has on the love and esteem not only of the people of the Mysore State but of the outside people, I will simply say they have been conspicuous throughout his service as Dewan of Mysore. His ability, his culture, his courtesy and refinement of manner, these have been his distinguishing traits. Though imbued with patriotic feelings, his sympathies are broad-based and are not confined to this or that class or community or State or Province. Gentlemen, we have assembled here on this occasion to accord a cordial welcome to Sir Mirza Ismail and I am sure you are all glad to meet him. I think I have taken rather long. But one desires to speak out one's heart on such an occasion and is naturally tempted

*Reply to the address of welcome presented by the people
of Savanur.*

to overstep the limits of time and perhaps the patience of the guest. Sir Mirza Ismail, it is not always easy to give right expression to one's feelings on an occasion of this sort but clumsy and imperfect as it may be, I can assure you of the reality and intensity of our feelings.

"Gentlemen, we have met here in honour of such an enlightened Dewan and I trust all present here would join with me with united hearts in wishing happiness, long life and prosperity to him."

Replying to the above address, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the very kind and graceful terms in which you have referred to me and I assure you that I shall always retain very happy recollections of my brief visit to Savanur, of the Nawab Saheb's generous hospitality, and of the cordial welcome which you have been good enough to extend to me. It has been a real pleasure to me to visit your town. It is a source of gratification to me to see how happy the relations are between the Ruler and his people. It is a proof of the deep interest which he takes in the well-being of his people and equally it is a proof of the fact that his people are sensible of his solicitude for them. The progress which the State has made would not have been possible without the Nawab Saheb's close personal interest and supervision, and I hope that he will permit me to congratulate him upon the success of his efforts to promote the welfare of his people. I thank you for your friendly allusion to the work which I am trying to do for Mysore. Allow me, Gentlemen, to thank you once more for all your kindness to me this morning.

OPENING OF THE RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW
COLLEGE, BELGAUM.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the new Raja Lakhamgouda Law College at Belgaum on the 6th December 1940 in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. In doing so, he said :—]

6TH DEC.
1940.

Mr. Kelkar, Students of the Raja Lakhamgouda Law College and Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to accept the kind invitation of my friend, Mr. Latthe to declare this Law College open; and I wish it in the coming years every success in its efforts to train young men, and possibly young women, in the great principles of Law and Jurisprudence.

People are apt to look upon the study of Law as having merely a vocational value, as a preparation for admission to the practice of Law. This is decidedly a mistaken view. One has only to recall the fact that in England, for example, the Inns of Court which train Barristers and the institutions which train Solicitors are separate from the courses in Law at the Universities. British Universities look upon legal studies as co-ordinate in value in respect to mental discipline with subjects like Mathematics, Science, History and Economics. A great writer has said that "Law is one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding than all the other kinds of learning put together." We may not be prepared to go so far with the writer as to put Law above all other branches of learning as an instrument for sharpening the human faculties, but we can have no hesitation in recognising the large element of truth in the dictum. One has only

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to think of that vast and intricate system of Law associated with Justinian, to recall the mental agility that is necessary to deal with the principles and practice of the Law of Evidence, and the intricacies of the Law of Equity, to realise how powerful an instrument for mental discipline and sharpening of the faculties legal studies can be. Therefore, legal studies rightly occupy an honoured place among the branches of learning in which a student may graduate in the British Universities.

It is certainly a formidable discipline that a would-be-lawyer passes through during his student days, and this is often followed by apprenticeship under a practitioner of established reputation and standing. But in addition to legal studies and apprenticeship, there are many more requirements if a lawyer is to attain to a position of eminence in his profession. He will find himself called upon to display a marked capacity for a rapid assimilation and clear exposition of matters which may not have formed the subject of his study. For example, he may be engaged in a suit relating to some commercial transaction, and he may have to grapple with technical details relating to Banking or Insurance; it may be that he will be called upon to conduct the case against or on behalf of a Railway Company when an accident has taken place, and he will have to display familiarity with all the technical details relating to rail-road construction and the complicated arrangements for signalling. Still again it may be an ecclesiastical dispute, as when Viscount Haldane (Mr. Haldane as he then was) appeared on behalf of one of the parties in the famous Scottish Churches case in the early years of this century, when a dispute nominally over the property of the United Free Churches involved discussion of important theological

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questions. It is certainly true that a lawyer, however much he may specialize in one branch or other of the Law, will often have to go outside the bounds of his legal studies proper, in order to equip himself with a knowledge of various branches of the economic and social life of the community. I therefore exhort the students of this College not to limit themselves to a study, however extensive and profound, only of the subjects prescribed for their examination, but to read widely, and also to keep their eyes and ears open to what passes round them in the many-sided life of the community.

Such adjuration is all the more necessary in the case of you, young men here, some of whom, in accordance with the Regulations of your University, may be proceeding to a study of Law without having taken an Arts or Science degree. I understand that the Bombay University, like the British Universities, permits its under-graduates to proceed to a Law degree after three years of study; but you must remember that a Law degree in Great Britain does not by itself qualify a person to practise at law. Besides, in the matter of command of English and of general culture, we must admit that those who have not taken a degree are under a considerable handicap. I am aware that, in the case of Medicine and Engineering, a student who passed the Intermediate Examination can enter upon the course of study that leads to a Medical or Engineering degree; but even doctors and engineers would be all the better if they first qualified for a general degree, and surely it must be admitted that in the case of lawyers the capacity to handle the instrument of language,—in your case English—and a mind receptive

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to new and varied knowledge, are almost as important as a mastery of the principles of law and legal procedure. It is true that in your first year course you study some subjects other than law, and one of these subjects is English, and this fact will certainly go some way to minimise the limitations of a three-year course. But I am sure that this leaves unaffected the need of some carefully planned supplement to your legal studies.

All facilities must be made available to you to read widely and to express yourselves competently in English. I am fully aware of the powerful case for the adoption of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction in schools and colleges, and I also see that there is a strong case for the use of the Indian languages in Courts and Government Offices; but for many years to come a mastery of English is necessary in public service, and in the professions in our country. I hope, therefore, that your library is or will be well stocked with volumes of current English literature, and that these volumes will show signs of frequent handling. Debating Societies, Law Moots, and Mock Trials, all serve to train you in the habit of ready and facile expression, and I trust that these institutions will be a vigorous part of your college life.

We all hear of a great deal of unemployment among the educated classes in this country, and perhaps the prevalence of unemployment is greatest among those that have qualified for the legal profession. Yet large numbers are being turned out by Law Colleges year after year. I suspect that a large number of those who take a Law degree find employment in Government service and in business offices, where a knowledge of Law is of great importance. As industry and commerce

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expand in our country, and as Local Government institutions increase, the range of their activities, the field for employment of Law graduates will correspondingly increase.

It was common at one time to distinguish between productive and unproductive occupations, and though the distinction is not so prominent nowadays as it used to be in earlier years; there is a general feeling that lawyers in particular are distinctly unproductive and even parasitic. They are looked upon as persons who benefit by the troubles of others who suffer like the cats who went to justice, in the well-known story, only to part with a large slice of the cheese to the monkey, and obtain for themselves small fragments. Not only are lawyers accused of benefiting themselves by the vicissitudes of others, but it is also suggested that they are interested in increasing the occasions for disputes by creating new offences. Thus the lawyer both prepares the field and reaps the benefit therefrom, like an evil minded doctor who may spread an infectious illness in the hope of treating its victims. No doctor would be guilty of such an action which would be a crime against society, nor is there any reason to believe that any lawyer would be guilty of a similar offence against society.

There is no doubt a large increase in litigation, but that is because the State finds that the growing life of the community creates new situations where rights have to be defined and their infringement guarded against. New rights and new offences thus come into being, and it is the lawyers' business to protect the rights and help the injured party when offences have been committed. It has been well said that "Administration of law is the

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key-stone of all civilised Governments" and it is the function of the lawyers, whether on the Bench or at the Bar, to help to sustain the fabric of society. Just as in politics counting heads is decidedly a good substitute for breaking them (though occasionally both can happen), so also appeal to a Court of law is the substitute in civilised society for the use of force against persons and property. Society has by slow and painful steps built up an elaborate and complicated system by which reason, precedent, and agreement have taken the place of brute force, and the lawyer is the architect as well as the guardian of this complicated and beneficent social mechanism.

The rule of law which is so fundamental a feature of civilised society thus owes a great deal to the work of lawyers, both as jurists and as legal practitioners. The members of the legal profession also play in their character of citizens a very important part in the public life of the country by participating in its political activities. Lawyers have always played a prominent part in the political affairs of a country, and a number of them have in recent years occupied, both in Great Britain and in India, the highest posts in the service of the Crown. There is no reason to believe that the future political life of this country or any other will show any marked change in this respect although members of other professions are seen to be taking a more prominent part in politics than was the case some time ago. Politics and Law are so closely allied that it is but natural and appropriate that the members of the legal profession should enjoy such a large place in the councils of a country. At the same time it is well that the members of the legal profession who enter politics

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should remember always their special allegiance to Law and Order. While they are entitled to exercise all the rights of citizens to bring about suitable modifications in the political practice and the structure which changing conditions may demand, they should always remember Burke's warning, "How weary a step do those take who endeavour to make out of a great mass a true political personality."

It is not inappropriate that in the present context I should recall the view that was expressed at the time of the French Revolution that a very great proportion of National Assembly was composed of practitioners in Law, and all that followed could be ascribed to this fact.

The life of the community is much wider than the exercise of a profession, the making of laws, and the carrying on of the government of the country. The great values of life are to be found in the quiet pursuit of art, cultivation of personal relationships, and above all, in the practice of religion. While I hope that those of you that are marked by exceptional gifts of talents and character will rise high in the profession and occupy places of prominence and service in the public life of the country, every one of you should live the full and many sided life of a private citizen, whose pursuit of the great values of life constitutes the essence of civilised life. Cultivate a sense of comradeship, and make yourselves members of clubs and other groups where greater intimacy is possible than in large organizations; and seek for yourselves in quietness and thought the greater spiritual values that we associate with the great religions of our country.

OPENING OF THE KANNADA PRIMARY TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE AT BELGAUM.

[On the 6th December 1940, in the course of his tour in Northern Karnatak, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Kannada Primary Teachers' Training College at Belgaum. In doing so, he spoke as follows :—]

Mr. Val Sardesi, Mr. Sakhre and Ladies and Gentlemen,—You have given me a most kindly welcome. I am grateful to you all for it.

6TH
DEC.
1940.

It gives me great pleasure to declare this institution open and to have this opportunity of coming into direct contact with the valuable work your Society has been doing in the cause of education in Northern Karnatak.

It is a matter for gratification that your Society has been able to obtain resources from the public in the shape of men and money for starting, and what is even more difficult, for continuing to run so many educational institutions, all of which, I am sure, are contributing to the spread of education and culture among the people of Karnatak. It is one more illustration of the enterprising capacity of the people of Karnatak that you have been able to supplement in such large measure the efforts of your Government to spread education in this part of your Province. Government have no doubt a large responsibility in such matters, but that responsibility will be all the better discharged when such active and wide-spread co-operation is forthcoming from men of light and leading as has been happily the case here.

Let me say a word with special reference to this Institution which you have recently started for the benefit of primary school teachers. We all know how vital for the betterment of our people is the spread of primary education, extensively as well as speedily. But all over India efforts in this direction, necessary as they

*Opening of the Kannada Primary Teachers' Training
College at Belgaum.*

are, have been held up by two obstacles. The first is, of course, the perennial lack of finance, and I shall not say anything on the subject, as I know that any pleading on the part of an administrator of shortage of finance is sure to be received by the public at large with scepticism, occasionally good-humoured, but more frequently otherwise.

It is more appropriate that I should address myself to the other obstacle that in no small measure stands in the way of the extension of primary education and the reaping of a full return for such outlay as is now made for the purpose. I refer to the lack of qualified teachers. It is not enough to find a building, the equipment and the easily available supply of children for a primary school. Everything hinges upon the personality, the enthusiasm, and the qualifications of the teacher, and this is specially so in a country like ours where the one-teacher school is so common. We have experienced in our own State, and I am sure your experience is not quite different from ours, great difficulty in getting trained teachers for our primary schools. This lack of qualified teachers is one of the chief causes that account for the great wastage during the four years which are necessary for ensuring literacy. Therefore, you have done well in starting this Institution, and I have no doubt its personnel, equipment, curricula and methods of study are all calculated to turn out thoroughly well-qualified teachers for the primary schools.

Some of the teachers that leave this Institution will no doubt find their work in towns, but by far the larger number will undoubtedly have to work in village schools. I trust, therefore, that the authorities of this Institution will make every effort to give the teachers what is

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College at Belgaum.*

usually called a 'rural bias.' They have not merely to train children whose subsequent lives will mostly be spent in villages, but a primary school teacher will also have to act as the guide, philosopher and friend of the villagers. In a number of villages, the primary school teacher will probably be one of the few, if not the only person, with any claim to education. On him will devolve the responsibility of helping the village community understand and solve a number of its problems, social and economic. A right-minded teacher can do a great deal to raise the quality of life in a village, but unhappily, as we know only too well, he can also be an active fomenter of trouble and party strife in villages.

I hope that everything will be done in this Institution to impress upon its pupils their social responsibilities. We talk very lightly of Indian progress, not always fully cognisant that Indian progress means, in the main, the progress of the Indian peasant. The progress of the Indian peasant depends, in no small measure, on the intelligence, equipment, and sense of responsibility which are to be found in the village school teacher. He can make or mar the village, and in doing so he can help the cause of Indian progress or hamper it. Teachers constitute the first line of defence. The teachers can help lead the people to judgment and balance, avoiding mob rule and violence so that real democracy may survive in a world gone mad. I hope fervently that from your Institution will go out into the villages in the coming years a band of young men and young women who are fully aware of their responsibilities and are thoroughly equipped to discharge them.

I wish this Institution all prosperity in the years to come.

REPLY TO THE TOAST PROPOSED BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE RAJA SAHEB AT THE BANQUET HELD
AT SANGLI.

His Highness the Raja Sahab of Sangli had arranged a Banquet in honour of Sir Mirza Ismail during his visit to Sangli on the 7th December 1940. In proposing the toast of Sir Mirza's health, His Highness said :—

“It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the toast of our distinguished guest of to-night, *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza Mohammad Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore.

“I have long cherished the desire to welcome him to my State. It was a great disappointment to us that on the last occasion we expected him here he had to postpone his visit to us. It was due, as you know, to the sudden illness of His Highness Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, whose sad demise was mourned throughout the country and the Empire. I am happy that it has been possible for Sir Mirza to pay us this visit and fulfil our long cherished desire on this occasion, and I take this opportunity to offer him a most hearty welcome to my Capital.

“VERY SOUL OF MYSORE.”

“As you are all aware, nature has showered on the land of Mysore with bounteous hand its priceless treasures only equalled by a succession of devoted rulers no less than by a galaxy of statesmen whose talents have succeeded in making a happy blend of the systems of the West and the East and made Mysore the Model State it is. We are all confident that during the reign of His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Mysore will maintain the proud position that she has attained. Born and bred up in Mysore, having served there in various capacities and placed in intimate contact with His late Highness, Sir Mirza Ismail typifies the ideal, the spirit and the very soul of Mysore. No wonder then that his contribution to the traditions of the administration of Mysore has been so varied, so rich and so outstanding. It is really the good

*Reply to the toast proposed by His Highness the
Raja Saheb at the Banquet held at Sangli.*

fortune of Mysore that it has such an enlightened administrator as Sir Mirza. He has been endowed with a vision with which he has stirred the people of the State to realise the necessity of resolutely moving forward and upwards to scale the mountain heights of greatness. Of him it may well be said, not only that he is like an engineer who has tuned up his machine to the greatest possible pitch of perfection, but also that he knows the objectives to be reached. These objectives cover every phase of life in the Mysore State. Sir Mirza's administration has been successful in promoting the highest ideals which are aimed at by an enlightened State. As a result of his careful husbanding of the resources of that State, its revenues have increased enormously and this increase has been devoted to irrigation, railways, roads, electricity and industries, in other words, to what are commonly known as nation-building activities.

MYSORE'S LEAD.

"No words of mine are needed to bring home to you the importance of the lead which the Mysore State can give to sister States in this country. The contribution that Mysore has made to the solution of questions appertaining to Indian States, and more important than these, the very relationship of the Indian States to British India and the Empire, is bound to go down to history. It is needless for me to say that Sir Mirza is one of those statesmen who have played a most important part in the shaping of the destiny of our motherland. On every occasion when difficult questions seemed to block the way, he has come forward to offer valuable solutions which have provoked thought among the thinkers of the Empire. An examination of his proposal is enough to bring home to any body that he is one of those few statesmen who think in terms of the whole nation, and not from any narrow individual, geographical or communal view points which also have been playing such havoc in these days. Sir Mirza's

*Reply to the toast proposed by His Highness the
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even-mindedness which enables him to consider all problems of States irrespective of their size or resources has gained for him the gratitude and confidence of the States in general. It may well be said that his wise policy has been useful in building up the solidarity of Indian India. So far as my State and I are concerned, we can never be too grateful to Sir Mirza for the manner in which he has always assisted us. Whether it was a constitutional problem in the federal sphere, where we needed the help of experts or whether we sought his personal guidance in any of our difficulties, he has always been ready and willing to help us. Gentlemen, I am glad to have this opportunity to pay him a public tribute of my admiration and gratitude for all that he has done to us.

"Many have been the occasions when we have been drawn together in spheres social, political and personal. I owe him my most cordial thanks for the courtesy, kindness and friendship which he has always extended to me and especially during the period when I stayed in Bangalore for the benefit of my health in the year 1935. It is therefore, a matter of sincere gratification to me that he has been able to favour us with this visit. I sincerely hope that this visit of his may prove a precursor of more visits to come.

TRIALS OF THE EMPIRE.

"Before I close, I cannot but advert to the thought that is uppermost in the minds of us all at this hour of unprecedented trial of the Empire, namely, that we have each one of us to put forth at this juncture a supreme effort to subordinate all our desires to the one aim of co-operating in the achievement of a decisive victory over the enemy. At this time the British Commonwealth of Nations is fighting for the preservation of civilisation and the maintenance of everything that is dear to the hearts of free men. At a time like this the visit of the Premier of a State like Mysore which stands in the forefront of States which are putting forth a great war effort cannot but strengthen our will and resolution for victory.

*Reply to the toast proposed by His Highness the Raja Saheb
at the Banquet held at Sangli.*

THE TOAST.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I now request you to fill your glasses to the brim and to drink the health of our honoured guest, *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza Mohammad Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dewan of Mysore.

[Replying to the toast proposed by His Highness the Raja Saheb of Sangli, Sir Mirza Ismail spoke as follows:—]

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—I thank you all most warmly for the very kind manner in which you have received the toast of my health.

It is difficult for me to find words adequately to express 7TH
to Your Highness my heartfelt gratitude for the honour DECOR.
that you have paid me tonight in inviting me to this 1940.
banquet and in proposing my health in such handsome
terms. Your Highness has been pleased to make
reference to my humble services to Mysore, a State to
which I am proud to belong, and to my association with
my dear and august master and life-long benefactor, the
late Maharaja of Mysore, verily one of the noblest men
that India has ever produced.

I cannot help feeling, however, that Your Highness
has been far too generous in the bestowal of your praise,
since I can only lay claim to having always tried to do
my duty and “to play the game” in the field of public
service whether in my own State or outside it, although,
as I daresay you will agree with me, politics in our
country is a game which nobody seems to be able to play
successfully or with any satisfaction either to himself
or to others. Events, however, are moving fast and I
am optimistic enough to think that time will soon find
a solution for the Indian problem and enable our country
to enjoy peace and progress at home and respect and
honour abroad. I say respect and honour abroad, for

*Speech in reply to that of His Highness the Raja Sahib
at the Banquet held at Sangli.*

our country, vast as it is, has, alas ! no place in the comity of nations to-day—it does not count at all in world affairs. Surely this is a position which no self-respecting Indian can remain satisfied with. It should be the sacred duty of every patriotic son of India, be he a citizen of a State or a Province (they are both equally children of the same mother) to put forth his best efforts and achieve for his country that position of honour and dignity to which she is entitled by virtue of her size and population, her culture and civilization not merely in the British Empire but in the world at large.

As I had occasion to remark this morning, we in Mysore have been in a position to appreciate the inestimable value of a wise and benevolent Ruler, for in His late Highness, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar of beloved memory, Mysore possessed an ideal ruler. This State too, is fortunate in that respect. In His Highness its present illustrious head, the State possesses a ruler who is animated by a keen desire to improve its resources, to *promote its interests in every possible direction* and to see his people happy and contented. He is devoting all his energies to the service of his people. Your Highness's record as a ruler of Sangli for the past 30 years is one of great progress and development. You have with true statesmanship introduced improvements and reforms without destroying the old-time characteristics and traditions of your State. Carefully considered improvements have been effected in every branch of the administration and measures calculated to secure the happiness and good government of your people have been introduced. It would be quite impossible for me to enumerate all the measures of reform adopted during Your Highness's rule, but no one can fail to appreciate the amenities

*Speech in reply to that of His Highness the Raja Sahib
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which Your Highness has provided to your Capital. The magnificent Irwin Bridge is an outstanding example of what you have done for it. Nor can I omit to mention the constitutional changes recently introduced by Your Highness. I tender to your Highness my warm congratulations upon granting to your people so liberal and progressive a measure of reform. It is now up to them to take full advantage of them and contribute their full share to the end they both have in view, namely, the happiness and prosperity of their State.

His Highness made a passing reference to the war in his speech. No one can afford to forget for a moment that a life and death struggle is going on in Europe. India is common with the rest of the British Empire, indeed the whole world, in passing through a critical time. This war is a tremendous revolution. It is not even the military point that is so important an aspect of the war as its incalculable consequences in the history of the next hundred years. It is supremely important, therefore, that we in India should realise the gravity of the issues involved in this struggle. Who knows, it may quite easily envelop us also in flames sooner or later.

Gentlemen, I must not keep you longer but I cannot conclude without thanking Your Highness most heartily on behalf of my party and myself for the extremely pleasant time we have spent here and for all the comforts we have enjoyed. Every one has been so kind and courteous and made us feel quite at home. This is a visit to which I have long looked forward and I am so happy I have been able to come and see Your Highness in your own Capital.

It is my earnest wish that Your Highness may be blessed with long life and much happiness and with

*Address to the students of the Willingdon College,
District Satara.*

strength and health for the carrying out of your life's work.

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of Their Highnesses the Raja Saheb and the Rani Saheba of Sangli and to the ever-increasing prosperity of their State.

ADDRESS TO THE STUDENTS OF THE WILLINGDON
COLLEGE, DISTRICT SAT

[In the course of his tour in the Karnatak Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, addressed the students of the Willingdon College, District Satara, on the 7th December 1941, at the invitation of Professor Gokak, Principal of the Willingdon College. The following is the text of the Dewan's speech :—]

7TH DEC.
1940.

Your Highness, Mr. Gokak and Students of the Willingdon College,—The “Servants of India,” under whose auspices your College flourishes, have a fine tradition of past service and are a noble inspiration for service in the future. The names of Gokhale and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri have become legends in the subordination of self to the service of humanity.

I am glad to have this chance of being in a College which, in the twenty years of its useful existence, has grown so abundantly, a College that has caught the true spirit of education, where knowledge is obtained and imparted in humility.

Education is not the accumulation of information. You should regard this as a laboratory where information is transformed into knowledge and a temple where individuals light their torches from the fires of wisdom, ancient and modern. Colleges should not be used as cheap imitations of houses of legislature—there will be time, and plenty of it, for active participation in politics

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for you all when you emerge from your cloistered seclusion into the rough and tumble of everyday life. Make this your period of preparation and contemplation, only too soon will time sweep you into frenzied activity where detached thought becomes a luxury.

Now at a time when the ideals of civilized life are on trial and, nearer home, there is too much of tragic confusion and vacillation, I want you to help in whatever way you can, the forces that make for understanding, tolerance and sympathy. Peace, like liberty, can be preserved only by eternal vigilance, and education for present day needs should aim at the substitution of conviction for dogma in individuals, and persuasion for propaganda in social policy. Sympathy means "feeling with" others. Cultivate this and you will have in the efflux of time peace within and peace without.

An American educationist, lecturing not long ago, described "the educated man in the twentieth century" as one who had acquired six specific skills, who knew a good many things that an uneducated man did not know at all or knew only superficially or who had developed a number of attitudes, habits and appreciations which were not part of the psychological equipment of an uneducated man.

The six specific skills which he said every educated person should have, were thus described :

(1) ability to speak one's own language correctly and effectively in conversation and on one's feet before an audience ;

(2) ability to read one's own language with reasonable speed and comprehension ;

(3) ability to write clear and well organized exposition in one's own language ;

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(4) ability to read a foreign language with facility;

(5) ability to think clearly from a given set of facts; and

(6) ability to work and live with other people.

I agree with him that all these skills are most valuable in life and I hope that you will try and equip yourselves in all these respects.

In India our educated men should know not only their own language thoroughly but should also be genuinely proficient in the English language. They ought to master a third language, too, namely, Hindustani.

Gentlemen, it is my firm conviction, as I have no doubt it is yours, that unless we Indians overlook geographical and communal frontiers and develop a truly national outlook, an all-India attitude of mind, this ancient land of ours will never be able to take her rightful place among the great countries and nations of the world. I do not mean to suggest to any community or to any part of the country that it should lose its identity and neglect its special interests. No, for that way lies unhappiness, discontent and confusion. On the contrary, I should like to see the special interests of every region and every community to be so thoroughly protected by the rest that they could all feel perfectly safe and happy. It is only thus that we can secure the whole-hearted co-operation of all the larger interests of the country.

Almost anyone, in this country, is willing to applaud the abstractions of brotherhood, tolerance and freedom. Translating the abstractions into daily words and acts is another matter. We must not pretend that differences of religious faith do not matter. The Hindu, the

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Muslim, the Christian, the members of the numerous sects into which each is split up, see their road through life in their own terms. The differences are important in their effect on the way the individual thinks and feels. But the essential aims of life and the rules of behaviour under each creed are very like each other. Some form of the Golden Rule occurs in every language, in every enlightened religion. If we do not tolerate, we are not safe against intolerance. The alternative to the rule of live and let live is either anarchy or tyranny.

May I say a word about the international situation?

There is war on land, there is war at sea, there is war in the air, and there is also war by propaganda. A death-grapple is going on between one world order and another. India is not so far from the ring as some people seem to imagine. It is possible she may remain directly uninvolved in the war, but she cannot remain uninvolved in its results. Not only the shape of the world we live in but our own future is going to be affected. We can see the world of tomorrow falling into a new pattern no longer arranged as a liberal individualistic civilisation with large and small nations living side by side in legal and political equality. The new world, as one sees it, will consist of vast regional aggregations, each grouped around a dominant power. The days of small nations are gone. They can exist only under the protection and leadership of powerful nations.

Here is a great opportunity for India to serve humanity but that opportunity she can fully utilise only in closest possible association with Great Britain.

Students, by your example you can show that it is possible for people of different races and creeds to live

Address presented by the Municipal Council, Sangli.

together in peace and harmony. In this period of world trouble, there is only one safe rule for us Indians. By living, thinking and acting as Indians we can best bring peace to a troubled world. We must create and maintain a tradition of mutual tolerance and human equality. Let it be your task to make truth, social justice, and tolerance deeply rooted in human relationships, and through the spread of knowledge, to implant a strong sense of human dignity in every individual. Our schools and colleges are important focal points of enlightenment and strength for the liberal way of life. It is their duty to give the individual knowledge and understanding, so that he may help to create a common Indian culture, strong enough to mould us, heterogeneous as we are into a common will to promote the national progress of our country.

I wish you all every happiness and success in your future.

ADDRESS PRESENTED BY THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL, SANGLI.

[During his visit to Sangli in December 1940, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, was presented with an address of welcome by the local Municipal Council which was read and presented by Mr. Bhagwant Daftardar, President.]

The following is the text of the address :—]

8TH DEC.
1940.

"It is with a genuine pleasure that I welcome the august and distinguished guest of this morning to our humble institution. Though our institution is humble, our sense of hospitality is very warm and earnest. We think it a rare and proud privilege to be able to receive such an eminent statesman and such an able administrator as Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Mirza Ismail, as you all know, is

Address presented by the Municipal Council, Sangli.

at the head of affairs of a very progressive and enlightened State such as Mysore. Gentlemen, you are aware, that we of the smaller States always look upon Mysore as a Model State for others to follow. The progress and enlightenment achieved by Mysore is an inspiring example for all others to emulate and to follow. It is the Dewan of such a State we have the honour to receive this morning. We therefore feel proud to welcome him and his party. It will not be out of place if I give you a short history of the Sangli Municipality and the enlightened progress it has made under the benign and wise guidance of H. H. the Raja Saheb. Sangli Municipality had its origin about 70 years back. It had then a population of about twelve thousand and an yearly revenue of Rs. 40,000. To-day the population of Sangli is more than thirty thousand and the yearly revenue is more than one lakh of rupees. The municipal franchise was recently widened and the Municipality has got a large elective element in it with the right to elect its own President. I happen to be its first elected President and it is with the goodwill and co-operation of my colleagues and friends that we are trying our level best to conduct the affairs of the City. The Municipality has now 24 members, of whom 18 are elected. Formerly half were elected and half nominated. The President was then nominated. But His Highness has kindly extended these rights recently. The City of Sangli has a unique position in that it is a golden triple alliance of (1) God Ganapati—the City Deity, (2) The Raja Saheb—the Government, (3) The People—the Municipality. It is with the healthy mutual co-operation and sympathy that the affairs of the City are conducted. We always get the active and sympathetic guidance and counsel of His Highness in conducting the affairs of the City. The civic

Reply to the address presented by the Municipal Council, Sangli.

We, in Mysore, know what a great blessing it is to have a wise and benevolent Ruler. You, in Sangli, are also fortunate in that respect. His Highness is a Ruler who is animated by a very keen desire to do all that he can possibly do to increase your happiness. He is devoting all his energies to the good government of his State. I have no doubt you appreciate all that he has done for you during these many years that he has guided the destinies of Sangli and I hope and pray that he may be spared for many years to come to rule over you and to render still more service to his people and his State. I have known His Highness for a good many years and I know what excellent qualities he possesses both as a man and a Ruler. It is with special pleasure, therefore, that I venture to congratulate you on your good fortune in having a Ruler of such outstanding ability and merits. He has given you the privilege of electing your own non-official President and you have exercised it wisely in electing a public worker like Mr. Bhagwant Daftardar to that office. Although he does not belong to any particular party, yet you have elected him as your President and this, to my mind, augurs well for the future of your Council. Your choice fell on him solely and simply because you thought that he was the man best fitted to discharge the duties of the office. I congratulate you on your wise action and I do so the more heartily because it shows, I take it, that you do not wish to associate municipal administration with politics. Municipal affairs should be kept quite separate from politics. It is only then that you can hope to discharge your responsibilities satisfactorily. If you mix up politics with civic affairs you will not be able to pay necessary attention to the real work of a municipality, namely, sanitation, housing, water-supply and other necessary amenities of urban life. Water-supply

*Opening of the Seventh All-India Ophthalmic
Conference in Bangalore.*

and drainage are the two most important problems which a municipality has to deal with. Most Indian towns and villages are in a most unsatisfactory condition from a sanitary point of view. Water-supply is all important and is a vital necessity. You have got that, and you have also got electricity. In all these ways His Highness has helped you to live healthy and pleasant lives. Gentlemen, I do not want to keep you longer, and I should like to express once more my sincere thanks to His Highness and to you all who have come here to welcome me to your town. I wish the town of Sangli and you all who live in it all possible happiness and prosperity for the future.

OPENING OF THE SEVENTH ALL-INDIA
OPHTHALMIC CONFERENCE IN BANGALORE.

[The Seventh All-India Ophthalmic Conference was held in Bangalore in the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall on the 20th December 1940. Distinguished Ophthalmologists had gathered from all parts of India and Dr. Ratnakar presided over the deliberations. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who declared the Conference open, made the following speech :—]

20TH
DEC.
1940.

Dr. Ratnakar, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In declaring this Conference open to-day, it is my first duty and privilege to read you the message which has been sent to me for delivery to you by His Highness the Maharaja. His Highness says :—

"I have very great pleasure in welcoming to Bangalore to-day the considerable body of distinguished scientists who have for their aim and object the relief of the peoples of India from sufferings due to blindness. The extent of blindness in India to-day is a national catastrophe. The means of curing this dire affliction in cases in which it is curable at all have been and are still being developed with

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great rapidity, and much benefit must result from an annual stock-taking of the progress made in different parts of this great country. More important even than the measures for relieving the afflicted are measures for the conservation of sight in the rest of the population, and my Government welcomes the advice and assistance of the Conference in this important matter. I wish your deliberations Godspeed, and trust that you will also find time to enjoy something of what the State of Mysore and the City of Bangalore have to show you during your visit here."

Ladies and Gentlemen, you have offered me a privilege and an opportunity, which I greatly value, in inviting me to address such a distinguished scientific body.

In his message His Highness remarks on his pleasure in welcoming so large a number of scientific men who have spent money, and what is often more valuable, time, in coming to a far distant place to pool their experiences, to take stock of what they have learnt, and to make plans for the future development of their science. In the world of business, conditions still obtain when a man who makes a new scientific discovery—for business is half science in these days—makes haste to take out a patent for it and to keep as much as he can of the proceeds accruing from it to himself. I think I am right in saying that there have been times long ago when the world has suffered acutely through the prevalence of a similar spirit in the world of science. That spirit has passed away and now we find scientific men, who attend conferences such as the one I am addressing to-day, vying with one another, not in accumulating fees which result from their discoveries, but in spreading the benefits of those discoveries to as many sufferers as possible.

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The science which you represent is a comparative youngster among the sciences. I am not forgetting the new branch of medicine that has appeared with surprising suddenness—geriatrics—to help oldsters grow older towards maximum longevity. You have great developments to be reported from year to year. I suppose I am right in saying that in India there is an overwhelming mass of clinical material, but, on the other hand, a deficiency in hospitals that are specially equipped for the practice of your science and a deficiency in the number of specialized practitioners. It is all the more necessary that a Society such as yours should exist to encourage research, to spread the knowledge of its results, and to urge on those responsible for finding the money a continual increase in the facilities given.

His Highness has said that, from the point of view of the general public, a knowledge of the measures necessary for the conservation of vision is more important than the skilled treatment of diseases of the eye, though that, of course, is a matter of special interest to you. A perusal of the reports of previous conferences of your Society tends to make the average man feel that there is no stage of life in which his eyesight is safe, that dangers surround the eyes from the cradle to the grave. In the cradle there is *ophthalmia neonatorum*, in childhood there is the threat of small-pox; at school and college there are other dangers arising from malnutrition, from overwork, from bad light and from print that is small or indistinct; in the field there is sun and dust; in the factory there are accidents and flying particles of matter; in old age there are diabetes and cataract. And the wonder seems to be, not that there are one and a half million blind people in India, but that there are not twice that

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number. And all through your reports you have repeated incessantly the warning that prevention is better than cure, that it is wiser to spend money on conservation of sight than it is to spend it on curing those who can be cured and maintaining as ineffectives those who cannot.

It has been said by a writer on economics that there are no taxes in India so burdensome as those which the people impose upon themselves, and one of his standing examples of such taxation is the amount spent on the maintenance of beggars. But the same applies to all ineffectives alike, and I am sure we should all be astonished if we were to reckon up the cost of the maintenance of 15 lakhs of blind people and the cost, on the other hand, of purchasing immunity by paying for suitable preventive measures. Nor have we the excuse that you have not suggested to us the principal measures necessary to this end. Quite a number of them, at any rate, are included in the comprehensive resolution passed by your Conference in 1935, and there are others to be found scattered throughout the papers read at your Conferences. The difficulty is to know where to begin in such a widespread campaign as your recommendations involve, and how to avoid the difficulty that you yourselves point out that such a campaign might suffer from putting quantity before quality of work.

You, gentlemen, our medical advisers, lead us to a brighter world and show the way. I mean that when you restore sight to a man afflicted with cataract or some other eye disease, you carry him, it seems to me, into a sort of heaven on earth. Hence, it may be truly said of you that you lead men to brighter worlds.

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Conference in Bangalore.*

Finally, Ladies and Gentlemen, His Highness expresses to you the hope that, in spite of the pre-occupations of your important Conference, you will find a little time to enjoy something of the sights and scenery of Mysore. I notice that it is customary in welcoming your Conference to different cities for the representatives of those cities to place before you a glowing panegyric of their native land. As, however, this is the second occasion of your meeting in Mysore, I propose to refrain from giving you an account of her charms and beauties. I think most of you know something of her already. I would only say that, if there is anything we can do to assist you in making the most of the time you have to spare and in guiding you to the best of Mysore's beauty spots, we are all of us very much at your service.

I wish you all success in your deliberations, and assure you with all my heart that, if you have any further items of advice to offer to the administration of the State, whether in the matter of legislation or in the development of our institutions or in regard to giving publicity to measures for the conservation of sight, we shall give your suggestions our most earnest consideration, with the full intention of deriving the utmost possible benefit from the expert advice that you may be good enough to give us.

ADDRESS AT THE 15TH SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA
WOMEN'S CONFERENCE HELD AT BANGALORE.

[The 15th Session of the All-India Women's Conference was held at Bangalore in the last week of December 1940, under the presidentship of *Rajkumari* Amrit Kaur. Delegates from all parts of India attended the Conference. Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, who was to have declared the Session open on the 27th December 1940 was unable to do so on account of a riding accident. In his absence *Rajamantrapravina* N. Madhava Rau, First Member of Council, read his speech on the occasion :—]

Ladies,—I am not using the language of convention- 27TH
ality and formality when I say that I am deeply DECEM-
gratified at having the privilege of addressing this, the BER,
Fifteenth Session of the All-India Women's Conference. 1940.
This is your first meeting in the Mysore State. Most
heartily do I bid you welcome, both as the official head
of the Administration and as an individual interested in
the welfare and advancement of humanity.

You have chosen Mysore as the venue of your meeting. That is an event of moment. Your Conference consists of a large and influential gathering of the most intelligent, alert and cultured women in India. Nothing crosses your attention without that most valuable aid to true human progress, balanced criticism. But just as you are capable of balanced criticism, so you are capable of something which, in this imperfect world, is rarer and perhaps more valuable, appreciation. Women are ever ready to recognize and appreciate any advance, however small. And they are ready to render thanks for such advance. It is this appreciation which makes the wheels of life go round smoothly. Is not the homage of the male sex due in some degree to the recognition of women's generous gift of appreciation?

*Address at the Fifteenth Session of the All-India
Women's Conference.*

Now since we know that you can appreciate, we are anxious that you should appreciate Mysore. You have put us on our best behaviour! Especially we want you to appreciate the things in Mysore State in which you are particularly interested, for example, our hospitals and provision for medical aid for women and children.

Pericles, the great Athenian statesman, said with regard to women that their greatest merit was to be never heard of. Now, what Pericles so unkindly said of women in those far-off days does not certainly apply to the women of to-day. You have a very important role to play in the modern world. That role embraces not only the home and the human relationships which centre therein, but it includes work, often outside the home; it includes a wide range of recreation, in sport and in the arts, now recognised as an important human need; and it includes the responsibilities of citizenship.

The Romans said that if there were a hundred men there would be a hundred different opinions, and if there were a thousand men there would be a thousand different opinions. And so—may I whisper it?—my opinion and yours might not always tally in regard to the question as to what subjects it would be necessary and expedient to discuss. But apart from these occasional difference of opinion there is one thing about which there can be no possible difference of opinion at all. And that is the value of the work that you have done and are doing by these conferences. The value of that work is threefold. It is work on behalf of women generally, it is work for Indian women, and it is work for the benefit of men and women conjointly.

It was inevitable—only the wilfully blind would fail to see it—that, as the conscience of humanity awakened to

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the idea of social justice, woman should come into her full inheritance, and be given full scope for the exercise of her God-given abilities and capacities. Every claim that man has made in the past for opportunity for self-expression and self-development should logically have been made for woman also. And though men are often heroes—sometimes even in the eyes of women—history shows that they have not always been so heroic as to be equally concerned about the advance and interests of women. And the fact that woman has been left to lag behind and that man and woman have not always advanced abreast in the march towards progress and liberty may be one of the reasons for the nemesis which has befallen part of humanity to-day. It may be that, because men and women have failed to advance together, they have fallen together. Let us hope that they will rise together! And let us do our best to bring about that happy consummation.

Apart from the general value of your work, your Conference arose at a most critical time. The womanhood of India required leadership and guidance; the experience, the sagacity of high-minded Indian women were required to guide their vast sisterhood through the maze of ideas, doctrines, policies and ideologies of the modern world. Guidance and sometimes restraint were needed in the case of those who felt the impulse to carry a new-found freedom to extremes. And you had to preach the sobering doctrine of service, in education, social life and public activities. In this sphere you have earned the garland of success. Since the advent of the parent organization, the Women's Indian Association, twenty-five years ago, the position of women, particularly in social and legislative activities, has undergone a

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revolution. The same may be said of the general attitude to the place of women in life. In your work you have had before you the inspiring examples of both Hindu and Muslim women whose names are renowned in the history of India, and to come nearer to our own times, you have been stimulated by the shining example of a number of your contemporaries, whose names will be carried with the passing of time into the lasting annals of high disinterested service.

What seems to me one of the most important features of your work is what I may call its cosmopolitan character. The purpose which the All-India Women's Conference has steadfastly kept before it is to become and to be the forum of all ranks of society and shades of opinion. Here are no air-tight compartments, no barriers of caste, creed, opinion or rank. Your view-point is the All-India view-point. Your fundamental principle of unity in this matter is close to my own conviction. For this adherence to an All-Indian view of women's work I offer you my cordial congratulations. Your assemblage to-day includes women of different faiths, some born into the ancient faith held by the larger part of the people of India, others adherents of the faith into which I myself was born, and still others of different faiths from these. But here you meet on the basis of your essential sisterhood. As long as you retain this sense of fundamental human unity, whatever criticism you may meet, you cannot go far wrong. At a time when the infection of communal disunity is being carried into the remotest village of India, yours is a great opportunity, I should say also a high duty, to carry far and wide the disinfecting gospel of the unity of womanhood.

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There can be no real advance in human affairs until the error of separateness or disunity is expelled by the true doctrine of human unity. To what extent are the life and activities of men and women separate and distinct? The Scripture sayeth that no man liveth unto himself. It may be added that no woman liveth unto herself. No doubt there are matters which especially concern women, just as there are matters which concern men only, though these are few. And in the complicated organization of life to-day it may be that women will be more concerned with one department of life and men with others. But at the centre, at the centre of life itself, there can be no dividing line between man and woman. We must not confuse the unessential with the essential.

Now the centre of life is, has been, and ever will be the home. At the centre of the home is woman. Man by reason of the many necessities and complications of his life, often is impelled towards the outer circumference. But he also feels and responds to the inward pull of home. Woman, however, is at the centre all the time. Her pre-occupations are more with living beings and their essential needs than with the manipulation of useful and important but inanimate properties and interests. Woman is more concerned with life than with stock-markets and red tape!

We are all looking forward hopefully, anxiously, to the new world when the noise of battle shall have ceased and the din of political dissension shall have quietened. In the work of reconstructing that new world you and your sisters all over the world will be required. Your influence will be needed to help in the

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establishment of a world order based not on the flimsy pretexts of social or religious affinities or economic interests but on the unshakable foundation of common human needs and experiences and aspirations. This is the field in which women can play an important and appropriate part. Woman is the peacemaker, the healer, the angel of happiness. It will always be your endeavour to spread goodwill in the country and to prevent political differences from developing into bitter animosities. May you be, not politicians, but peacemakers in politics. Your womanly qualities will greatly assist in creating a friendly and wholesome atmosphere in the political arena.

Much of the credit for the entry of women into the public life of the country is due to the All-India Women's Conference, and I look forward with confidence to even greater efforts by it in the strenuous and testing years on which India, with the rest of the world, has entered.

You meet during the progress of an international conflict more deadly, destructive and widespread than any in the more lurid pages of history. The old dynastic and national enmities have given place to a combat of what are termed ideologies. In this conflict of mind and matter one democracy is bearing the brunt of the struggle, and defending its life and its long-established political faith with a vigour which shows no sign of old age, and with a heroism which rivals that of the famous tales of history. That democracy is Britain, with whose destiny the destiny of India is linked, not merely by historical circumstances on which opinion may be divided, but on an undivided allegiance to an organization of life which, despite its deficiencies and its growing pains, has within it the promise of human freedom and human happiness.

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I learn from the resolutions of former sessions of the Conference that it has expressed itself as against war. In doing so it is at one with all decent human beings whose ideal of their race is higher than that of predatory and man-slaying animals. We are all against war and in favour of peace, just as all doctors and all patients are against disease and in favour of health. But when disease comes we have got to meet it with all available means or perish, and it is not in the nature of the mass of human beings to connive at their own annihilation. That is the position in which Britain, as the vital centre of the British Commonwealth, finds itself to-day. The call comes to India, as to other units of the British Commonwealth of nations, to help in the extirpation of the fell disease and of the conditions of life which have brought it about. Not all are called to the drastic operations of social surgery or to the hard responsibility of "fighting the devil with his own weapons". But the surgeon requires helpers and materials, to which all free individuals can contribute. I am well aware that, in this matter, a lamentable difference of ideas and interests between India and Britain has led to another clash of individuals who normally are worthy and admirable, and has deflected effort from the urgent necessity of meeting a common enemy. But I do not despair of the possibility of ways and means being found for allaying the increasing fever in India, and preventing its developing into a serious, if not a fatal, malady. The world cannot afford to lose the sensitive idealism of the people of India, and the British Commonwealth cannot afford to forfeit the voluntary and enthusiastic material co-operation which complete sympathy of thought and action with India would bring.

Opening of the Bus Station in Bangalore City.

With your Conference, ladies, rests the important work of seeking out the causes of the disease of war, and not merely neutralizing those causes by palliatives, but abolishing them by creating conditions of thought and feeling that will make their reappearance impossible. In this task you may have opposition of many kinds, but opposition is only a stimulus to those whose minds are clear and whose wills are united.

In regard to the work which lies before you the value of this Conference is evident. Your thoughts are clarified and enriched by the interplay of sincere and well-furnished minds. The will is directed by thought and from will there comes action. So we may regard these proceedings as the main-spring or prime motive of those activities of yours which, I am confident, will have very beneficial results.

Ladies, to this session of the All-India Women's Conference, which meets not only for the first time in Mysore, but also at the happy beginning of the reign of His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, to whom I know you offer your congratulations and blessing, I tender a most hearty welcome and every wish for the success of its deliberations.

OPENING OF THE BUS STATION IN
BANGALORE CITY.

[The following speech by Sir Mirza Ismail, who was prevented from attending personally owing to a small riding accident, was read by *Rajamantrapravina* N. Madhava Rau, First Member of Council, on the occasion of the opening of a new Bus Station on the 30th December 1940 in Bangalore City :—]

30TH DEC 1940. *Dr. Royan, Members of the Bangalore City Municipality, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*This is certainly a great

Opening of the Bus Station in Bangalore City.

day for the Municipal Council of Bangalore City. I share to the full their pride and pleasure at the accomplishment of an enterprise which, unless I am very much mistaken, is unique in our country, if we forget for the moment a similar Bus Station which was constructed in Mysore City not long ago, though on a much smaller scale.

I know that the original estimate has been greatly exceeded. The Station has cost you Rs. 1,27,000 instead of Rs. 60,000. You expect to realise an income of Rs. 7,300 per annum from it, which will mean a return of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the outlay. Even from the purely commercial standpoint, the scheme can be regarded as a great success, but a municipality cannot always view its activities in terms of rupees, annas and pies. It has to provide amenities even if they do not pay a direct return in cash. Its real reward lies in the health and happiness of its city.

We are meeting on the eve of the dissolution of the present Municipal Council and the formation of a new one. It gives me, therefore, special pleasure to offer my sincere congratulations to Dr. Royan and his colleagues on the many services they have rendered to their City and the admirable manner in which they have discharged their responsibilities towards their fellow-citizens. They are leaving behind a record of service of which they may well feel proud. What has been a particularly pleasing feature of the present Municipal Council is the spirit of service and co-operation that has prevailed, not only between the members themselves but also between the Council and the Executive. Your successors will, I trust, acquit themselves no less creditably, and strive no less zealously for the improvement of their City. Let us hope that, in the service of that City, which is

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growing so rapidly in size as in beauty and prosperity, no thought except that of service, pure and unselfish, to the City and its people, will influence the discussions or decisions of the Municipal Council. The growing importance of Bangalore demands a high standard of energy and responsibility, which, I am confident, they will maintain.

There can be no better school for training the political sense than that of municipal administration. In it, among other things, you learn that it is easy to make promises, but that it is not always so easy to carry them out, and, above all, you can learn the spirit of co-operation in work which is indispensable if the community is to prosper. Unless the atmosphere in the Municipal Council is healthy, the City's atmosphere, too, will be rendered unhealthy.

As you know, our City has to be further improved in many directions. The drainage system has to be extended to the entire City as soon as possible, the housing of the poor and middle classes has to be taken up more systematically, amenities, such as reading rooms and welfare centres, should be provided on a more liberal scale, so also public lavatories, baths and open spaces in congested areas. All these and other improvements will have to be carried out if Bangalore is to rank among the great cities of the world. I am confident that the Government and the Municipality, working hand in hand, will be able to achieve that position for her.

So far as you, the present members of the Municipality, are concerned, I know how mindful you have been of the great possibilities and needs of the future; you can feel happy and satisfied that in your term of office you have been able to accomplish so much for your City. A great philosopher has pointed out to us

School Day Celebration and laying of the foundation-stone of the Rajkumari Doddammanni Avaru Home for the Deaf and Blind at Mysore.

that in this life the chief, the highest reward that we can obtain is the purchase of satisfactions. You have purchased a great satisfaction, one of the greatest that man can earn. You have been privileged to render signal service to your fellow-citizens.

It is the intention of Government to make bus stations a feature of our towns all over the State. They will make bus-travelling more comfortable and attractive.

I am particularly glad to have had this opportunity of being associated with the opening of your Bus Station to-day. It is a heartening symbol of enterprise and progress.

SCHOOL DAY CELEBRATION AND THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE RAJKUMARI DODDAMMANNI AVARU HOME FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND AT MYSORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Rajkumari Doddammanni Avaru Home for the Deaf and Blind at Mysore on the 5th February 1941. The School Day was also celebrated on the same day, Sir Mirza Ismail presiding. There was a large and distinguished gathering present. The Dewan spoke as follows on the occasion :—]

Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs, Sir Charles Todhunter, 5TH
Ladies and Gentlemen,—It always gives me great pleasure to visit this School with which, as Sir Charles
 Todhunter has indicated, I have been associated for
 twenty years or more, and which has grown by progressive stages from what was little more than a home for defective children to an important and vigorous trading institution. FEBRUARY 1941.

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Whenever I visit the School, I always try to look at the work it is doing from three aspects. Firstly; are these handicapped children healthy and happy? Secondly, do they seem to be intelligent and able to make themselves understood? And thirdly, are they really becoming practically efficient in some industry that will enable them to be self-supporting when they leave the School?

Looking at the first of these points, I think you will agree with me that the boys we have seen to-day, whether when they are standing on their heads, or piling themselves up in pyramids or pulling in the tug of war, or playing a living game of *huli-kuri*, compare not unfavourably with normal boys of their own age. This is a conclusion which is substantiated by the record of their weights, and it represents no mean achievement if we consider the conditions under which they live before they come into the School.

The question of their literary education is a very difficult one as to which we are expecting valuable advice from the permanent Head Master who is studying the processes of teaching defectives in the Columbia University. Meanwhile, however much they may be able in Western countries to make scientists, politicians and philosophers out of people who are born deaf or blind, I venture to doubt whether it is really a practicable policy in this country to attempt anything in the nature of higher education for them. We all know that the market for graduates is overstocked, and that what India wants is craftsmen. Our chances of developing defective boys to such an extent that they should be able to compete in the clerical market are extremely small. Our chances of making craftsmen of them are very much

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better. And for this reason I am not disposed to advocate the carrying of their literary training any further than is necessary to enable them to make themselves understood and carry on simple business transactions.

As regards their industrial work, I am very glad to see from the report that the developments of the last year have been on the lines of putting the work on to a business basis. The School is now undertaking regular contracts for cloth, for *panches* and towels, for *tablak* thread and ropes and so forth, and a careful programme is worked out so that the optimum use shall be made of every machine and every boy who is capable of using the machine. I sincerely hope that this will lead to a progressive development of business habits in the boys and that the Committee will soon be able to tell us that they are in a position to dispense with the small grant which we are making every year for payment in the shape of wages to the boys, and in place of that to introduce commercial accounts which will show a sufficient difference between the sale proceeds of the manufactured goods and the cost of the raw materials to pay at least a moderate wage to the boys who do the work.

Sir Charles Todhunter has said a good deal of the dreams that have come true in connection with the School, but has refrained from entering into particulars of the dreams that he is still dreaming, and which he wishes to see come to fruition. This is a matter in which I am not going to follow his example. I have two dreams that I dream often when I think of the afflicted people of the State. One of them is that we must secure, by persuasion, if possible, by compulsion, if necessary, that provision is made for lifting every boy

School Day Celebration and laying of the foundation-stone of the Rajkumari Doddammanni Avaru Home for the Deaf and Blind at Mysore.

and girl who is afflicted by blindness or deafness out of the slough of despondency into which their affliction casts them, and giving them a training such as this Institution provides. The other dream goes still further. It is that we should rid at least our State of what has been described in the case of blindness as a national calamity, by the adoption of preventive measures that will save infants from being blinded almost at birth, and that will help people to avoid the other causes of blindness of which so many are easily preventible as was demonstrated a few weeks ago at the Ophthalmological Conference. Prevention is always better than cure, and while I join with all my heart in the thanks that has been given to Sirdar Lakshmikantaraj Urs for his munificent donation for the benefit of the blind and deaf people who are trying to earn their living, I also hope that the people of the State at large will make it their business to study and understand the means of avoiding blindness and to see to it that the numbers of those who are compelled to resort to an institution of this kind is reduced to a minimum.

I have now much pleasure in proceeding to lay the foundation-stone of the Rajkumari Doddammanni Avaru Home for Defectives.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE
HEAD OFFICES OF THE MYSORE SUGAR
COMPANY, LTD., IN BANGALORE CITY.

[In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, laid the foundation-stone of the Head Offices of the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., in Bangalore City, on the morning of the 27th February 1941. The following is the speech of Sir Mirza Ismail on the occasion :—]

Mr. Matthan, Directors of the Mysore Sugar Mills, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is a great pleasure to me to be here to-day to lay the foundation-stone of the Head Offices of the Mysore Sugar Company, because I regard this occasion as an important one in the industrial development of the Mysore State. 27TH FEBRUARY 1941.

The Mysore Sugar Company represents one of the largest and most successful enterprises in the State. It was registered seven years ago as a public joint-stock company with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs, and has since then progressed along lines which have won for it a high reputation, both in regard to its products and its financial success. As you are aware, the factory has a daily cane-crushing capacity of 1,400 tons. During the past year its output rose to the record figure of 30,602 tons, perhaps the highest production of any sugar factory in India.

The growth of the sugar industry in India is, indeed, a miracle wrought by the policy of protection adopted by the Government of India. Almost unknown a decade ago, this industry is now a feature of the industrial life of the country, providing at one end employment for the cultivator and at the other end satisfying the needs of the consumer. We have now reached a stage when those interested in the industry should think of establishing it on a secure basis with the minimum tariff aid.

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Head Offices of the
Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., in Bangalore City.*

The future of the sugar industry is not without doubts and difficulties. Expert opinion is definitely of the view that with the establishment of up-to-date mechanical equipment, there is little chance of a further reduction in the cost of manufacture. Everything then depends upon the quantity and quality of the cane grown, on the cultivation of canes of early and late ripening varieties which would help to extend the cane-crushing season, on the eradication of pests and diseases to which the cane is subject; and lastly, on the realisation of a higher return from the disposal of molasses for which more use should be found. The problem of the sugar industry is thus essentially one pertaining to the cultivation of the cane and the use of the resultant waste product. Here is much work yet to be accomplished in the interests both of the agriculturist and of the industrialist, if they are to flourish and satisfy the consumer. Any set-back to this industry, with an investment to its credit which totals Rs. 25 to 30 crores and involves the welfare of some 20 million agriculturists, would mean a great set-back to the rural economy of India, particularly in the United Provinces and Bihar, which together produce something like 86 per cent of the sugar required in the country. Nor can we forget the telling fact that the industry has, as a whole, afforded employment to a lakh of workers, including nearly 2,500 university graduates in the higher and middle grades, and has helped to retain nearly Rs. 16 crores annually in the country.

In our State, Nature has provided us with some special facilities, of which we should take the fullest advantage. Sugarcane can be harvested here for at least eight months in the year. This is obviously a great advantage, when one realizes that the average time

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Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., in Bangalore City.*

for harvesting, especially in the United Provinces and Bihar, is not more than five or six months. The same investment in machinery, as in a Northern Indian factory, will enable considerably more cane to be dealt with here. Another advantage we enjoy should also be noted. The sugar industry came to Mysore after much steady work had been done by our Department of Agriculture. About the beginning of this century, the Department began a programme of cane selection and breeding at the Hebbal Experimental Farm, near Bangalore. New varieties of cane, resistant to disease and giving good yield, were developed by it and distributed among cultivators, who were thus enabled to grow cane at a reasonable profit, which they were hardly able to do with the older varieties. The construction of the Krishnaraj Sagar, meanwhile, opened up opportunities not only for the development of hydro-electric power but also of irrigation. The Irwin Canal, the principal outlet, is designed to irrigate 120,000 acres, so that wet crops such as rice, and semi-wet crops such as sugarcane, came to be grown. Experiments in the cultivation of sugarcane soon followed at the Government Experimental Farms in this area, and it was discovered that excellent crops could be raised.

I am glad to be able to testify to the fact that the Company has always been anxious to deal fairly with the cultivators on the one hand and with the shareholders on the other. The Company may, indeed, be said to depend mainly upon the cultivator for its supply of sugarcane. During the past year, the Company's mills handled over three lakhs of tons of sugarcane of which nearly 2½ lakhs of tons came from the raiyats; about 23,000 tons from the Company's farms; and about 700

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tons from the Experimental Farms at Ganadhal. This is enough to show how closely the interests of the Factory are bound up with those of the raiyats. The Company also provides facilities for affording technical guidance to them in cultivation methods, so that they can make the most of their land. It advances fertilizers to them on the security of their crops. It also maintains its own farms, not so much to supplement the cane output of the raiyats as to carry on experimental work, in close co-operation with the Government Agricultural Department, with a view to evolving the most suitable varieties of cane and finding out the most effective methods of fighting the many pests to which it is still a prey.

A rough estimate shows how much the Factory has helped to increase the economic prosperity of the raiyat. Within the past seven years following its establishment, it has distributed among the cultivators as much as Rs. 167 lakhs. It has been authoritatively stated that the bonus paid during the past financial year of the Company, as the raiyats' part of the increased price of sugar, according to the Company's scheme of sharing, amounted to over Rs. 8½ lakhs, while about Rs. 32½ lakhs was paid as the initial price of cane purchased for the Factory.

Waste, they say, is the delight of the manufacturer. If there is one industry which gives the manufacturer an opportunity to use his talents to advantage in the matter of waste, it is this one. The manufacturer here has to deal with a large quantity of waste called molasses, and its use in different ways has meant not only an addition to the share-holders' divisible profits, but also advantage to the people of the State in many ways. Though used

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at present as material for conversion into arrack and alcohol in an up-to-date distillery, whose further development has been held up by the present war conditions, and as the prime base for the production of absolute alcohol for use as fuel in conjunction with petrol, the problem of disposing of the bulk of this product still remains. Very recent researches at the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology at Cawnpore suggest various other uses for this product. It has been declared, for instance, a valuable carbohydrate food and attempts have been made to introduce cattle feeds in which it is an ingredient, and which can economically replace common fodders. Experiments on the fermentation of molasses to butyl alcohol, acetone and acetic, and on the preparation of yeast, have shown, it is said, the practical possibility of developing these into paying industries. As research develops, there will doubtless be found other uses for this product, much to the advantage of the industry.

The new building will be worthy of the Mysore Sugar Company. Standing, as it will, on a most prominent site, it will be an eloquent testimony to the industrial progress of Mysore. This Company enjoys and very deservedly, an all-India reputation, and symbolises as much the far-seeing irrigation and industrial policies of His Highness's Government as the willing co-operation of people who have helped in making these policies both possible and successful.

I earnestly hope that, in laying the foundation-stone to-day of its new Head Offices, worthy alike of itself and the neighbourhood, I am laying the true foundation of a new era of prosperity for an industry that is undoubtedly of the greatest importance to the people of Mysore.

OPENING OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CENTRAL COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION IN BANGALORE.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared the new Headquarters of the Central College Old Boys' Association in Bangalore on the evening of the 2nd March 1941. Old Boys of the Central College had gathered in large numbers to witness the pleasant function. In declaring the new Headquarters open, Sir Mirza Ismail, spoke as follows :—]

2ND MAR. 1941. *Mr. Krishnamachar, Mr. Mackintosh, Members of the Central College Old Boys' Association and Friends,—* It gives me much pleasure to come here to-day to declare open a building which should prove to be of great use to members of the Central College Old Boys' Association. Mr. Krishnamachar has told us something about the history of this Association and how this building has come into being. Its stones and mortar are tangible evidence of what can be done by the untiring enthusiasm and efforts of a few individuals, and this is, indeed, a happy day for Mr. Krishnamachar and his friends when they see their long cherished hopes and ambitions visibly realised.

Associations such as the Central College Old Boys' Association serve a useful purpose in helping to maintain the interest of the graduates in their old College. Moreover, the Association—especially by its great College Day Celebration—establishes contact between the past and present members of the College to the mutual benefit of both. The College welcomes the visits of its former students, and it is an encouragement to the Staff to know that the fortunes and welfare of the College are not forgotten by those who have once been students within its walls. Although the running of the Association entails a good deal of work for the Officers,

*Opening of the Headquarters of the Central College
Old Boys' Association in Bangalore.*

President, Secretary, Treasurer and others, it is a labour of love. I hope that the Association will carry on its good work in the future with ever increasing support.

This building will supply a long-felt want. It will supply a pleasant and restful club-room for members on occasional visits to Bangalore; it will supply a hall for meetings of the Association and a store-room for the records and books of the Association. Also, it is hoped to build up here a useful and interesting reference library. In addition, the building will enable members to witness in comfort, and without cost, important cricket matches which take place on the adjoining grounds.

Nearby there stands another new building—the new Sports Pavilion. These two sister buildings—this Association building and the new Sports Pavilion—represent the twofold membership of the University. When one thinks of a University one is inclined to think of the undergraduates who pour unceasingly in and out of class-room and playing field. But actually the majority of members of a University is composed not of those undergraduates but of the graduates who have passed out of the portals of the Colleges to be ambassadors of the University spirit in the world outside. And so, although your building is smaller in size, it represents a larger number than that represented by the neighbouring Pavilion. I will not say that one edifice is symbolical of youth and the other of age, because many University men never grow old. Nor will I say that the one represents the present and the other the past. I will rather put it in this way, that the one building suggests the present tense “*I am an Undergraduate*” and the other suggests the perfect tense “*I have been an Under-*

*Opening of the Dispensary and Maternity Ward at
Kyalanoor in the Kolar District.*

graduate." I hope you will appreciate the compliment in the term "perfect".

At any rate the proximity of the two buildings is a reminder of the connexion between different generations of University men. The undergraduate who looks across at this building may think of the men who have gone out of the University to carry the torch of knowledge and enlightenment and humane ideas to a world which needs them so much. And when you come here and look across at the Pavilion you may think of your own College days and your youthful hopes and ambitions and difficulties, and you will be stimulated to do what you can for the encouragement of those who have not progressed so far on the road as you have.

And now I have much pleasure in declaring this building—the Headquarters of the Central College Old Boys' Association—open.

OPENING OF THE DISPENSARY AND MATERNITY
WARD AT KYALANOOR IN THE KOLAR
DISTRICT.

[The following is the gist of a speech in Kannada made by Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, on the occasion of the opening of the Dispensary and Maternity Ward at Kyalanoor in the Kolar District, on the 22nd March 1941 :—]

22ND
MARCH
1941.

Declaring the new Dispensary and Maternity Ward at Kyalanoor open, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that he felt sure that the people of Kyalanoor looked upon that day as a day of importance in their lives. The general health of a place was bound to improve, said the Dewan,

*Opening of the Dispensary and Maternity Ward at
Kyalanoor in the Kolar District.*

with increased medical facilities and the improvement of the health of the community was synonymous in the last resort with an increase of economic prosperity. It was, therefore, but natural, said the Dewan, that there should be a feeling of jubilation among the people on the occasion of the opening of the Dispensary. The Dewan said he was doubly happy to participate in the function because having had the pleasure of laying the foundation-stone of the Dispensary sometime ago, the good fortune of declaring it open had also devolved on him.

The Dewan expressed his gratitude to Mr. Kusuma Ananthiah Chetty for having asked him to perform the opening ceremony and to the members of the Village Panchayet for the very kind language in which they had referred to him in their address of welcome. They had both spoken in eulogistic terms of the services which he had rendered to the State all these years. He was deeply sensible of these compliments and appreciative of the spirit which inspired the expression of such warm sentiments.

Continuing, the Dewan said that the need for efficient and adequate medical aid was very keen especially in the interior parts of the State. It was to supply this deficiency that Government spared no effort or money to extend medical facilities all over the State to the maximum extent possible.

It was gratifying to note, said the Dewan, that an increasing number of private philanthropists was co-operating with Government in this regard in recent years. Mr. Kusuma Ananthiah Chetty belonged to that class of public benefactors. He had not only built a Dispensary but also a Maternity Ward. The Ward would be a boon to the women of the village and its

*Opening of the Dispensary and Maternity Ward at
Kyalanoor in the Kolar District.*

neighbourhood. They were all aware of the dangers to which mothers in this country were exposed owing to the lack of skilled assistance.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Kusuma Ananthiah Chetty, the women of Kyalanoor and the surrounding parts were assured of efficient medical aid in the future. What was especially praiseworthy was that Mr. Ananthiah Chetty should have come forward to provide his native village with these amenities though he himself resided in Bangalore. He was, however, not content with constructing a building for the Dispensary. He had gone even further and offered to donate a sum of Rs. 1,000 for a building for the Middle School. The Dewan said that Mr. Ananthiah Chetty deserved the lasting gratitude of the inhabitants of Kyalanoor for this additional act of generosity.

The Dewan proceeded to remind the people of Kyalanoor that prevention was always better than cure. To keep the village clean and tidy, to learn the elementary rules of health and observe them, to drink pure water always—these, he said, were some simple but important elements in the prevention of disease.

The Dewan concluded by expressing the hope that the Dispensary and the Maternity Ward, which he was opening, would contribute in full measure to the alleviation of human suffering and to the promotion of health in Kyalanoor and its neighbourhood in the years to come.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF RAI
BAHADUR BAKSHI NARASAPPA VETERINARY
DISPENSARY AT ARKALGUD.

[In laying the foundation-stone of the *Rai Bahadur* Bakshi Narasappa Veterinary Dispensary at Arkalgud on the 6th April 1941 and in reply to the address of welcome presented by the Arkalgud Municipal Council, Sir Mirza Ismail made a speech in Kannada, of which the following is the gist:—]

Replying to the addresses presented to him on the occasion by the Municipal Council and Mr. N. Krishna-6TH APRIL
1941.
swamy Rao, the donor of the Dispensary, the Dewan said that it gave him great pleasure to visit the charming malnad parts again and to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Veterinary Dispensary at Arkalgud. He was grateful to Mr. Krishnaswami Rao and the members of the Municipal Council for the kindly welcome they had accorded to him and for the friendly and warm sentiments they had expressed about him in their addresses.

Continuing, the Dewan said that India was essentially an agricultural country and that cattle-breeding was very essential for the development and improvement of agriculture. Good and healthy cattle formed, therefore, an important requisite of the agriculturist. Cattle should be properly treated when they were unwell, otherwise, they would deteriorate in quality and they were likely to die also. A raiyat who had only a pair of bullocks was likely to be hard hit, if even one were to die and his means of agriculture itself would be taken away. Poor as our raiyats were, they would not have the money necessary to replace dead bullocks and some were even likely to replace dead bullocks by cows for purposes of ploughing. This was disadvantageous to the raiyats inasmuch as the output of work by cows was

*Laying of the foundation-stone of Rai Bahadur Bakshi
Narasappa Veterinary Dispensary at Arkalgud.*

very much less than that of bullocks, and less milk was likely to be available through cows being used for agricultural purposes. Raiyats who lived through sale of milk were again hit materially. The importance and utility of a veterinary hospital in assisting the growth of healthy and useful breeds could not be exaggerated in the circumstances.

He was far from saying, said the Dewan, that facilities should be provided for cattle, only because of their use to man. Such facilities should be provided for them from the humanitarian point of view also. It was a matter of history that King Asoka had introduced veterinary dispensaries in our country at a time when there were none of their kind anywhere else in the world. Just as it was our duty to treat properly those cattle that were ill, it was no less our duty to show kindness to those cattle that were fit.

Government were very keen on increasing the number of veterinary hospitals in the State as far as possible. They were spending money over these institutions as far as their resources permitted. The Dewan wished to acknowledge that many philanthropists in the State were helping Government by coming forward in recent times with generous donations for the building of veterinary hospitals and in various other ways. Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao was one such. He had offered to help the people of this taluk by building a veterinary hospital at Arkalgud in the name of his father *Rai Bahadur Bakshi Narasappa*. He had also done several other acts of public charity. His father, the late Mr. Bakshi Narasappa, was a Bakshi under His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar, III. By his ability, his many qualities of head and heart and his

*Unveiling of the portrait of Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan
Bahadur K. Ramaswamy at Hole-Narsipur.*

generosity, he had earned the love and regard of all. It was, therefore, in the fitness of things that the hospital should be named after him.

The Dewan congratulated Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao very warmly on his public spirit and on the most useful and appropriate form which his generosity had taken. He expressed both on behalf of Government and the people of Arkalgud and neighbourhood, their gratitude to Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao for his thoughtful and commendable act of charity.

UNVEILING OF THE PORTRAIT OF RAJAKARYA-
PRASAKTA DIWAN BAHADUR K. RAMASWAMY
AT HOLE-NARSIPUR.

[In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, unveiled the portrait of *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy* at the Srimathi Narasamma Maternity Hospital on the 6th April 1941. This function was part of a public entertainment got up by the citizens of Hole-Narsipur in Mr. Ramaswamy's honour to felicitate him on the conferment on him of the title of "Rajakaryaprasakta" by His Highness the Maharaja. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada on the occasion, of which the following is the gist :—]

In performing the pleasant ceremony of unveiling the 6TH APRIL
portrait of *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur K. 1941.*
Ramaswamy at the Srimathi Narasamma Maternity
Hospital at Hole-Narsipur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan,
said that it was a happy day for the people of the town.
It was a source of sincere gratification to him to be
among them on the occasion. He expressed his thanks

*Unveiling of the portrait of Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan
Bahadur K. Ramaswamy at Hole-Narsipur.*

to the Ramaswamy Entertainment Committee for their kind invitation to him to perform the function. He also thanked them very sincerely for all the kind things they had said in reference to himself.

Proceeding, the Dewan said that it was a real pleasure to him to claim Mr. Ramaswamy as one of his esteemed friends. He was, therefore, very glad that an entertainment had been got up at Hole-Narsipur, his native place, to honour Mr. Ramaswamy and to felicitate him on the conferment by His Highness the Maharaja of the title of "Rajakaryaprasakta" on him. It gave the Dewan especial pleasure not only to participate in the entertainment but also to unveil the portrait of Mr. Ramaswamy. It was quite appropriate that his portrait should adorn the Hospital which he had so generously built and which bore the name of his late revered mother.

Referring to the very successful career of Mr. Ramaswamy, the Dewan recalled that Mr. Ramaswamy joined service under the Government of Bombay at an early age. By dint of sheer industry, perseverance and ability he worked his way up. He was held in high esteem both by the general public and in official circles. His Majesty the King-Emperor had recognized his service by the conferment on him, successively, of the titles of "Rao Sahib", "Rao Bahadur", and "Diwan Bahadur". And, as they all knew, His Highness the Maharaja had graciously bestowed on him the title of "Rajakaryaprasakta" during the last Dasara festivities.

Mysoreans, said the Dewan, could well be proud of Mr. Ramaswamy and of the success and recognition which had come to him. That recognition and that success,

*Unveiling of the portrait of Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan
Bahadur K. Ramaswamy at Hole-Narsipur.*

Mr. Ramaswamy owed entirely to his great qualities of head and heart, his exceptional ability and his sterling character. He was well known for his friendly disposition, his capacity to get things done, and, as many a visitor to Bombay could testify, for his overflowing hospitality. Above all, his profound loyalty and intense patriotism were worthy of admiration and deserved to be widely emulated. It was superfluous for any one to try to illustrate Mr. Ramaswamy's loyalty and patriotism by quoting instances. But if one example was more striking than any other, it would be found in the admirable sentiments he had expressed in the speech he made on the occasion of inaugurating the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan held at Dharwar recently. He was also one of the pillars of the Mysore Association in Bombay. Till recently he served that Association as its President and nurtured and fostered it with all the devotion and care he could command and but for him he doubted if it would have come into existence at all.

In our country those who could be called rich were very few and far between. But the number of those who were both rich and generous was smaller still. Philanthropy did not always accompany riches but Mr. Ramaswamy provided a refreshing exception to that rule, said the Dewan. The Narasamma Maternity Hospital was a visible manifestation of Mr. Ramaswamy's generous instincts and he was, in fact, a kind of a friend, philosopher, guide and host of every Mysorean who found himself a stranger in Bombay.

In conclusion, the Dewan gave renewed expression to his pleasure at being given the opportunity to associate himself with the function that afternoon and to perform the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of one who was

Speech in opening the Women's Dispensary and Maternity Ward at Vadigenahalli in Devanhalli Taluk.

such a close and sincere friend to himself and who was respected and loved by a large number of his fellow-citizens in the State. He offered his sincerest good wishes to Mr. Ramaswamy for many years of excellent health and unalloyed happiness.

OPENING OF THE WOMEN'S DISPENSARY AND MATERNITY WARD AT VADIGENAHALLI IN DEVANHALLI TALUK.

[On the 14th April 1941, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the Women's Dispensary and Maternity Ward at Vadigenahalli, in the presence of a large gathering. Prominent among those present was His Holiness the Chief Priest of the Bohras. The Dewan made a speech in Kannada on the occasion and the following is the gist of it:—]

14TH
APRIL
1941.

Declaring the new Women's Dispensary and Maternity Ward at Vadigenahalli open, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, expressed his pleasure at being afforded the opportunity of participating in the function. He thanked Mr. Angathatti Nanjundappa for the very kind things he had said about him in his address, as also the members of the Vadigenahalli Municipal Council for their own cordial address of welcome.

Facilities for medical aid required to be extended more and more in the State, said the Dewan. Government were doing everything in their power in this direction. That was evident from the steadily increasing expenditure which they were incurring on the Medical

*Opening of the Women's Dispensary and Maternity Ward
at Vadijenahalli in Devanhalli Taluk.*

Department and from the increase in the number of medical institutions in the State. New hospitals, new women's dispensaries and maternity wards were being built year after year in various centres. In addition, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were also coming into existence in larger numbers. The bigger hospitals in the State were being better equipped by the addition of X-Ray plants and other modern surgical and medical appliances.

The problem of medical relief was a big one and could not be solved by Government alone. It could only be solved when Government and the people worked hand in hand. He was very glad to acknowledge in this connection, said the Dewan, that many well-to-do citizens had been playing a great part in the task of constructing buildings for hospitals and dispensaries and of equipping these institutions adequately. It was a matter for deep gratification that Mysore was second to no other State or Province in the matter of the provision of medical assistance to the people. One could well go further and claim that Mysore was positively ahead of many other Indian States and not a few British Indian Provinces in this vital matter.

But we should not rest content with our past achievements, observed the Dewan. A feeling of complacency never conduced to lasting progress. It was the policy of Government to do all that was possible to extend medical aid still further, so that a larger number of the people could derive the benefits of modern medical institutions. But in this, as in so many other spheres, Government's unaided efforts could not take things very far. The co-operation of the people was quite essential and, as already stated, it was a fortunate and most heartening

*Opening of the new Dispensary Building at Koppa
Village in Maddur Taluk.*

circumstance that such co-operation was abundantly in evidence in Mysore.

For a number of years now, the Dewan continued, a fine tradition had been built up of men of means coming forward voluntarily and generously to share with Government the obligations of providing medical aid in various parts of the State. This tradition was not many years old but it was already apparent that it was a most noble tradition from which greater things could be expected in the future. Messrs. V. Chikkaveeranna, Angathatti Nanjundappa, V. M. Rudrappa, M. A. Chikka Rudrappa, A. V. Appayanna, V. C. Nanjanna, N. V. Pillanna, and J. R. Rudramuniappa who had, by their generosity, made the construction of the Women's Dispensary and the Maternity Ward possible were, said the Dewan, worthily sustaining this tradition. These gentlemen were entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of Vadigenahalli and its neighbourhood.

OPENING OF THE NEW DISPENSARY BUILDING
AT KOPPA VILLAGE IN MADDUR TALUK.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the opening ceremony of the new Dispensary building at Koppa Village in Maddur Taluk on the 26th May 1941, in the presence of a large gathering. He made a speech in Kannada on the occasion, of which the following is the gist :—]

26TH MAY 1941. Declaring the new Dispensary Building at Koppa open, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, said that it gave him great

*Opening of the new Dispensary Building at Koppa
Village in Maddur Taluk.*

pleasure to participate in the function. He expressed his gratitude to the members of the Koppa Village Panchayet and, in particular, to Mr. Dodda Biligowda for the very kind things they had said about him in their addresses of welcome. It was a great satisfaction to him to have earned the goodwill and appreciation of his fellow-citizens, of which he would take these addresses as renewed evidence. He also expressed his deep sense of obligation for their cordial welcome and their warm good wishes.

Continuing, the Dewan said that he was very glad that a new building had been provided for the Dispensary at Koppa. The donor, Mr. Dodda Biligowda, had done a great service to his fellowmen in the village by constructing the building which was to bear the name of his father, Mr. Kale Gowda. The number of philanthropists like Mr. Dodda Biligowda had been growing in recent years in Mysore, and there could hardly be a nobler way for a rich man to utilise his wealth than to lay out part of it for the advancement of beneficent public causes. And there could be no more deserving public cause than the extension of medical aid in rural areas of the State. For, those who contributed to the extension of medical facilities were really contributing to the promotion of public health and, through that means, to the evolution of a happier and healthier race.

Ever since he assumed his office, the Dewan continued, a large number of well-to-do people had come forward with commendable generosity to share in the responsibility of establishing hospitals and dispensaries in the State and had contributed many lakhs of rupees to that end. Mr. Dodda Biligowda was among such liberal-minded philanthropists who had laid his fellow-citizens

*Opening of the new Dispensary Building at Koppa
Village in Maddur Taluk.*

at Koppa under a debt of gratitude to him. The Dewan congratulated Mr. Dodda Biligowda warmly on his public-spirited benefaction.

Messrs. S. C. Malliah and Dodda Biligowda had so kindly insisted, said the Dewan, that he should perform the opening ceremony of the new dispensary. He accepted their invitation with much pleasure because every measure designed for the improvement of the lot of the rural population made an irresistible appeal to him. He was very glad, indeed, of the opportunity of paying a visit to an interior village like Koppa just prior to his retirement from an office which he had occupied so long. He might claim, the Dewan added, that he had taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the rural population during all the years he had been the Head of the Administration and had done all that lay in his power to promote their welfare and advancement. In that task of advancing the progress and prosperity of Mysore he had received the unstinted co-operation, assistance and goodwill of a large number of his fellow-citizens to whom he took that opportunity to express his sincere and heartfelt gratitude. In conclusion, the Dewan said he was going to live in Bangalore after his retirement and that he would continue to watch with deep interest the further progress which the State would make in the years to come.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE JAMIA MOSQUE IN BANGALORE CITY.

[In the presence of a large gathering, Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Jamia Mosque in Bangalore City on the 30th May 1941. This was the last public function in which Sir Mirza participated as Dewan. The following is the text of his speech :—]

Gentlemen,—I am particularly happy that this function, 30TH MAY
which is the last of my period of service as Dewan of 1941.
Mysore, gives me the opportunity of expressing an ideal
of my life which has been foremost in the past and will
remain foremost in the future.

In some of the kind things that have been written
about me in connection with my retirement, mention
has been made of what generous observers regard as my
endeavours to bring people together in a spirit of
harmony and recognition of their common humanity.

The occasion that now brings us together may not
appear on the surface to be such an endeavour. To
those of other faiths than that of Islam into which
I was born, I may appear to-day to be simply a
Musalman among Musalmans performing a religious
duty. But to you, fellow-Musalmans, it is not so
simple. You know that in the historical development
of Islam I belong to a section of the organised expres-
sion of the Faith that for centuries has been in sharp
opposition to the section to which you, who are going to
build this mosque, belong. It would have been easy for
me to find an excuse for recognising this traditional
opposition and declining your invitation. I have not
done so. On the contrary, as you are doubtless aware,
it gives me, born into the Shia sect, profound satisfaction
to be here to-day at the first step in the raising of a
mosque for the worship of God in the manner of Islam

*Laying of the foundation-stone of the Jamia
Mosque in Bangalore City.*

by my friends of the Sunni sect, my so-called opponents. I have taken, as you so kindly recognise, the greatest possible interest in the project from its very inception. I am not here in any official or formal way. I believe deep down in my heart that the great reality of spiritual revelation given to humanity by the Prophet (blessed be His name) is an infinitely greater thing than any sectarian difference imposed upon it by subsequent human feeling and by lesser vision than his of the inner realities from which the external life of humanity has developed.

At the centre of Islam is the teaching and practice of brotherhood. You would have been false to the truth of life if, because I am a Shia by birth, you had not invited me to this function, and I would have been equally false to the brotherhood of Islam if, because you are Sunnis, I had not accepted your invitation. Our differences are transient, even trivial, in comparison with the spiritual reality which these differences tend to obscure and weaken. I say this although I am fully aware not only of the differences within Islam but also of the differences between Islam and other faiths. I shall not venture on the dangerous ground of theological disputation, but I will say this, that I am convinced that the differences that are stressed to-day as reasons for the making of a drastic cleavage between the Muslim population of India and the much older and larger Hindu population are negligible beside the bonds that unite them as children of one universal Creator and citizens by ancient ancestry of a common country. As followers of Islam we are in religious duty bound to seek the peace which is the centre of our Faith. There can be no peace when there are separations between individuals and groups. Every attempt to divide the followers of Islam among them-

SPEECH AT THE NON-PARTY LEADERS'
CONFERENCE AT POONA.

[Sir Mirza Ismail attended on invitation the Non-Party Leaders' Conference which was held at Poona on the 27th July 1941 to consider the political situation in India. The Conference was attended by such prominent persons as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, The Right Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, among others. The following is the text of the speech made by Sir Mirza Ismail at the Conference:—]

27TH
JULY
1941.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I should like, with your permission, to say a few words on the present political situation in India with special reference to the discussions that have so far taken place at this Conference.

I am anxious, too, to indicate very briefly my own attitude in regard to some of the important matters we have been discussing.

I believe I am right in saying that the main object of this Conference, of this great gathering which includes so many of the most eminent patriotic men of India, is to offer to the British Government such suggestions as may strengthen the bonds that unite our two countries. I am one of those who feel that India needs Britain even more than Britain needs India. We should do all in our power to help her and her cause in the war.

It is obvious that unless all misunderstanding between them is cleared away, unless India is made to feel that Britain is doing all she can to give effect to her promise to place India in a position of equality in the British Commonwealth of Nations at the earliest possible moment, both countries stand to lose. A strong and loyal India is the strongest bulwark that England can possess, even stronger, I venture to say, than any of the

Speech at the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at Poona.

Dominions, whose populations and resources are not to be compared with those of this sub-continent.

It is a thousand pities that at a time like the present, when the fate of nations is hanging in the balance, our public life should present to the world a picture of divided counsels. The Hindu-Muslim question is our fundamental problem. We must try to approach it with flexible minds. So long as those differences are not composed, it is futile to expect any true and lasting progress in our country. Let us try to see our situation with cold realism. Even if the British Government were to accede to our request and make a declaration that Dominion Status would be granted to India "within a specified time-limit", such a declaration, however solemnly made or however well-intentioned, would be of no avail to us so long as conditions in this country remain as they are to-day. Once our internal differences are composed, Dominion Status will follow as a matter of course.

There is, therefore, no need, in my humble opinion, to ask the British Government for any such declaration. We would only be embarrassing them by making an impossible request, without doing ourselves any good, but possibly much harm. Let us, therefore, face squarely this formidable obstacle in the way of our political advancement, and make a faithful endeavour to surmount it.

I cannot see how else one can hope to bring the two communities together than by getting their leaders to meet and make an earnest effort to produce a settlement satisfactory to them both, and, indeed, to all communities inhabiting this ancient land. In order to do this and, at the same time, to devise a constitution for India which would take her to her destined goal in as short a time as possible, it is necessary, I think, that a Constituent Committee should be appointed by the Government to

Speech at the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at Poona.

consider all these questions and submit their recommendations for the consideration of the British Government after the termination of the war. There seems to be no reason why such a committee should not be set up at once. It might be said that it would hamper war effort. This is a view with which I for one cannot agree. I feel that, far from hampering war effort, it would help it. The mere appointment of such a committee would by itself produce a very favourable atmosphere in the country and would go far to conciliate, I have every hope, even those who are at present not so well-disposed towards the British Government. Justice enjoins and expediency suggests some such action on the part of the British Government; and I hope that they will not hesitate to take it. The committee that I contemplate would consist almost entirely of non-officials, elected as far as possible, by their respective groups or parties.

So far as our country is concerned, the greatest need of the hour is a spirit of unity and tolerance, tolerance for the views and acts of others. Every group or community must be prepared to make some sacrifice—sacrifice of self-interest and of self-esteem—in the furtherance of our common aims and ambitions. The law of sacrifice is the ethical principle that dominates all life, the only light that guides human conscience. It is an essential element in the realisation of our national destiny.

The unity of India has to be preserved at all costs. The more closely the various Provinces and States come together in the service of their common Motherland and in the pursuit of their common ideals and interests, the greater will be India's strength and, correspondingly, the greater will be her influence in the councils of nations.

Opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum

I am wholly in favour of a strong Central Government in India. A vast and heterogeneous country like ours, differing from Province to Province, cannot be administered efficiently from a remote and isolated centre. A supreme government dealing exclusively with defence, finance, customs and similar questions of an all-India character is, at any time, an obvious necessity for India, and more especially so in these tragic and critical days. At the same time, the Provinces should enjoy as full a measure of autonomy as is possible in the field of local administration.

In short, in our political structure, we have to evolve a formula which should seek to combine the advantages of home-rule in local matters with national unity under the federal principle.

If I seem to express myself too dogmatically on a complicated question, may I say that the necessity for relative brevity is my excuse?

Both inclination and reason place me among the optimists. I believe the future will be better than the past. With enduring patience and unabating faith we must hold to our determination to create a new and happier India.

OPENING OF THE SRI CHITRA EXHIBITION
AT TRIVANDRUM.

[Sir Mirza Ismail visited the Travancore State in October 1941 on invitation on the occasion of the celebration of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore. In the absence, owing to illness, of His Excellency Sir Arthur Hope, Governor of Madras, Sir Mirza Ismail performed the

Opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum.

ceremony of declaring open the Sri Chitra Exhibition. The following is the text of his speech on the occasion :—]

19TH
OCTOBER
1941. *Sir Ramaswami Aiyar, Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Ladies and Gentlemen,*—My first duty is to offer to you both—Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and Mr. V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar—my very warm thanks for the very kind terms in which you have referred to me. I very deeply appreciate your kindly feelings towards me and I am very grateful to you for them.

I am sure we all miss His Excellency the Governor of Madras this morning. As you know, he was to have opened this Exhibition, but unfortunately illness has prevented his coming and giving you, both by his presence and his words, the pleasure and encouragement which he would have given you to an extent that I cannot hope to do.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope you will not mind my making a confession to you. I am not one of those who take delight in appearing on public platforms and making speeches. As Mr. Subrahmanya Aiyar has already indicated to you, I feel, on the contrary, that we should all be much happier if we followed the wise maxim of a great ancient philosopher. "Talk less and do more" said Confucius, and a thousand other sages since his death. This saying is of special value to us Indians. Unfortunately it so happens (even in my own case, and I fancy in the experience of others) that it is a rule that I have not been able to observe myself, however hard I have tried.

To come to the Exhibition, which it is my happiness to be asked to declare open, I may say that I feel perfectly at home in exhibition atmosphere, and can claim some knowledge of this particular human institution as it has developed in Mysore from the annual putting up

Opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum.

and pulling down, to the now continuous pride in a permanent exhibition building, such as, as the Dewan has announced, Travancore will also have in the near future.

The real value of exhibitions such as that which we open to-day is that they are an inspiration and incentive to wise industrial development. They demonstrate what has been done and indicate what further can be done. The decision to make this an annual exhibition is, I am sure, a wise one.

In the matter of industrial development in India, it is hardly necessary to suggest that abstract formulas should never be allowed to stand in the way of practice when exigencies justify and demand the ignoring of such formulas. Whether a State should pioneer a particular industry or not, and not merely pioneer it but undertake the responsibility of managing it, is a question to be decided by each administration according to the circumstances prevailing in its own area. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast and universal rule. What is possible or desirable in one place may not be so in another.

It is superfluous to say that, in starting a large industry, the State has to pick its way with extreme caution. It will interest you, I am sure, to know that during the past ten or twelve years, Mysore has launched over twenty-five new industrial enterprises, ranging from air-craft and sugar factories to a vegetable oil factory. Almost every one of them is, I am thankful to say, in a prosperous condition.

Looking at world conditions to-day, the chief lesson for our country is that it might be well for us to review very carefully our own traditional methods and to see whether, without sacrificing anything of value, we can

Opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum.

modify them in a way that will enable us to compete more effectively with the new methods of the totalitarian.

In these uncertain times it is risky to prophesy. But I do think that India is going to be one of the great industrial countries of the world before long.

We are entering the age of synthetic production when each country will aim at becoming independent of supplies from other countries. Up to a short time ago it was an axiom of business that the right thing to do was to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest. What is happening now is that the fundamental principles of industrial production are undergoing a profound change. What nature has for thousands of years been doing for us by the action of sunlight on plants and animals will soon be entirely performed, first in the chemical laboratory, and finally in the industrial works. Your rubber, for instance, stands in danger of being supplanted by the synthetic product. Let us hope, however, that it will somehow manage to retain its present position, and that no serious attack will be made upon it, at any rate, for a long time to come !

Of one thing we can be sure : new knowledge will come, and the lives of humanity will be compelled to adjust themselves to it. The storehouse of Nature's secrets has only been touched.

I am glad to see how actively and energetically your Government, under the inspiring guidance of its talented Dewan, is pursuing a policy of industrialisation. Industrialisation may be defined as a device to relieve pressure on land, a necessity which is felt with special acuteness in a thickly populated country like Travancore. The very first and most essential step in that direction is the supply of electric power in abundance and at favourable

Opening of the Sri Chitra Exhibition at Trivandrum.

rates. This your Government is doing. It is undoubtedly a fact that people on the land are the vital force of a nation. Yet it is no less true to say that no country can hope to raise the general standard of living if it depends on agriculture as the sole or even the principal means of sustenance for its people. Self-sufficiency in daily needs should be our aim.

Before I come to the immediate purpose of this occasion, I should like to say a word about your capital city. This is my second visit to Travancore. My first visit was over a decade ago. I notice that vast changes have taken place during this interval in the appearance of Trivandrum, changes on which I should like, if I may, to congratulate those responsible for them. The town now presents a modern appearance. A number of new buildings have sprung up. New roads and public parks have been tastefully laid out, and what is even more important, are well maintained. Acting on the principle that nothing is so good that it cannot be made better and that there is no limit to progress, the civic authorities will doubtless continue the good work they have so far accomplished, and will go on improving the city until every nook and corner presents as clean and tidy an appearance as the most prominent parts of the town.

To a visitor like myself, who is so greatly interested in your State, it is, I assure you, a source of deep gratification to observe the many evidences of progress that one sees on all sides.

I wish you all good fortune in the years to come, and continuance of progress and prosperity under the benign rule of a Maharaja who has already made his mark as a benevolent and successful ruler.

I now declare the Sri Chitra Exhibition open.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY STADIUM AT
TRIVANDRUM.

[During his visit to Travancore, Sir Mirza Ismail performed on 21st October 1941, another public function, namely, the opening of the Travancore University Stadium at Trivandrum. The Stadium has a seating capacity of 20,000 and "is the only one of its kind in South India and probably the only University Stadium in India". Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, Lt. Colonel G. P. Murphy, Resident of the Madras States, Mr Ambalal Sarabhai were among the prominent persons present on the occasion. In declaring the Stadium open, Sir Mirza Ismail made the following speech :—]

21ST
OCTOBER
1941.

Colonel Murphy, Sir Ramaswamy Aiyar, Students of the University of Travancore, Ladies and Gentlemen,—
I am proud to be associated with the University of Travancore in a function which is so important and characteristic as this. This University has been one of the most interesting developments in the academic life of India. It has at its base an exceptionally efficient educational system, which has given the benefit of elementary education to an almost uniquely large proportion of the people. It is a great thing for a University to have such wide and intelligent public support as this implies. And from the beginning this University has been planned to meet in the most specific way the needs of the people of its own State, avoiding the ineptitude of a too "literary" tradition. It has set before it, too, most earnestly the aim of fashioning the complete citizen enlightened not merely in an academic sense but also in the will to public service, a citizen, too, who in body shall be strong and healthy, physically fit for the special responsibilities that must rest upon the most intelligent and most cultivated citizens of the State. The physical aim is not the least important, and the

Opening of the University Stadium at Trivandrum.

construction of this fine Stadium, and the importance which clearly is attached to it, show how well this is realised. There is no more fruitful policy than co-operation between mind and body.

Travancore is far from being the geographical centre of India! Isolation is a trouble here. One of its dangers, indeed, is a tendency towards self-sufficiency in various spheres, and these are days when traffic, intercourse, exchange of commodities, whether industrial, intellectual or physical, are of far greater importance than the mere capacity of self-support. In athletics, this University does suffer in some degree from its geographical apartness. It is an absolute necessity that this handicap should be overcome for two reasons. One is simply the standard of achievement. We hear great things of your University's football and tennis, not so much yet of prowess in some other games. But secondly when the universities of all the different regions of India meet each other in sport, their people have a wonderful opportunity of understanding and appreciating each other. The Vice-Chancellors and the staff have their other opportunities in the Inter-University Board and the various annual conferences. But it is the *peoples* of India that need such association, and the social part of inter-university athletics may be extremely effective in promoting unity and co-operation among them.

This, too, I am happy to say, your University has realised. It has welcomed with enthusiasm the effort made now by the Inter-University Board to unify the all-India university contests in various forms of athletic activity. In fact, I learn that the representative of the southern zone on the Board's Committee for this is your representative.

Opening of the University Stadium at Trivandrum.

The Travancorean is a stout person, stout in body and in heart, and capable of holding his own, both in prowess and in sportsmanship, with any university in the land. I hope and am quite sure that this Stadium will in time to come behold great victories over all the large and comparatively ancient universities of India. Bombay and Calcutta will come to dread it; and even Mysore will have to be very careful if it is to secure victory here! You will have, of course, an admirable ally in your climate—one of the loveliest climates, certainly, to the unstrenuous visitor, but rather too soothing, too meditative in quality, for the athletic champion who is not used to it. I can see the northern fieldsman dreamily holding out his hands for the catch that eludes them, the football centre-forward, in front of open goal, lapsing gently into slumber before the well-directed toe makes contact with the ball. But certainly you will not need such aids, and I believe that both on this ground and away, championship after championship will fall to your skill and resolution.

But I do not think that even inter-university distinctions have, after all, been the chief purpose of the creators of this place. If it is to justify itself fully, it must do something, something great, for the rank and file of the students. Let not the average student of the University be merely a hoarse haunter of this field, a bellowing of "good shot," sir, "keep it up," "steady" and all the rest of the helpless jargon of the decrepit spectator. Let it be the ambition of every one who plays games at all well to appear himself on this arena as a representative of this University; and as for the great multitude of students, who can never hope to be a blue or a brown or whatever the colour may be, let them be stimulated by what they see here really to play the game themselves,

Opening of the University Stadium at Trivandrum.

strenuously and in the spirit of sportsmanship, and get lasting good out of it.

In opening this Stadium, I should like to lay a spell upon it. May there be something in this turf, something in the feeling of this place, that will make the least bit of meanness or unfairness absolutely impossible. May the tradition of this ground, from this very day, be one of grand unselfishness and generosity, the strenuous will to win, in these games as indeed in all life's endeavours, but in everything a natural spontaneous *generosity* and real *regard* for the enemy, never crowing over him in defeat, always acclaiming him if he is victorious.

I hope that the sportsmen of this generation will realise keenly that the beginnings of a fine tradition for this ground, which now I declare open, are in their strong and responsible hands.



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BY

AMIN-UL-MULK

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL,

K.C.I.E., O.B.E.,

DEWAN OF MYSORE

(January 1939—May 1941)



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SPEECHES

BY

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Dewan of Mysore.

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OPENING OF THE SECOND SOUTH INDIA RURAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT GURUKULA ASHRAM, KENGRI.

[Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan, declared open the Second South India Rural Workers' Conference at the Gurukula Ashram, Kengeri, on the 11th February 1939 in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, which included Dr. Kagawa, the "Gandhi of Japan", who was on a visit to the State. The Dewan made the following speech on the occasion:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is my peculiar privilege to 11TH FEB.
introduce to you to-day a revolutionary, a strike leader, 1939.
one who has been in jail for his opinions—and one of
the great reformers of the world, a true follower of the
Prince of Peace.

In Dr. Kagawa you see a man who has lived cheek
by jowl with poverty, suffering, disease and crime, has
studied them as in a laboratory, and has emerged from
the ordeal, not bearing a slave mentality, not wishing to
destroy in order to recreate, not wishing to cast away
the benefits of science and return to the so-called simple